

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1941-42

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Victorian Year-Book

1941-42

By

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GOVERNMENT STATIST

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P R E F A C E .

THIS is the sixty-second issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review and, towards that end, the particulars appertaining to that year are compared with the years preceding. An endeavour is made to present such information as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in formulating policy for the future development of the natural resources of the State and for promoting the welfare of the people ; to provide essential data for economists, sociologists and students generally in their researches ; to furnish producers with facts and figures relating to their own and allied industries, and to inform the public on matters associated with the life and industry of the people in general and of Victoria in particular.

The first part contains a history of the Constitution, an epitome of Acts passed by the State Parliament in the year 1939, lists of members of Parliament, and details of Parliamentary Elections. Parts II., V., and VII. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, and the growth of the population, etc. In Parts VIII. and IX. details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, of Local Government, semi-Governmental and other Authorities. Parts IV., III., and VI. contain statistics relating to law, crime, births, marriages and deaths, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, dairying, pastoral, mineral, manufacturing, and other production of the State. The various parts were issued as soon as completed. The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date, on many subjects to the middle of the year 1942, and in a few instances to a later date.

Some limit is placed upon the manner of presentation of statistics in the *Year-Book* by the desire to preserve comparability with former issues. If changes are made, due regard is paid to this feature, which is preserved, as far as practicable, or discarded only because a new form of presentation possesses merits which outweigh the advantage of comparability.

Although there has been no publication of the Statistical Register since the year 1916, the annual compilation of most of the matter formerly contained therein has been continued and it is therefore possible to supply much statistical information in greater detail than appears in this *Year-Book*.

The publication in this volume of some information has been restricted by censorship. In particular, statistics of trade usually published in Part V. do not appear.

Many factors have contributed to the late appearance of this volume. At various stages of collection and compilation, statistical work has necessarily been deferred for special wartime tasks of greater urgency. Suppliers of information, including Government Departments, Companies, firms and individuals all experience staff difficulties. Pressure of other work in this office has fallen upon a depleted staff. It is felt therefore that the delay in publication will be understood.

Many persons have co-operated in the preparation of this book, and to all of them I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation. In particular I desire to acknowledge the co-operation of the Commonwealth Statistician and his staff.

Responsible officers of Commonwealth and State Government Departments, Boards, Commissions, and Municipal and semi-Governmental Authorities have supplied information and in many ways assisted. The Police of Victoria, by whom the annual collection of statistics relating to primary and secondary industries is effected, have carried out their task in a highly satisfactory manner. Primary producers, manufacturers and Heads of Banks and Insurance Companies and many others have shown, by their ready willingness to furnish particulars relating to their industries, their appreciation of the value to the community of the publication of reliable statistics.

The figures and other material in each portion of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any errors be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to their nature and position.

Finally, I must pay a tribute to the members of my staff for their valuable work under difficult conditions, in the assembly, preparation and checking of the material and supervision of the publication of this work.

O. GAWLER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 26th April, 1944.

Victorian Year-Book, 1941-42.

PART I.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The following islands, together with a number of small islands around the coast and in the bays and inlets, are included in its territory:—Phillip, French, Churchill and Elizabeth islands in Western Port Bay; Snake, Little Snake and Sunday islands at Corner Inlet; and Lady Julia Percy island off the coast near Port Fairy. The areas in acres of these islands are—Phillip, 24,320; French, 42,000; Churchill, 140; Elizabeth, 64; Snake, 11,500; Little Snake, 1,240; Sunday, 2,640; and Lady Julia Percy, 650. Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The total length of this boundary, following the windings of the Murray River from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or Murray River to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the Murray River forming part of the boundary is 997 miles, of the Indi or Murray River, 68 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 280 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Western Port 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 89,041 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The most southerly point of Wilson's Promontory, in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E., is likewise the southernmost point of Victoria and of the Australian continent;

the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., a distance of 280 miles.

Climates. The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters and rain in all months with a maximum in winter. The climate is similar to that experienced in the Mediterranean region of Southern Europe. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the north-eastern mountain region, along the Central Divide and in the Cape Otway Ranges where the annual average amounts to 60 inches or more in some localities. Amounts decrease towards the north-west, the driest area being the North-western Mallee where the annual average is 10 to 12 inches.

Mean temperatures in midsummer (January) range from 65 deg. in the south to 75 deg. in the north-west, corresponding means of the daily maxima being 80 deg. in the south and 90 deg. in the north-west. In midwinter (July) the mean temperature is generally below 50 deg., means of the night minima being below 40 deg. In the eastern mountain region mean temperatures may be as much as 10 deg. lower than the figures quoted above. Temperatures of over 110 deg. are not uncommon in the north in summer and severe frosts occur in winter, more particularly from June to August in the lower level country but occasionally in May and as late as October. The highest temperature recorded in the shade in any part of the State was 123·5 deg. at Mildura on 5th January, 1906, and the lowest 9 deg. on Mount Hotham on 30th July, 1931. This station, however, is 5,964 feet above sea level. The lowest recorded at approximately sea level was 19 deg. at Bairnsdale on 16th August, 1896.

The relative humidity in Victoria is usually low in hot weather, though warm humid conditions may occasionally be experienced in summer. The average 3 p.m. relative humidity in January is below 30 per cent. in Northern Victoria, but south of the divide increases towards the coast from 40 to over 60 per cent.

Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies with which high temperatures are often associated. Considerable fluctuations of temperature occur with changes of wind in the summer months. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Snow falls on the mountains in the winter and spring months, but is of rare occurrence in low level parts of the State.

At Melbourne the highest shade temperature recorded in the 86 years ended 1941 was 114.1 deg. Fahr. on 13th January, 1939, and the lowest 27 deg. on 21st July, 1869. On the average, temperatures of 90 deg. or over are recorded on nineteen days per year and over 100 deg. on four days per year. Night temperatures fall below 32 deg. on about two nights per year and remain above 70 deg. also on only two nights per year.

High wet bulb temperatures are infrequent, such temperatures exceeding 75 deg. on only about two occasions in three years. The average relative humidity of the atmosphere on a summer afternoon is 50 per cent. but on very warm days it may fall to 10 per cent. or lower. In June and July the average relative humidity in the morning is 82 or 83 per cent. and fogs occur on four or five mornings per month in May, June, and July (twenty occurrences in June, 1937) and on 21 days per year. The average number of hours of sunshine per day is 5.6 and the average wind speed is 6.2 m.p.h. Gusts occasionally exceed 60 m.p.h., the highest on record being 72 m.p.h. on 30th May, 1923. Rain falls on an average on 140 days per year, the annual average amount being 25.65 inches.

Further information in regard to climatic and weather conditions will be found in part "Production" of this volume.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," by Mr. W. Baragwanath, Director of Victorian Geological Survey, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1927-28 on pages 20 to 30, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

The highest mountain in Victoria is Mount Bogong, situated in the county of the same name, 6,509 feet above sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Nelson 6,170 feet; Mount Fainter 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount McKay, 6,030 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated between the counties of Benambra and Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height, although, according to a list which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, there are 39 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 40 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high. It is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined. Although the peaks and higher plateaus are covered with snow during the winter, it is not perpetual and disappears during the spring.

The Rivers of the State form two main systems—those flowing north into or toward the Murray River and those flowing south toward the sea. The chief use of these streams is as suppliers of water for irrigation to towns and townships, and for domestic and stock purposes, either by direct diversion or after storage in reservoirs. Owing to the variability of the season and the absence of perpetual snow, the flows vary greatly from season to season and year to year. The longest stream in Australia is the Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State and has a total length of 1,609 miles, of which 1,211 miles are along the border. Its waters, under an Interstate agreement, are shared by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The longest and one of the most reliable streams in Victoria is the Goulburn, which enters the Murray near Echuca. The average annual flow of the Goulburn is 2,300,000 acre feet, and it has varied from 6,000,000 acre feet in 1917 to 567,000 in 1914. Other streams show more variation, thus the Loddon which is next in length to the Goulburn, has an average flow of 186,000 acre feet but has varied from 600,000 acre feet in 1893 to 11,700 in 1938.

Prior to the construction of railways throughout the State, the Goulburn and the Murray in the north and the Latrobe, Mitchell, Tambo and Snowy in Gippsland were used to some extent for navigation in their lower reaches, but the only remaining river traffic is that on the Murray below Swan Hill. The tidal portion of the Yarra River, which forms part of the port of Melbourne, is used extensively by shipping.

Lakes. Victoria contains numerous lakes and lagoons. These have been added to by the aforementioned water supply reservoirs, several of which, both in size and beauty, compare most favourably with the natural lakes. The lakes have various origins, some, such as Corangamite and Colac in the south-west, are of volcanic origin; others, such as the Kerang Lakes, form part of old river courses and are filled at flood periods. The Gippsland Lakes on the other hand form an estuary for a number of rivers, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand dunes.

The main lakes formed by reservoirs are at Eildon, Nagambie, and Waranga in the Goulburn River system, at the Hume, Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, and Mildura on the Murray River, and at Lonsdale and Wartook in the Grampians Mountains. In addition, there are reservoirs at Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Silvan. These are the five main storage basins contributing to the metropolitan water supply system.

A list of mountains and hills, rivers, and lakes in Victoria was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915-16. This list contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

An article on this subject contributed by Professor Ernest Scott, late Professor of History in the University of Melbourne, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 1 to 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

A chronological table of leading events connected with the discovery and the history of Victoria for the years 1770 to 1934 inclusive, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34. Since then the principal happenings of the year in the State have been recorded in the *Year-Book* relating thereto.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history from 1st July, 1941, to 30th December, 1942, were as follow :—

1941—6th July ..	.. Sir Frederick Eggleston, appointed first Australian Minister to China.
29th July ..	.. First payments made throughout Australia under the Child Endowment Act.
30th July ..	.. The Premier (Mr. Dunstan) announced a surplus for the year 1940-41 when delivering the State Budget.
31st July ..	.. Sir George Beeby, Chief Judge of the Arbitration Court, retired after 21 years as an industrial judge in State and Federal jurisdictions.
1st August ..	.. Judge Piper appointed Chief Judge of the Arbitration Court.
11th August ..	.. Judge Kelly (of South Australia) appointed to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to fill vacancy caused by retirement of Sir George Beeby.
20th August ..	.. Death of Viscount Stonehaven, former Governor-General of Australia from 1925 until 1930, announced from London.
29th August ..	.. Mr. R. G. Menzies resigned the office of Prime Minister. With members of his Cabinet, Mr. Fadden sworn in as Prime Minister.
8th September ..	.. Sir Earle Page selected by Commonwealth Government to visit London as a specially accredited Australian Minister.
11th September ..	.. One hundredth anniversary of establishment of State Savings Bank of Victoria.
18th September ..	.. Having been on strike since 8th September employees at all textile mills in Victoria resumed work.
23rd September ..	.. Geelong, Yallourn, and Wonthaggi included in a general "blackout" test over the metropolitan area. The test lasted for one hour, included all suburbs within 13 miles of G.P.O. and covered approximately 3,000 square miles.

- 25th September .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Fadden) presented a record Federal Budget of £319,306,000 in the House of Representatives.
- 29th September .. For the first time in Australia, two-way night aeroplane passenger services commenced between Sydney and Melbourne and vice versa.
- 1st October .. Approval of Lord Gowrie continuing as Governor-General for a further period of one year from January, 1942. Death of Sir John Longstaff, an outstanding figure in Australian art.
- 3rd October .. Following the defeat of his government in the House of Representatives, Mr. Fadden resigned the Prime-Ministership.
- 7th October .. The new Federal Cabinet, with Mr. Curtin as Prime Minister, sworn in by the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie.
The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) officially opened the Commonwealth's £100,000,000 cash and conversion loan.
- 17th October .. Mr. R. S. Drummond retired from Commonwealth Bank Board.
Preliminary clearing begun of more than 2,000 acres of land on the sides of the Upper Yarra Valley, beyond Warburton, in preparation for construction work on projected reservoir capable of holding 30,000,000 gallons of water.
- 29th October .. Mr. Chifley (Federal Treasurer) presented the Budget in House of Representatives.
- 5th November .. Mr. A. W. Jessep appointed as Government botanist and director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.
- 12th November .. Mr. W. C. Taylor appointed to fill the vacancy on Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 26th November .. National Security Regulations gazetted to place trading banks under wartime control of the Government.
- 30th November .. On information received from the Australian Naval Board, the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) announced that H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, after sinking an enemy merchant raider, is presumed to have been lost. The *Sydney* carried a complement of 645 officers and men.
- 2nd December .. H.M.A.S. *Parramatta* torpedoed and sunk. Of a total complement of 161, 141 officers and men reported missing.
- 9th December .. Maintaining the principle of self-governing responsibility in international affairs, the Governor-General (Lord Gowrie), acting on the advice of his Australian Ministers and independent of the British Government, issued proclamations declaring Australia to be in a state of war with Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and Japan. Partial mobilization of Australian militia forces.

- 11th December .. Federal Government announced two additional classes of men to be called up for full time duty with the Army.
War Cabinet announced decisions affecting Australian economic, domestic, and industrial life.
- 12th December .. Order issued imposing continuous partial blackout in Melbourne—trading after 6 p.m. prohibited by all retail establishments other than pharmacies and food shops.
Plans made to compile a register for the evacuation of children.
- 18th December .. Death of Dr. F. W. Head, Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne.
- 26th December .. New beam radio service opened between Australia and America.
- 1942—1st January .. Daylight-saving introduced throughout Australia during months of January, February, and March.
- 30th January .. Thirteen persons were killed when a Qantas Empire Airways flying-boat was destroyed by enemy action during a flight from Darwin to Koepang (Dutch Timor).
- 11th February .. An Australian-wide "blackout" test held.
- 17th February .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) opened the new 35 million-pound Liberty Loan.
Death of Mr. James Laurence Murphy, M.L.A., representative for Port Melbourne since 1917.
- 18th February .. Complete prohibition of manufacture from February 28th of many non-essential articles and commodities in Victoria and South Australia announced by Mr. Dedman, Minister of War Organization. Prices of all commodities referred to to be pegged at prices prevailing on 10th February, 1942.
- 19th February .. Darwin raided by 93 Japanese bombers in two attacks—several ships hit and damage to wharves and buildings—six enemy planes shot down.
- 2nd March .. At a conference between the Minister of War Organization and Industry (Mr. Dedman) and general managers of the Commonwealth Bank and Trading Banks, the Government's proposals for reducing the number of branches of trading banks and elimination of non-essential services were accepted.
Block delivery of milk introduced in the metropolitan area and some northern and western suburbs.
- 3rd March .. Broome and Wyndham simultaneously attacked by Japanese aircraft.
- 4th March .. Darwin again raided by Japanese planes and R.A.A.F. installations attacked.

- 8th March .. All British subjects, except those actually serving in Army, Navy, and Air Force, who on 15th March, 1942, were aged sixteen years or over, required to register in the new National Register. Registration of civilians took the form of an application for a personal identity card which, on issue, was to be carried at all times by the applicant.
Separate application cards issued for males and females.
- 10th March .. The 35 million Liberty Loan closed heavily over-subscribed.
State Cabinet under National Security Regulations, issued an order affecting the sale of bottled liquor after certain hours and the abolition of the special "late hour" permits, and increased the "distance" provision for bona fide travellers from 20 to 50 miles.
- 12th March .. First daylight A.R.P. test held in Melbourne. Test confined to city area and lasted 35 minutes.
- 15th March .. Officially announced that the Australian cruiser *Perth* and sloop *Yarra* were included among Allied naval losses in the Java sea.
- 18th March .. General Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia to assume supreme command of Allied forces in the Anzac area—First official announcement of the arrival of American forces in Australia. U.S. Air Force in Australia and the R.A.A.F. unified under one command.
- 19th March .. Mr. R. G. Casey, Australian Minister in Washington, appointed as British Minister of State in the Middle East.
Dr. Evatt arrived in America to take part in conferences relating to the U.S.-Australian war effort.
- 24th March .. At the request of the Victorian Government, Sir Albert Bussau, Agent-General for Victoria, returned from England to advise on air-raid precaution matters.
General Sir Thomas Blamey appointed Commander-in-Chief of Allied land forces in Australia.
President Manuel L. Quezon arrived in Australia from the Philippines.
- 28th March .. First units of the A.I.F. returned to Australia from the Middle East and Syria.
- 29th March .. Tea rationing introduced throughout Australia.
- 1st April .. Dr. Evatt attended the first meeting of the newly constituted Pacific War Council in Washington, U.S.A.
- 2nd April .. Seventh year of the Dunstan Government in office.
- 3rd April .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Fadden) appointed Privy Councillors.
- 10th April .. Death of Mr. Henry Pye, M.L.C., who represented the North-west Province in the Legislative Council since 1931.

Chronological Table of Leading Events.

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19th April	.. Sir Owen Dixon appointed Minister for Australia in U.S.A.
20th April	.. Mr. T. P. Corrigan elected for Port Melbourne in the Legislative Assembly.
21st April	.. Regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council increasing the working hours of Victorian civil servants.
23rd April	.. Announcement of the loss of the Australian destroyer <i>Vampire</i> in the Bay of Bengal.
25th April	.. Death of Mr. Theodore Fink.
27th April	.. An Australian Food Control Council created to advise the Government on all vital aspects of food for service and civil needs.
28th April	.. Rt. Rev. J. J. Booth enthroned as Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne.
6th May ..	.. Air Vice-Marshal G. Jones appointed as Chief of the Australian Air Staff in place of Air Chief-Marshal Sir Charles Burnett, whose term expired on 3rd May.
8th May ..	.. As a preliminary to a planned rationing scheme, all sales of clothing and clothing materials restricted to a weekly quota of 75 per cent. of weekly sales in 1941.
12th May	.. Sir John Latham resumed his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court.
26th May	.. War Cabinet announced that 318,000 additional men and women required for Australia's new war commitments.
27th May	.. Mr. P. T. Byrnes elected for North-western Province in Legislative Council.
31st May	.. Four small Japanese submarines sunk in Sydney Harbour following an attempt to attack shipping at anchor. One small vessel, which was used as a depot by naval personnel, was sunk. Following on many stoppages in coal mines in certain parts of New South Wales, a conference of owners and representatives of the miners was held at the direction of the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) who later issued a statement outlining a Code agreed to by both parties.
2nd June	.. The second Liberty Loan of £35,000,000 opened in the Melbourne Town Hall by the Prime Minister.
3rd June	.. Three vessels attacked by enemy submarines off the east coast of Australia. One ship was sunk.
4th June	.. Uniform Taxation legislation became law.
5th June	.. Following on attacks on coastal shipping on the Australian eastern coast, two enemy submarines were sunk by Allied planes. Death of Judge Richardson.

- 6th June .. Another enemy submarine sunk by Allied planes off the coast of New South Wales bringing enemy submarine losses in the Tasman Sea to seven.
- 8th June .. First attack on Australian mainland from the sea when Sydney and Newcastle were shelled by a submarine.
- 10th June .. Three States—Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland—took out a High Court writ against the Federal Government to test the validity of the "Uniform Taxation" Acts.
- 12th June .. Western Australia lodged a writ in the High Court in connexion with the Commonwealth's "Uniform Taxation" scheme.
- 13th June .. Books of coupons for clothes rationing, which began on 16th June, distributed at polling booths throughout Australia.
- 19th June .. A conference between the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) and members of the Australian Council of Trade Unions held to discuss full co-operation in implementing the Government's plan for a supreme war effort. Twelve Cabinet Ministers also attended.
- 24th June .. Mr. W. O. Fulton elected for Gippsland North seat in Legislative Assembly.
- 30th June .. Third session of the 34th State Parliament opened by the Governor (Sir Winston Dugan). In furtherance of the Federal Government's programme of decentralizing war industries, Mr. Makin (Minister of Munitions) announced that large munition plants were being built in five Victorian country towns.
- 1st July .. Introduction of new system of priority permits for interstate train passengers.
- 2nd July .. Mr. L. M. Wang appointed Consul for China in Victoria.
- 9th July .. Commencement of bread zoning in metropolitan area.
- 19th July .. Death of Sir George Beeby, ex Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Court.
- 23rd July .. By a majority decision, the Full High Court declared the Commonwealth Uniform Taxation legislation valid.
- 24th July .. Sir Frank Beaurepaire elected for the Monash Province seat in the Legislative Council. New National Security Regulations gazetted for the prevention of coal strikes.
- 25th July .. Townsville raided by four Japanese flying-boats.
- 26th July .. Further restrictions announced by the Minister of War Organization (Mr. Dedman) on nearly every article of clothing made in Australia. Changes included style, design, and elimination of "luxury" garments.

Chronological Table of Leading Events.

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- 3rd August .. Federal Cabinet increased rates of pay to the fighting forces—Army, Navy (sea-going) and Air Force—and dependants' allowances. Income tax exemption on service pay raised to £250 with all dependants' allowances tax free.
- 7th August .. Death of Mr. J. Hume-Cook, former Federal Minister and member of the first Commonwealth Parliament.
- 10th August .. Premier's Conference begun in Melbourne. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) attended for discussions on matters concerning the Federal and State Governments' war-time policy.
- 12th August .. One hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Melbourne as a city.
- 17th August .. State Cabinet decided to issue an order limiting hotel trading hours in the metropolitan area from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Drinking of liquor in public parks and gardens and serving of women in hotel bars prohibited.
- 20th August .. H.M.A.S. *Canberra* sunk in battle off the Solomon Islands.
- 25th August .. The Premier and Treasurer (Mr. Dunstan) delivered the State Budget (surplus £792,000). Special points included State Land Tax reduction, increased pay for Police and Civil Servants and introduction of concessional fares on railways for male and female members of Allied forces.
- 31st August .. Sugar rationed throughout Australia.
Councillor Nettlefold elected Lord Mayor of Melbourne.
- 2nd September .. In accordance with the request of His Majesty, the King, Australia observed a national day of prayer—Third anniversary of commencement of war.
Ban on sale for human consumption of Werribee beef lifted by National Security Regulations.
- 3rd September .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) opened the Austerity Loan campaign.
Australia and U.S.A. sign agreement relative to the exchange of war material on lend-lease terms.
- 8th September .. Following on the loss of H.M.A.S. *Canberra*, the British Government transferred the cruiser *Shropshire* to the Australian navy.
- 17th September .. A statement released by the Minister of the Army (Mr. Forde) showed that 28,251 Australian soldiers were missing or taken Prisoners of war in Greece, Crete, and in the Far East including New Guinea. 16,286 of above number were in Malaya.
- 12th October .. Mr. W. Slater, M.L.A. for Dundas and Speaker of the Victorian Legislative Assembly appointed first Australian Minister to the U.S.S.R.
M. Andrei Petrovitch Vlasov appointed first Russian Minister to Australia.

- 15th October .. Preparations for the compulsory call up for National Service of unoccupied persons male and female announced by the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin).
- 23rd October .. Brigadier G. H. Knox elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
- 26th October .. Death of Mr. G. C. Frost, M.L.A. Mr. Frost represented Maryborough-Daylesford since September, 1920, in the Legislative Assembly.
- 3rd November .. The £100 million Loan opened in Perth by the Prime Minister.
- 5th November .. Judge Clyne appointed a Federal Judge in Bankruptcy.
- 11th November .. Both Houses of the Victorian State Parliament passed a motion expressing opposition to the Commonwealth Government's proposals to amend the Commonwealth Constitution.
- 18th November .. The Australian Labour Party conference postponed its decision on Mr. Curtin's motion that the party amend its defence programme so that the Federal Parliamentary Labour Party would be free to seek an amendment of the Defence Act to provide for sending members of the A.I.F. and C.M.F. into the South-west Pacific as one unit. It was decided to hold a special conference on 4th January, 1943, to discuss the proposal.
- 24th November .. A convention to discuss proposed amendments to the Constitution opened at Canberra. Premiers and Opposition leaders from all States and twelve Federal representatives attended.
Commonwealth Government suspended the operation of the Apple and Pear Board in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.
- 3rd December .. The Commonwealth Convention agreed unanimously to confer adequate powers on the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws for post-war reconstruction. In a resolution submitted by the Premier of Tasmania (Mr. Cosgrove) it was stated that permanent alteration to the Constitution should not be made at present. Under section 51 of the Constitution, the States would confer on Commonwealth Government additional legislative powers—such powers, when determined, to be for five years from cessation of hostilities. The States required to pass the new Bill for the powers to be referred.
- 18th December .. Ban on Communist Party lifted by the Federal Government.

FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria" by Mr. J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), was published in the *Year Book* 1927-28 on pages 3 to 19, and addenda thereto in subsequent issues of the *Year Book*. The need for strict economy in the use of newsprint is responsible for the withholding from this issue of further addenda prepared by Mr. A. W. Jessep, M.Agr.Sc., B.Sc., Dip. Ed., Director of Botanic Gardens and Government Botanist.

THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Books* for 1918-19 and 1920-21. Additional notes on this subject by Mr. D. Mahony, M.Sc., Director of the National Museum, Melbourne, were published in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32.

Other articles on the fauna of Victoria by members of the Museum staff have appeared in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The titles of the articles, the names of the contributors, and the year of publication are as follow :—

- 1932-33, "Mammals of Victoria", Mr. C. W. Brazenor.
- 1933-34, "Birds of Victoria", Mr. George Mack.
- 1934-35, "Reptiles of Victoria", Mr. C. W. Brazenor.
- 1935-36, "Fishes of Victoria", Mr. George Mack.
- 1936-37, "Freshwater Crayfishes and Yabbies of Victoria",
Miss Ellen Clark.
- 1937-38, "Insects of Victoria", Part I. (Ants), Mr. J. Clark.
- 1938-39, "Insects of Victoria", Part II. (Bees and Wasps),
Mr. J. Clark.
- 1939-40, "Insects of Victoria", Part III. (Butterflies),
Mr. J. Clark.
- 1940-41, "Insects of Victoria", Part IV. (Termites),
Mr. J. Clark.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constitutional History.

Regular Government of the district of Port Phillip, then part of the Crown Colony of New South Wales, was first established in 1836, when Captain Lonsdale was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate. On 1st July, 1851, following upon an Act of the Imperial Parliament, dated 5th August, 1850, and entitled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies", the district of Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales and erected into and formed a separate colony known and designated as the Colony of Victoria.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act afore-mentioned, the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victoria Electoral Act of 1851, which provided that the Legislative Council of Victoria should consist of 30 members, ten to be appointed by Her Majesty and twenty to be elected.

In 1852 the Imperial Government decided to invite each of the Australian Colonies to frame such a Constitution for its government as its representatives might deem best suited to its own peculiar circumstances.* The Constitution framed in Victoria, approved by the British Parliament and proclaimed in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855, was avowedly based upon that of the United Kingdom. It provided for the establishment of two Houses of Legislature with power "to make laws, in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever" subject to the assent of the Crown as represented generally by the Governor of the Colony; the Legislative Council, or Upper House, to consist of thirty, and the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, of sixty members: members of both Houses to be elective and to possess property qualifications: electors of both Houses to possess either property or professional qualifications, the property qualification of both members and electors being lower in the case of the Assembly than in that of the Council: the Council not to be dissolved, but five members to retire every two years and to be eligible for re-election: the Assembly to be dissolved every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Governor: certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom should have seats in Parliament, to be deemed

* *Vide* article on the Constitution of Victoria by Edward Carille, Esq., Barrister at Law, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly and formerly Parliamentary Draftsman of Victoria, p. 610, *et seq.*, *Year-Book* 1883-84.

“ Responsible Ministers ” : any member of either House accepting an office of profit under the Crown to vacate his seat, but to be capable of being re-elected.

Modifications of the Constitution to meet changing conditions or to improve the machinery of government were made from time to time up to 1900, the more important of which may be summarized chronologically as follow :—

1856. The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. The property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
1857. Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78 and of electoral districts to 49.
1869. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1876. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act* 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548) the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55 and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86.
1881. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of Provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1886. Reimbursement of the expenses of members of the Legislative Assembly in relation to their attendance in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties of £300 per annum provided for by Act No. 888.
1888. The number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95 and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84 and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each Constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1008.

1899. Plural voting in the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act No. 1606.
1900. Voting by post introduced by Act No. 1701. The Act was to apply for a term of three years: subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910, when the Electoral Act (No. 2288) of that year made permanent provision for voting by post.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (63 and 64 Vict. Chapter 12) which constituted the Commonwealth as from the 1st January, 1901, was given the Royal assent on 9th July, 1900. This Act may be regarded as the culmination of the labours of the Federal Council constituted by the *Federal Council of Australasia Act* 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. Cap. 60). The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those colonies which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council.

Section 106 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* provided that, subject to that Constitution, the Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth should continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

Following the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the need for reducing the numbers of members in the States' Houses and for the reform of their constitutions was made manifest. Accordingly, in Victoria, there was passed the *Constitution Act* 1903, which provided for a reduction in the number of responsible ministers from ten to eight, and their salaries from £10,400 to £8,800; in the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, but an increase in the number of electoral provinces from 14 to 17, each being represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election when one half of the members were to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £110 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68 and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65.

Power was given to any Minister who was a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council was empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill, viz. (a) when in Committee, (b) on the report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses was the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill had been twice submitted to and rejected by the Council—viz. once before, and once after a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

Although modifications of the Constitution of 1903 have been made from time to time, its essential framework is very little changed. A detailed description of the present Constitution will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 9 to 16. The principal modifications since 1903 are as follow :—

The present Constitution.

1908. The *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, No. 2185, conferred the suffrage on women aged 21 years and upwards for all elections of the Assembly, and also placed them on an equality with men at elections of the Legislative Council.
1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, No. 2288, now incorporated in The Constitution Act, provided (a) that every person of the full age of 21 years, a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and who had resided in Victoria for the six months and in any district for one month immediately preceding the date of any electoral canvass or of his claim for enrolment was entitled to be enrolled as an elector for the Legislative Assembly ; and (b) for voting by post at elections for the Legislative Council or Assembly.
1911. The preferential system of voting at elections for the Assembly was provided for by Act No. 2321. (In 1921, by Act No. 3139, this system was made applicable at elections for the Council.)
1920. The *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1919 (No. 3044) provided for the payment to any member of the Assembly who is for the time being the Leader of His Majesty's Opposition (in addition to reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his parliamentary duties) of any sum provided by Parliament as an allowance in consideration of his services as such leader.

1920. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1920* (No. 3118) (a) increased the amount for Ministerial salaries to £10,000; (b) increased the amount of reimbursement of expenses of each member of the Assembly to £500 per annum.
1922. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922* (No. 3218) provides for reimbursement of expenses of each member of the Council at the rate of £200 per annum.
1923. *The Parliamentary Elections (Woman Candidates) Act 1923* (No. 3337) provided that no woman by reason only of sex or marriage should be disqualified or disabled from or be incapable of being a candidate at any election whether for the Council or the Assembly or being elected a member of the Council or the Assembly or voting therein if elected.
1926. *The Compulsory Voting (Assembly Elections) Act 1926* (No. 3488) made it compulsory for every elector to record his vote at every election for which he is entitled to vote. (The compulsory provision was extended to elections of the Legislative Council by the *Legislative Council Elections Act 1935* (No. 4350)).
1927. *The Electoral (Absent Voters) Act 1927* (No. 3525) provided for the voting by absent voters at elections for the Assembly. (This provision was extended to elections of the Council by the *Legislative Council Elections Act 1935* (No. 4350)).
1935. *The Parliamentary Elections (Railway Employés and Civil Servants) Act 1935* (No. 4334) allows Railway Employés and Civil Servants to contest any parliamentary election without having first to resign from the service.
1936. *The Responsible Ministers of the Crown Act 1936* (No. 4367) increased the maximum number of salaried responsible Ministers of the Crown from eight to nine, and the maximum total amount of salaries paid to such Ministers from £10,000 to £11,250.
1937. *The Constitution (Reform) Act 1937* (No. 4533) altered the procedure to be adopted in the event of a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament. In addition, the qualifications of members of the Council were widened by reducing the age of qualification from 30 to 21 years, and the property qualifications from £50 to £25. The deposit required from a candidate for election to the Council was reduced from £100 to £50.

1940. The *Statute Law Revision Act*, 1940 (No. 4726) by amendment of section 27 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act*, 1928 (No. 3660), as amended by section 3 of the *Members of Parliament (Disqualification) Act* 1939 (No. 4718) provided that it shall be lawful for the holders of the offices of (a) the Unofficial Leader of the Council and (b) "the Leader in the Assembly of any recognized party which consists of fifteen (amended to twelve by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1942) members at least of the Assembly of which party no member is a responsible Minister of the Crown," to receive (in addition to reimbursement of their expenses in relation to their attendance in discharge of their parliamentary duties) any sum provided by Parliament as an allowance in consideration of their services in such offices.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

The following statement shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :—

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	30th September, 1839 ..	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (Acting)	8th May, 1854 ..	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ..	31st December, 1855*
Major-General Edward Macarthur (Acting)	1st January, 1856 ..	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	26th December, 1856 ..	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ..	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (Acting)	7th May, 1866 ..	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866 ..	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	3rd March, 1873 ..	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ..	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (Acting) ..	3rd January, 1875 ..	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	11th January, 1875 ..	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879 ..	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	18th April, 1884 ..	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ..	8th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Acting)	18th October, 1889 ..	15th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrain	9th March, 1889 ..	17th October, 1889
Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	16th November, 1889 ..	27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrain	28th November, 1889 ..	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (Acting)	23th January, 1893 ..	11th May, 1893
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	27th March 1895 ..	24th October, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Acting)	25th October, 1895 ..	31st March, 1900
	29th December, 1896 ..	16th February, 1897
	27th September, 1897 ..	10th October, 1897
	23rd March, 1898 ..	21st October, 1898

* Died on this date.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	15th January, 1900 ..	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G. F.R.S.	10th December, 1901 ..	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	24th November, 1903 ..	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	20th March, 1907 ..	18th November, 1907
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	6th July, 1908 ..	27th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	28th August, 1913 ..	23rd February, 1914
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	23rd February, 1914 ..	30th January, 1920
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	24th February, 1921 ..	7th April, 1926
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*	1st April, 1923 ..	24th October, 1923
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	8th April, 1926 ..	27th June, 1926
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor†	28th June, 1926 ..	23rd June, 1931
Captain The Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.‡	26th April, 1929 ..	27th October, 1929
Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	3rd October, 1930 ..	21st January, 1931
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	24th June, 1931 ..	14th May, 1934
	14th May, 1934 ..	5th April, 1939
	20th May, 1937 ..	28th September, 1937
	29th March, 1938 ..	24th September, 1938
	5th April, 1939 ..	17th July, 1939
	17th July, 1939 ..	

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 24th January, 1847.

* On leave from 26th April, 1929, to 27th October, 1929, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 3rd October, 1930, to 21st January, 1931.

† Resigned on 1st January, 1936. The commission was given to Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, Kt., on 12th May, 1936.

‡ On leave from 20th May, 1937, to 28th September, 1937, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 29th March, 1938, to 24th September, 1938.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

The names of Ministers who held office from the date of Victoria's separation from New South Wales in 1851 to the establishment of responsible Government in 1855, together with the office held and the date of their assumption thereof, is shown on page 29 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

During the period 28th November, 1855, to 22nd November, 1928, there were 45 Ministries. A statement showing the name of the Premier, the date of assumption of, the date of retirement from, and the duration of office of each of these Ministries was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. Similar information in regard to the forty-sixth and subsequent Ministries is as follows :—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
Forty-sixth—Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	Days. 385
Forty-seventh—Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932	889
Forty-eighth—Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932	2nd April, 1935	1,048

The forty-ninth and existing Ministry, in which the Hon. Albert Arthur Dunstan is Premier, assumed office on 2nd April, 1935. It comprises the following members :—

The Hon. Albert Arthur Dunstan, M.L.A.	Premier, Treasurer, Solicitor-General, and Minister for Decentralisation.
„ „ G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C.	President of the Board of Land and Works Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
„ „ Francis Edward Old, M.L.A.	Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
„ „ Edmond John Hogan, M.L.A.	Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
„ „ Henry Stephen Bailey, M.L.A.	Chief Secretary and Attorney-General.
„ „ Edwin Joseph Mackrell, M.L.A.	Minister of Labour, Minister of Public Health.
„ „ Herbert John Thornhill Hyland, M.L.A.	Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
„ „ A. E. Lind, M.L.A. . .	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Forests.
„ „ Sir George Louis Goudie, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
„ „ L. R. Rodda, M.L.C. . .	Minister without Portfolio.
„ „ J. H. Lienhop, M.L.C.	Minister without Portfolio.
„ „ Norman Angus Martin, M.L.A.	Minister without Portfolio.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1942.

The names of members, the constituencies which they represent, and the name of the clerk of Parliaments are given below :—

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Ballaarat ..	Hon. A. J. Pittard	1943
	Hon. G. Bolster	1946
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. H. Lienhop (Minister without Portfolio)	1943
	Hon. Col. G. V. Lansell, C.M.G., V.D. ..	1946
Doutta Galla ..	Hon. P. J. Clarey	1943
	Hon. P. Jones	1946
East Yarra ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1943
	Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C.	1946
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. MacAulay	1943
	Hon. J. M. Balfour	1946
Higinbotham ..	Hon. J. A. Kennedy	1943
	Hon. J. S. Disney	1946
Melbourne ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1943
	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1946
Melbourne North	Hon. Sir Herbert Olney	1943
	Hon. A. M. Fraser	1946
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney	1943
	Hon. P. J. Kennelly	1946
Monash	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) ..	1943
	Hon. Sir Frank Beaurepaire	1946
Northern ..	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (President of Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey)	1943
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1946
North-Eastern ..	Hon. P. P. Inchbold	1943
	Hon. Sir John Harris, K.B.E., (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health)	1946
North-Western ..	Hon. Sir G. L. Goudie (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1943
	Hon. P. T. Byrnes	1946
Southern ..	Hon. G. L. Chandler	1943
	Hon. Sir W. Angliss	1946
South-Eastern ..	Hon. C. P. Gartside	1943
	Hon. C. E. Isaac	1946
South-Western ..	Hon. G. S. McArthur	1943
	Hon. A. E. McDonald	1946
Western ..	Hon. L. R. Rodda (Minister without Portfolio)	1943
	Hon. R. C. Rankin	1946

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council : P. T. Pook.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1942—*continued.*

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Brigadier Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park	W. C. Haworth.
Allandale	P. L. Denigan.
Ballaarat	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	F. A. Cook.
Benambra	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	T. D. Oldham.
Brighton	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C.
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie	H. O. White.
Carlton	W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton	W. D. Hodson.
Caulfield	Colonel Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill	H. M. Cremean.
Coburg	C. Mutton.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong	F. Field.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn	W. H. Everard.
Flemington	J. J. Holland.
Footscray	J. M. Mullens.
Geelong	Mrs. F. E. Brownbill.
Gippsland East	Hon. A. E. Lind (Minister of Forests and Minister of Public Instruction).
Gippsland North	W. O. Fulton.
Gippsland South	Hon. H. J. T. Hyland (Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Gippsland West	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	J. G. B. McDonald.
Grant	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower	Hon. N. A. Martin (Minister without Portfolio).
Hampden	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn	L. H. Hollins.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borong	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1942—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Korong-Eaglehawk	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier, Treasurer, Solicitor-General, and Minister for Decentralisation).
Lowan	H. Lamb.
Mayborough-Daylesford ..	C. P. Stoneham.
Melbourne	T. Hayes.
Mildura	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading	Mrs. I. L. Weber.
Oakleigh	S. H. Reid.
Ouyen	K. Dodgshun.
Polwarth	E. F. Guye.
Port Fairy-Glenelg ..	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne	T. P. Corrigan.
Prahran	J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	W. Dunstone.
St. Kilda	A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat ..	A. McDonald.
Swan Hill	Hon. F. E. Old (Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings).
Toorak	H. E. Thonemann.
Upper Goulburn	Hon. E. J. Mackrell (Minister of Labour and Minister of Public Health).
Upper Yarra	Brigadier Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D. (Speaker).
Walhalla	W. A. Moneur.
Wangaratta-Ovens ..	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga	E. A. Coyle (Chairman of Committees).
Warrenheip-Grenville ..	Hon. E. J. Hogan (Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Warrnambool	Hon. H. S. Bailey (Chief Secretary and Attorney-General).
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi	W. G. McKenzie.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: F. E. Wanke.

Number of
Parliaments
and their
duration.

During the period 1856 to 1927 there were 28 Parliaments. A statement showing the duration in days of each Parliament, the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information in regard to the twenty-ninth and subsequent Parliaments is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1927 TO 1940.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
Twenty-ninth	1927-29	850	542	63·8
Thirtieth	1929-32	864	596	69·0
Thirty-first	1932-35	963	471	48·9
Thirty-second	1935-37	902	506	56·1
Thirty-third	1937-40	848	403	47·5

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA.

An Article on the “Agent-General for Victoria” was published in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 21 and 22.

Agent-General
for Victoria in
Great Britain.

The present Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain is the Hon. Sir A. L. Bussau, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.

VICTORIA—STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1941.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1941 :—

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4798 ..	30th June	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,946,607 to the service of the year 1941-42.
4799 ..	21st July	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1941 sanctions the issue and application of certain moneys available for railways under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund.
4800 ..	28th July	.. The <i>University (Funds) Act</i> 1941 authorizes the council of the University of Melbourne to establish one or more investment pools for the collective investment of trust funds and other funds held by the University.

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4801	28th July	.. The <i>Nowingi to Millewa South Railway (Partial Dismantling) Act 1941</i> provides for the dismantling of a section of the constructed portion of Nowingi to Millewa South Railway, and for other purposes.
4802	28th July	.. The <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Land) Act 1941</i> alters the maximum term for which the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trust may let or lease its surplus lands from fifteen years to fifty years.
4803	28th July	.. The <i>Local Government (Secrecy of the Ballot) Act 1941</i> makes alterations in the provisions relating to voting at elections and certain polls under the Local Government Acts for the purpose of ensuring secrecy of the ballot. <p>The returning officer or his deputy is directed to permit a person, nominated by a voter who cannot read or write, to mark such voter's ballot-paper for him where the voter so requests.</p> <p>The provisions providing for the numbering of ballot-papers at municipal elections are repealed.</p> <p>The Governor-in-Council is authorized to amend any order applying statutory provisions relating to voting by post or compulsory voting to municipal elections in cases where the Minister considers such amendment necessary in consequence of alterations in the law.</p>
4804	28th July	.. The <i>Medical (Pharmaceutical Chemists) Act 1941</i> empowers the Pharmacy Board of Victoria to accept, in lieu of any part of the prescribed pharmacy course except the final examinations, a course of pharmaceutical training in Victoria or elsewhere which is of a substantially equivalent standard.
4805	28th July	.. The <i>Melbourne Lands Exchange Act 1941</i> makes provision for an exchange of lands between the Trustees of the Melbourne Sailors' Home and The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, and for other purposes.
4806	12th August	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Inscribed Stock) Act 1941</i> empowers justices of the peace to take declarations relating to the transmission of Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Inscribed Stock and makes minor alterations in the law relating to transfers of such stock.
4807	12th August	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £569,064 to the service of the year 1940-41.
4808	12th August	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,482,132 to the service of the year 1941-42.

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4809	.. 12th August	.. The <i>Farmers' Debts Adjustment (Board) Act</i> 1941 reduces the number of members of the Farmers' Debts Adjustment Board from three to two, abolishes the special qualifications for appointment to the Board, and provides for the appointment of a person to act as a member during the temporary absence through illness of any member and for the settlement of any difference of opinion between members by a reference of the matter to the Director of Finance.
4810	.. 12th August	.. The <i>Police Offences (Fire Alarms) Act</i> 1941 imposes penalties for the giving of false alarms of fire and empowers the court to order payment by the offender to the Fire Brigades Board concerned of compensation for expenses incurred by reason of any such false alarm.
4811	.. 12th August	.. The <i>Freezing Works (Overdraft Guarantee) Act</i> 1941 authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the payment to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia by the Amalgamated Freezing Company (Victoria) Proprietary Limited of moneys advanced by the said bank to the said company by way of overdraft for the purposes of its undertakings at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Donald during the financial year 1941-42, and the payment of interest on such Moneys.
4812	.. 12th August	.. The <i>National Security (Emergency Powers) Continuation Act</i> 1941 continues for a further period of twelve months the operation of the <i>National Security (Emergency Powers) Act</i> 1939.
4813	.. 15th September	The <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1941 provides the machinery by which the Public Trustee, having elected under section six of the <i>Public Trustee Act</i> 1940 to administer a deceased person's estate, may for the purposes of administration be registered under the Transfer of Land Acts as the proprietor of any land or interest in land comprised in such estate.
4814	.. 15th September	The <i>Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act</i> 1941 authorizes the State Accident Insurance Office to issue policies of insurance covering claims in respect of the death or disablement of officers or employes of Government departments or public bodies specified by Order in Council who are not workers under the Workers Compensation Acts, and extends to hospitals situated outside Victoria the right to payments in respect of expenses incurred in affording maintenance attendance and treatment to injured workers who are entitled to workers' compensation.

Act No. Date (1941).

- 4815 .. 15th September.. The *Evidence Act* 1941 extends the class of persons who may take and receive declarations relating to the public revenues or to any of the public offices or public departments.
- 4816 .. 15th September.. The *Motor Car (Third-Party Insurance) Amendment Act* 1941 alters in several particulars the law relating to the making lodging and approving of agreements by parents next friends and others with respect to the payment of compensation for bodily injury caused to infants or persons under a legal disability by or arising out of the use of motor cars.
- 4817 .. 30th September.. The *Police Offences (Betting) Act* 1941 provides for the apprehension with or without warrant of persons who are found committing the offence of street betting and who refuse to give their names and addresses or give false names and addresses, extends the interpretation of "street" to include premises other than private dwellings, and prohibits the communication of betting information from racecourses during race meetings.
- 4818 .. 30th September.. The *Churches of Christ in Victoria Property Act* 1941 is an Act to incorporate by the name of the Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ the trustees of certain properties of the Churches of Christ in Victoria and to vest certain of the properties of the said Churches in Victoria in such Corporation, and for other purposes.
- 4819 .. 7th October .. The *Transport Regulation (Amendment) Act* 1941 extends the interpretation of "commercial passenger vehicle" so as to include all motor cars used for carrying passengers for reward, provides for the payment of fees for permits for the temporary operation of vehicles outside the scope of the relevant licences, and limits the area within which commercial goods vehicles may operate under certain licences granted as of right.
- 4820 .. 7th October .. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,967,245 to the service of the year 1941-42.
- 4821 .. 21st October .. The *Lunacy Act* 1941 extends the period for which persons may be detained in a receiving house from two to three months.
- 4822 .. 21st October .. The *Lal Lal Racecourse Railway (Dismantling) Act* 1941 provides for the Dismantling of the Lal Lal Racecourse Railway, and for other purposes.
- 4823 .. 21st October .. The *Revocation of Crown Reservations Act* 1941 revokes the Permanent Reservations and

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4823	.. 21st October— <i>contd.</i>	Crown Grants of certain lands which are no longer required for the purposes of such reservations.
4824	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Miners' Phthisis (Treasury Allowances) Amendment Act 1941</i> increases the allowance payable to sufferers from miners' phthisis from £28 to £32 per annum.
4825	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Land Tax Act 1941</i> declares the rate of Land Tax for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1942.
4826	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Income Tax (Rates) Act 1941</i> declares the rates of Income Tax for the year beginning on the first day of July, 1941.
4827	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Stamps (Increased Duty Continuance) Act 1941</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the increased stamp duties on bills of exchange payable on demand (cheques, &c.), receipts, conveyances and transfers on sale of real property, partitions of real property, leases, sub-leases, deeds of settlement and gift, and annual licences in relation to insurance business.
4828	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act 1941</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of Part III. of the <i>Finance Act 1930</i> which temporarily imposed additional duties on the estates of deceased persons and on certain settlements.
4829	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Surplus Revenue Act 1941</i> provides for the application of the amount of £142,000, being surplus revenue of the financial year 1940-1941, for certain specified public works.
4830	.. 28th October ..	The <i>Mulgrave Land Act 1941</i> provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain Land in the Parish of Mulgrave permanently reserved as a site for watering purposes.
4831	.. 28th October ..	The <i>Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Act 1941</i> declares that a certain goods siding forming an extension of the Neerim South to Toorongo River railway shall be deemed to be a part of that railway and to have been constructed under and pursuant to the <i>Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Construction Act 1914</i> .
4832	.. 28th October ..	The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1941</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of the <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1932 (No. 2)</i> . That Act provided temporarily that fees for licences to drive motor cars should be credited to Consolidated Revenue instead of to the Country Roads Board Fund and also suspended temporarily the annual payment of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue into that fund.

Act No. Date (1941).

4833 .. 28th October .. The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1941* declares the rates of Unemployment Relief Tax for the Year ending on the 30th June, 1942.

4834 .. 5th November .. The *Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1941* amends Sections Four and Six of the *Road Traffic Act 1935*.

By the *Road Traffic Act 1935* the Governor-in-Council was authorized to make road traffic regulations applicable to certain specified municipal districts in and around Melbourne and to extend such regulations to the municipal district of any other municipality at the request of the council thereof. This Act authorizes the Governor-in-Council to make other road traffic regulations applicable to all municipal districts to which the regulations authorized to be made by the original Act do not for the time being apply.

4835 .. 5th November .. The *State Forests Loan Application Act 1941* sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State Forests.

4836 .. 11th November.. The *Factories and Shops (Garages) Act 1941* temporarily imposes further restrictions, for a period limited by reference to the time when the present restrictions on the sale of liquid fuel are removed or substantially relaxed, on the hours during which shops for the sale of motor spirit, oil and accessories may be kept open to the public.

4837 .. 18th November.. The *Water Act 1941* contains general amendments of the Water Acts.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is authorized to hold competitions for irrigated farms and to award prizes of water.

Extra water rights may be apportioned to owners or occupiers of land under intense culture in any irrigation and water supply district whether or not such land is commanded by gravitation with water from the works.

Appeals to petty sessions against rates are to be heard by a police magistrate sitting alone.

The Commission is authorized to determine, at the request of the owner of the land or tenement concerned, that certain arrears in respect of water sales shall be a charge on the land or tenement and payable by instalments.

Minor alterations in the law are made in respect of by-laws of Authorities, valuations and supplementary valuations for rating, and notices of the laying of mains.

Act No. Date (194-).

- 4838 .. 18th November.. The *Water Supply Loans and Application Act* 1941 authorizes the raising of money for irrigation works and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts, and to sanction the issue and application of the money so raised and of other money available for such purposes under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund, and for other purposes.
- 4839 .. 18th November.. The *Marriage Act* 1941 permits the declaration of the parties before marriage to be taken by a minister of religion qualified to celebrate marriages, the Government Statist, or a registrar of marriages, irrespective of whether such minister, Statist or registrar subsequently officiates at the marriage, and gives retrospective as well as prospective effect to this provision.
The Act further provides that marriages, whether past or future, shall not be invalidated by the fact that an unqualified person has taken the declaration if either of the parties *bona fide* believed such person to be qualified, and renders unqualified persons taking such a declaration guilty of a misdemeanour.
- 4840 .. 26th November.. The *Statute Law Revision Act* 1941 makes corrections and drafting amendments in various Acts and provides for the incorporation of such corrections and amendments in subsequent issues of such Acts.
- 4841 .. 26th November.. The *Goods (Amendment) Act* 1941 provides that in any prosecution relating to merchandise marks or trade descriptions the certificate of an analyst shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated unless the defendant gives notice that he requires the analyst to be called as a witness.
- 4842 .. 2nd December .. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,554,096 to the service of the year 1941-42.
- 4843 .. 2nd December .. The *Kew and Heidelberg Lands (Amendment) Act* 1941 increases the amount of certain moneys paid annually by the Councils respectively of the Cities of Kew, Heidelberg and Collingwood to the trustees of certain lands described in the Ninth Schedule to the *Kew and Heidelberg Lands Act* 1933, and for other purposes.

Act No. Date (1941).

- 4844 .. 2nd December .. The *Crown Reservations (Excisions) Act 1941* revokes the Permanent Reservations of certain lands so far as relates to certain parts thereof which are no longer required for the purposes of such Reservations.
- 4845 .. 2nd December .. The *Public Works Loan and Application Act 1941* authorizes the raising of further money for public works and other purposes and to sanction the issue and application for such purposes of the money so raised or of money in the State Loans Repayment Fund, and for other purposes.
- 4846 .. 2nd December .. The *Hospitals and Charities Act 1942* brings societies and associations for the welfare and vocational advice or assistance of boys or girls under the operation of the Hospitals and Charities Acts as benevolent societies, and authorizes the Governor in Council, after inquiry and report by the Charities Board, to extend the objects and purposes of any incorporated institution or benevolent society under those Acts.
- 4847 .. 2nd December .. The *Stamps (Amendment) Act 1941* provides for the ascertainment of the term of certain kinds of leases for the purpose of assessing stamp duty, and limits the exemption in favour of deeds of settlement or gift of property for religious educational or charitable purposes to the extent to which such deeds relate to property settled or given for those purposes.
- 4848 .. 2nd December .. The *Powers of Attorney (War Service) Act 1941* authorizes the Public Trustee to accept and exercise powers of attorney given by persons engaged on war service in cases where the power cannot otherwise be exercised because the donee thereof is dead or incapacitated.
- 4849 .. 2nd December .. The *Voting by Post (Armed Services) Act 1941* provides that officers of the naval military and air forces of the Commonwealth shall be authorized witnesses for postal voting at parliamentary elections, and that persons engaged on war service who are outside Victoria but within the Commonwealth may vote by post at such elections.
- 4850 .. 2nd December .. The *Education Act 1941* provides for the making of regulations for safeguarding health and maintaining order and discipline in State schools, places certain limitations upon the powers of expulsion from such schools, and provides for the transfer to the Education Department of certain technical institutions or schools without special legislation in each case.

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4851	.. 9th December	.. The <i>Local Government (Frankston Street Construction) Act 1941</i> validates the adoption by the council of the shire of Frankston and Hastings of a scheme of private street construction for a street called Sheridan-avenue and apportions the cost of such construction, other than the cost of certain purchases and works not properly included in the scheme, between the owners of premises fronting adjoining or abutting upon that street.
4852	.. 9th December	.. The <i>Melbourne (Subways) Act 1941</i> authorizes the Melbourne City Council, with the consent of the Governor-in-Council, to construct subways in the city of Melbourne, provides for the borrowing of moneys for that purpose and regulates the carrying out of works in relation thereto.
4853	.. 9th December	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1941</i> provides for the transfer, as on the 30th June, 1942, to Consolidated Revenue of the surplus of the Licensing Fund, and continues for the financial year 1941-42 the suspension of payments out of Consolidated Revenue for the endowment of municipalities and the reduction by 20 per cent. of the amounts to be paid into the Forestry Fund out of Consolidated Revenue.
4854	.. 9th December	.. The <i>Motor Car (Fees) Act 1941</i> provides that no motor registration fee shall be payable in respect of certain motor tractors (and trailers used therewith) owned by primary producers and used solely in connexion with their business as such, and further provides for refunds of certain fees already paid in respect of such tractors.
4855	.. 9th December	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1941</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain further sums of money available for railways under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund, and for other purposes.
4856	.. 9th December	.. The <i>Dog Act 1941</i> extends the interpretation of "owner" of a dog (so far as relates to offences against the Dog Acts) to include a lessee and a person who has had possession and exclusive control of the dog for not less than fourteen days, and imposes penalties upon the owners of greyhounds which are not muzzled and leashed when off the owner's premises, upon the owners of dogs found by night in certain areas not muzzled or leashed and upon the owners of dogs found not muzzled in railway trucking yards when sheep are present in such yards.

- | Act No. | Date (1941). | |
|---------|------------------|---|
| 4857 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>War-time (Company) Tax Collection Act 1941</i> provides for the making by the State of Victoria of arrangements with the Commonwealth for the collection by State officers of the whole or part of any war-time (Company) tax payable in Victoria under Commonwealth law. |
| 4858 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1941</i> makes provision for the legitimization in Victoria of a child born outside Victoria or whose father is absent from Victoria and for the legitimization of a child by the mother where the father is unable to apply owing to injuries, disease or mental disorder, removes the limitation of time for correction of errors in registers, and empowers the Government Statist and every registrar, subject to appeal to the Minister, to refuse to cause a search to be made or to give a certified copy of a registration of birth death or marriage where the applicant's reason for requiring such search or copy is, in the opinion of such Statist or registrar, insufficient. |
| 4859 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>State Forests (Timber Salvage) Loan and Application (Amendment) Act 1941</i> provides for the apportionment of the proceeds of the sale of timber from timber salvage operations in State forests between Consolidated Revenue and the State Loans Repayment Fund. |
| 4860 | ... 9th December | .. The <i>Motor Car (Regulations) Act 1941</i> permits regulations to be made under the <i>Motor Car Act 1928</i> with respect to the use of motor vehicles whether on public highways or elsewhere and provides for the making of regulations with respect to gas producers fitted to motor cars. |
| 4861 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Kerang and Koondrook Tramway (Liability) Act 1941</i> relieves the Council of the Shire of Kerang of liabilities to the Treasurer of Victoria under the Kerang and Koondrook Tramway Acts. |
| 4862 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act 1941</i> enables a widowed mother with a child whom she cannot support to obtain from the Children's Welfare Department maintenance for herself whether or not she applies for maintenance for such child, and increases the maximum sum payable to a widowed mother for her own maintenance from 10s. to 15s. a week. |

Act No. Date (1941).

4863 .. 9th December .. The *Local Government (Septic Tanks) Act* 1941 enables a municipal council, on the application of the committee of management of a Crown reserve or the school committee of a State school, to instal a septic tank system at such reserve or school, and makes provision for the payment, and the guarantee of the payment, of the cost of such installation.

4864 .. 11th December .. The *Church of England (Ballarat East) Land Act* 1941 enables certain land at Ballarat East, held by the Ballarat Diocesan Trustees of the Church of England in trust as a site for a minister's dwelling, to be used for other church purposes or mortgaged sold leased or exchanged, and provides for the application of the proceeds of any such disposition.

4865 .. 11th December .. The *Public Charitable Trusts Act* 1941 empowers the Supreme Court or a judge thereof to grant leave to the trustees or other persons administering the trust funds of certain public charitable institutions to apply such funds for further purposes necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of the trust or to make them fully effective, and to apply the trust capital to meet expenses connected with such purposes where payments pursuant to the trust are inadequate.

4866 .. 11th December .. The *University (Funds) Amendment Act* 1941 extends the provisions of the *University Funds Act* 1941, which authorized the establishment of investment pools by the council of the University of Melbourne, so as to apply with necessary adaptations to the residential colleges affiliated with the University.

4867 .. 11th December .. The *Health Act* 1941 contains general amendments of the Health Acts.

The interpretation of "Public building" is amended so as clearly to include dance halls and cabarets and so as clearly to exclude buildings other than those used for recreation amusement entertainment or instruction.

Councils are not to establish add to extend or alter any offensive trade or cattle sale yard without the consent in writing of the Commission of Public Health.

An abattoir in a meat area is not to be altered without the approval of the Commission and such an abattoir is not to be used after erection extension alteration or addition without the approval of the Commission.

Act No. Date (1941).
 4867 .. 11th Dec.—*contd.*

The provisions relating to dangerous trades are re-enacted so as to allow trades dangerous either to the public or the workers therein and whether carried on at fixed premises or at varying premises to be proclaimed as dangerous trades and to allow of the making of regulations safeguarding health in relation to other processes and occupations likely to impair or endanger health.

Provision is made for regulations dealing with fire protection and comfortable seating in public buildings and for sufficient means of egress from boarding and lodging houses.

Purchasers of foods drugs and substances for re-sale are empowered to demand from the vendors warranties of compliance with the Health Acts.

Councils are empowered to employ slaughtermen and carters at councils' abattoirs and to charge, subject to certain maximum limits, fees for the services of such slaughtermen and carters. Meat inspectors for private abattoirs are to be appointed only in meat areas. All brands used in relation to meat inspection are to be rented by the Commission to the council concerned at a prescribed rental. Vehicles for the conveyance of carcases are to be licensed by councils.

Hide or skin stores at tanneries and stores for grading and packing dried rabbit and other dried furred skins are exempted from registration as offensive trades.

Other minor alterations are made as to the time for appeal against consent to the establishment of an offensive trade, the fee for registration of certain offensive trade premises, the sum recoverable from a patient for treatment in hospital for an infectious disease, and the registration of cinematograph operators.

4868 .. 11th December .. The *Income Tax (Assessment) Act* 1941 exempts from income tax, so far as not already exempt, pensions, attendants' allowances, detention allowances, and other like payments made under Commonwealth Acts relating to soldiers' repatriation, seamen's war pensions and allowances, and invalid and old-age pensions, allows deductions by tax stamps and group schemes to be credited to any tax payable by the employes concerned, and substitutes rates of deduction to be fixed and varied by regulation for the rates previously specified in the Act.

Act No. Date (1941).

4869 .. 11th December .. The *Local Government Act 1941* contains general amendments of the Local Government Acts.

Unnaturalized aliens are disqualified both as municipal councillors and as voters at municipal polls. Persons elected as councillors are to be required to take an oath of allegiance.

Provision is made for voting at municipal polls by persons whose names have been omitted in error from the relevant roll and, in respect of certain polls, for a recount of votes upon the application of a ratepayer or owner entitled to vote at the poll.

Municipalities are empowered and deemed always to have been empowered to use, or to grant a licence to another person to use, the town or shire hall for entertainments meetings and functions.

Certain officers of municipalities are not to be removed or discharged until they have been afforded an opportunity to have an inquiry held by a person appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

Church halls, ministers' residences, and certain other buildings used in connexion with churches are in certain circumstances exempted from municipal rating, and churches and certain schools and charitable institutions, which were previously exempt from municipal rating only if used exclusively as such, may now be used for certain other purposes of the religious educational or charitable body concerned without becoming liable to municipal rating.

The period for which default in the payment of rates must have continued before vacant land upon which the rates are charged may be sold by the council is reduced from ten years to seven years.

A council is authorized to refuse to seal a plan of subdivision showing a reserve unless the owner agrees to transfer such reserve to the council before any allotment is sold or transferred, and provision is made for the re-transfer of such reserve where the subdivision is not proceeded with.

Provision is made for the establishment by councils of standard survey marks in streets and roads and for the fixing of the alignment of streets and roads.

The purposes for which by-laws may be made by municipalities are extended in certain minor particulars and amendments are made in respect of the making and publication of by-laws and regulations.

Act No. Date (1941).

4869 .. 11th Dec.—*contd.*

Other minor provisions of the Act relate to the fixing of the boundaries of municipal districts, the constitution of new municipalities, the reimbursement of councillors' travelling expenses incurred outside the municipality, the publication of notices of the holding of revision courts, the time for holding extraordinary elections and for the giving of notices of elections, the calculation of rates where supplementary valuations are returned, rating on unimproved capital values in a new municipality constituted by severance from another municipality, evidence in proceedings to enforce charges on land, the maximum amount of municipal overdrafts, the service of notice of intention to take land compulsorily, the manner of closing unused roads, the width of roads in streets with tree reserves and roads in subdivisions, schemes for reducing the width of streets, the delineation on plans of subdivision of mains for underground telephone plant and the effect upon transfers of showing on such plans easements for the supply of water gas and electricity and for sewerage and underground telephone services, the enlargement and improvement of existing waterworks, the provision of scholarships in certain schools, the giving of evidence of certain documents and the provision of ambulance services by municipal councils.

Certain of the provisions of the Local Government Acts as amended by this Act are extended so as to apply to the cities of Melbourne and Geelong.

4870 .. 11th December .. *The Transport Regulation (Sunday Carriage) Act 1941.*

By sub-section (2) of section 40 of the *Transport Regulation Act 1933* motor cars carrying certain enumerated classes of goods were exempted from the prohibition against the carriage on Sundays of goods for hire or reward or in the course of trade. This Act limits that exemption to motor cars carrying solely any or all of the enumerated classes of goods.

4871 .. 16th December .. *The Liquid Fuel Act 1941* prohibits persons from selling motor spirit, that is, any mineral spirit suitable for use as fuel for internal combustion engines other than certain liquid fuels to be proclaimed, unless they are the holders of annual licences to be issued pursuant to the Act. The Act further requires every holder of such a licence to purchase during the currency of such licence at a prescribed price a quantity of such proclaimed liquid fuel to

Act No. Date (1941).

4871 .. 16th Dec.—*contd.*

be prescribed proportionately to the quantity of motor spirit sold by him during the same period, and prohibits the sale of motor spirit with which proclaimed liquid fuel has been blended unless blended in the prescribed proportions and sold under a distinctive name. Provision is also made for the issue of licences, the keeping of a record of licences issued, the keeping of books by persons selling motor spirit and the inspection of such books and of accounts registers documents and writings in the custody or control of such persons.

4872 .. 16th December ..

The *Money Lenders Act* 1941 renders future contracts for the repayment of money lent by money lenders at any rate of interest exceeding 48 per cent. legally unenforceable and makes any money lender lending or offering to lend money at such a rate of interest guilty of an offence. The Act also prohibits negotiations or transactions relating to loans otherwise than in the money lender's authorized name and at his authorized address and further restricts advertisement by money lenders.

4873 .. 16th December ..

The *Land Act* 1941 contains general amendments of the Land Acts.

Provision is made for the revocation, without special legislation in each case, of the reservations and Crown grants, if any, of lands permanently reserved for the purposes of the Education Department and no longer required for those purposes.

The area of metropolitan land which may be granted by one lease is increased from 3 acres to 20 acres.

The provisions relating to the making of regulations by the Board of Land and Works in respect of Crown reserves not vested in trustees and the provisions relating to the powers of committees of management of such reserves are re-enacted so as to allow of the making of regulations conferring powers and functions upon such committees and to extend the powers of such committees in several other minor particulars.

Provision is made, subject to a maximum limit, for the addition of portions of Crown land to the areas comprised in leases licences or Crown grants of adjoining land, notwithstanding restrictions or limitations imposed by other provisions of the Land Acts.

Provision is also made for the grant to any person of a right to occupy an area of not more than 1 acre as an apiary for a period of three months.

Act No. Date (1941).
4873 .. 16th Dec.—*contd.*

Other minor provisions relate to the transfer of registered encumbrances from Crown leases to Crown grants or new leases, the conditions of sale of Crown lands by auction, the sale of detached portions of Crown lands, the conditions and term of appointment of committees of management of certain reserves, and the impounding of cattle trespassing on certain reserves.

4874 .. 16th December ..

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1941 makes important amendments to the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts dealing with Wages Boards and their determinations, and provides for the establishment of an Industrial Appeals Court and for its powers and functions.

The maximum number of members of a Wages Board, other than the chairman, is reduced from ten to six.

Representatives of employers on Wages Boards are required to be or to have been within one month before their appointment or re-appointment employers in the trade concerned or to be officers of an association of employers in that trade; representatives of employés are to be or to have been within six months of their appointment or re-appointment employés in the trade concerned or to be officers of an organization of employés in that trade.

Similar provision is made in respect of the representatives of specified trades or branches of trades on the General Board, and further provision is made for the nomination of persons for appointment as such representatives.

The Governor-in-Council is empowered to appoint for a period of five years a panel of two chairmen from whom all chairmen of Wages Boards are to be appointed, and provision is made for the payment of the salaries of such permanent chairmen.

Provision is made for the decision by the chairman of any question upon which a majority of members present cannot agree.

The Act establishes the Industrial Appeals Court which is to consist of a president and two other members appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of five years. The president is to be a judge of county courts with experience in industrial matters, and the other members are to be appointed to represent employers and employés respectively.

The Court, in place of the Court of Industrial Appeals which is abolished by the Act, is to deal with appeals by employers or employés against determinations of Wages Boards. Upon such appeals the Court's proceedings are to be informal and its determinations are

Act No Date (1941).
4874 .. 16th Dec.—*contd.*

to be final and are not to be altered within twelve months except where the Court gives leave for review by the Wages Board concerned or directs a re-hearing by the Court.

Provision is made for the manner of initiation of such appeals, for the representation of parties before the Court, for the powers of the Court and of the president in respect of the summoning, sending for and examination of witnesses, documents and books, and in respect of amending the determinations in question, and for the publication of the determinations of the Court.

The Court is also empowered to hear proceedings for contraventions of determinations of Wages Boards where such proceedings are transferred to the Court by reason of the defendant alleging that the relation between himself and the person in respect of whom the contravention is alleged is not that of employer and employé. In exercising this function the Court takes the place of the Bread Trade Tribunal and other similar tribunals and those tribunals are consequently abolished.

In such proceedings questions of law are to be decided by the president of the Court only; the Court is to have the powers, exercisable only by the president, of a court of general sessions, and its decisions are to be final and are to be enforced as convictions of the court from which the proceedings were transferred.

The Court is also to be a court of appeal against convictions or orders of or failures or refusals to make orders by courts of petty sessions (including the Metropolitan Industrial Court) in prosecutions for offences against the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts or the regulations or by-laws thereunder or of determinations of Wages Boards or of the Court itself.

Upon such appeals, which formerly were heard by courts of general sessions, questions of law are to be decided by the president only; the Court is to have the powers, exercisable only by the president, of a court of general sessions and its decisions are to be final. Procedure by way of order to review or by way of order to review or by way of case stated for the Supreme Court in respect of convictions and orders in such prosecutions is abolished.

The Act also contains a provision requiring the special appointment of Wages Boards applicable to persons engaged in the trades of market gardening and nurserymen within 40 miles of Melbourne.

Act No. Date (1941).

4875 .. 16th December .. The *State Development Act 1941* provides for the establishment of a State Development Committee whose function is to inquire into and report to the Governor in Council upon the economic, industrial, and rural development of the State, de-centralization of industrial activities and distribution of population, the amelioration of industrial and rural conditions, and the organization and development of industries to meet conditions arising during and after the present war.

The committee, which is to remain in existence for four years, is to consist of eight Members of Parliament, including a chairman and a vice-chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council. Provision is made for the payment out of Consolidated Revenue of fees for attendance at meetings to members of the committee other than Ministers and of travelling expenses and charges to all members of the committee, and the receipt of any such payment is not to be deemed to disqualify any member of the committee from sitting or voting as a Member of Parliament.

The committee is empowered to enter and inspect any land building or place, to summon and compel attendance of witnesses, to compel answers on oath or affirmation, to require and compel production of books maps papers and documents and to punish by fines or imprisonment persons in contempt of the committee.

Further provision is made for the filling of vacancies, the times and places of meetings, the conduct and the recording of proceedings of the committee, the calling in aid of assessors to assist the committee and the making of reports by the committee to the Governor in Council.

4876 .. 16th December .. The *Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Amendment Act 1941*.

In respect of proceedings under the *Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1928*, whether in the Supreme Court, in county courts or in courts of petty sessions, this Act abolishes one of the grounds upon which an order for the defendant's committal to prison might previously have been made, namely, the ground that the defendant wilfully contracted the liability in question without reasonable expectation of being able to discharge the same. The Act also empowers the court, where no ground for the application for an order of committal is proved, to make an order for

Act No. Date (1941):

4876 .. 16th Dec.—*contd.*

costs against the applicant. The Act further provides in respect of proceedings in a court of petty session under the Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Acts that the court shall consist of a police magistrate sitting either alone or with other justices.

4877 .. 16th December ..

The *Farmers Protection Act* 1941 replaces the *Farmers Protection Act* 1940, which is repealed as from the commencement of this Act but so as not to affect agreements under seal made pursuant to that Act.

This Act divides debts of farmers into two classes—those incurred before the 9th September, 1940, called “old debts,” and those incurred after that date, called “new debts”.

The Farmers Debts Adjustment Board is empowered to issue a limited stay order to a farmer who applies therefor in respect of any particular old debt. After the issue of such a stay order the Board may, if the farmer has other debts, issue a general stay order relative to all old debts of the farmer or, subject to the Board's first calling a meeting of creditors, to all old debts and all new debts of the farmer. General stay orders relative to new debts are not to be issued except in special circumstances.

Stay orders, whether limited or general, are to remain in operation, subject to provision for cancellation, until the date (not being later than the 1st March, 1945) specified in the order, and have the effect of rendering void during their operation all actions executions processes or proceedings commenced proceeded with or put in force against the farmer or his property in respect of the debt or debts to which the order relates or in respect of any security therefor. In addition, the calling of a meeting of the farmer's creditors pursuant to the Act is to have the effect of temporarily imposing a similar moratorium in respect of all the debts of the farmer.

After the issue of a stay order the Board is to endeavour by negotiation with the farmer and his creditors to secure an adjustment of the farmer's debts. During the operation of a general stay order the Board is empowered to exercise full control over the farmer's income.

Provision is made for the cancellation publication, and gazettal of stay orders, for the protection of guarantors, predecessors in title and trustees, for the prohibition of publication in newspapers, other than trade

Act No. Date (1941).

4877 .. 16th Dec.—*contd.*

gazettes, of particulars of stay orders and meetings of creditors, and for nullifying agreements designed to prevent farmers from obtaining the benefit of the Act.

The Act is expressed to bind the Crown.

4878 .. 16th December The *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1941* makes considerable amendments of the provisions of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1928*.

The duties and liabilities of owners of coal mines are imposed also upon the agents of such owners. The provisions relating to the management and control of mines are re-enacted so as to require certificates of competency in the case of overmen, deputies, examiners, and shot-firers as well as in the case of managers and under-managers and generally so as to impose stricter regulation in respect of mine management.

More detailed provision is made with respect to the inspection of mines and the investigation of accidents in mines, and, in particular, provision is made for the establishment of Courts of Coal Mines Regulation, consisting of a judge of county courts or a police magistrate, to inquire into such accidents and to hear and determine appeals and references under the Act and the regulations on matters of mine management working and equipment.

The general rules relating to all mines are re-enacted to ensure greater safety in the working of mines and, in particular, to distinguish between mines in which safety lamps are required to be used and those in which naked lights are permitted and to provide a code for the carrying out of shot-firing in mines.

The provisions of the Boilers Inspection Acts are extended so as to apply to boilers in coal mines.

Other important provisions relate to shafts and tunnels as means of ingress and egress for the workmen in mines, the division of mines into portions under separate management, the qualification and physical fitness of engine-drivers in mines, the making of returns by owners agents or managers of mines and the keeping and inspection of plans and sections of the workings in mines.

4879 .. 16th December This Act applies a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the 30th June, 1942, and appropriates the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

**Elections for
the Legislative
Council, 1940.**

The triennial elections for the Legislative Council, were held on 15th June, 1940, when eight of the seventeen provinces were contested. The number of electors on the rolls for each province and votes polled were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, page 39.

**Elections,
Legislative
Assembly,
1940.**

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 16th March, 1940, there were contests in 44 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,162,967—565,002 males and 597,965 females. In contested districts 93·41 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 93·65 per cent. and for females 93·19 per cent. The number of electors on the rolls in each district together with details of the voting were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, pages 40 and 41.

**Preferential
voting**

The preferential system of voting was provided for by Statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections and, in 1936, for Legislative Council general elections directly following upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements between the two Houses. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In 15 of the 44 contested districts in the Legislative Assembly election of 16th March, 1940, there were more than two candidates. In eight of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In one of the other seven contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS.

By-elections held in Victoria since 30th June, 1941 were as follows :—

Legislative Council—

27th May, 1942 (un-	Mr. P. T. Byrnes elected for
contested)	North-western Province
18th July, 1942 ..	Sir Frank Beaurepaire elected for
	Monash Province

Legislative Assembly—

18th April, 1942 ..	Mr. T. P. Corrigan elected for
	Port Melbourne District.
20th June, 1942 ..	Mr. W. O. Fulton elected for
	Gippsland North District.

PARTICULARS OF BY-ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

North-western Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	14,291	4,774	19,065
Number of electors who voted	} No Contest.		
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..			
Monash Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	28,440	16,711	45,151
Number of electors who voted	17,238	10,817	28,055
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	60·61	64·73	62·14

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Port Melbourne Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	10,752	10,991	21,743
Number of electors who voted	8,093	9,385	17,478
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	75·27	85·39	80·38
Gippsland North Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	5,619	5,639	11,258
Number of electors who voted	5,090	5,072	10,162
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll)	90·97	93·27	92·11

Proportion of
voters at
elections.

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in the year 1856. The proportion of electors of contested districts who voted at each of the general elections held since that year is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856-1940.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1856	*	1886	64·70	1917	54·21
1859	*	1889	66·58	1920	63·70
1861	*	1892	65·12	1921	57·26
1864	*	1894	70·99	1924	59·24
1866	55·10	1897	70·33	1927	91·76†
1868	61·59	1900	63·47	1929	93·72
1871	65·02	1902	65·47	1932	94·20
1874	61·00	1904	66·72	1935	94·39
1877	62·29	1907	61·26	1937	93·96
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1908	53·64	1940	93·41
1880 (July)	65·85	1911	63·61		
1883	64·96	1914	53·92		

* Not available.

† The increase in the percentage of voters is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory by Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 31ST JULY, 1942.

Electoral Province.	Ratepayers' Roll.			General Rolls.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ballaarat	14,827	5,910	20,737	34	16	50	14,861	5,926	20,787
Bendigo	15,337	6,804	22,231	74	77	151	15,411	6,971	22,382
Doutta Galla	28,578	10,293	38,871	59	71	130	28,637	10,364	39,001
East Yarra	27,417	11,109	38,517	144	236	380	27,561	11,336	38,897
Gippsland	14,256	4,325	18,581	591	26	617	14,847	4,351	19,198
Higinbotham	26,442	9,384	35,826	53	45	98	26,495	9,429	35,924
Melbourne	23,457	10,140	33,597	44	76	120	23,501	10,216	33,717
Melbourne North	31,390	8,110	39,500	1,347	1,588	2,935	32,737	9,698	42,435
Melbourne West	25,574	8,327	33,901	88	238	326	25,662	8,565	34,227
Monash	28,384	16,669	45,053	56	42	98	28,440	16,711	45,151
Northern	14,494	4,505	18,999	107	131	238	14,601	4,636	19,237
North-Eastern	12,649	4,225	16,874	67	84	151	12,716	4,309	17,025
North-Western	14,100	4,668	18,768	191	106	297	14,291	4,774	19,065
Southern	16,745	7,489	24,234	69	16	85	16,814	7,505	24,319
South-Eastern	16,215	6,809	23,024	24	11	35	16,239	6,820	23,059
South-Western	17,021	5,266	22,287	28	16	44	17,049	5,282	22,331
Western	14,681	4,697	19,378	95	97	192	14,776	4,794	19,570
Grand Total	341,567	128,811	470,378	3,071	2,876	5,947	344,638	131,687	476,325

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.	Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.
Albert Park	27,362	Heidelberg	36,044
Allandale	9,496	Kara Kara and Borung ..	9,970
Ballaarat	18,056	Kew	32,870
Barwon	13,935	Korong and Eaglehawk ..	10,592
Benalla	11,055	Lowan	12,257
Benambra	9,771	Maryborough and Dayles-	
Bendigo	18,338	ford	10,745
Boroondara	37,747	Melbourne	22,772
Brighton	36,807	Mildura	13,273
Brunswick	29,690	Mornington	15,048
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	10,478	Northcote	26,312
Carlton	22,332	Nunawading	28,726
Castlemaine and Kyneton ..	10,604	Oakleigh	37,706
Caulfield	32,832	Ouyen	9,266
Clifton Hill	26,312	Polwarth	12,060
Coburg	31,490	Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	12,302
Collingwood	23,399	Port Melbourne	21,850
Dandenong	38,038	Prahran	27,214
Dundas	12,613	Richmond	24,973
Essendon	30,334	Rodney	12,089
Evelyn	13,515	Stawell and Ararat ..	11,539
Flemington	26,226	St. Kilda	31,719
Footscray	32,890	Swan Hill	8,928
Geelong	20,434	Toorak	27,165
Gippsland East	7,801	Upper Goulburn	10,361
" North	11,426	" Yarra	17,744
" South	13,420	Walhalla	13,430
" West	11,788	Wangaratta and Ovens ..	11,700
Goulburn Valley	12,986	Waranga	8,995
Grant	11,669	Warrenheip and Grenville	9,970
Gunbower	10,789	Warrnambool	12,841
Hampden	10,806	Williamstown	26,329
Hawthorn	29,250	Wonthaggi	10,213
		Total	1,240,692

PART II.

ACCUMULATION.

BANKING.

Victorian banking. Ordinary banking business in Victoria at 30th June, 1942, was transacted by twelve institutions (exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia), hereafter referred to as Joint Stock Banks.

Particulars regarding the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria are given separately on page 52.

Capital resources and profits. The following statement shows the aggregate capital and profits of the Joint Stock Banks with the exception of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, which transacts very little business within the State. Particulars relate to the twelve months last preceding the balance date shown.

TOTAL CAPITAL RESOURCES AND PROFITS OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS WHICH OPERATED IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Bank.	Balance Date.	Capital Paid-up.	Reserves, plus Additions.	Undistributed Profit after Payment of Dividends and Allocation of Reserves.	Total Reserves.	Total Net Profit for Year.	Total Amount Paid in Dividends for Year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	13.10.41	4,500,000	4,500,000	215,600	4,715,600	237,013	263,625
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	30.8.41	4,000,000	4,850,000	156,604	5,006,604	188,129	191,333
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	30.6.42	3,000,000	3,370,000	289,451	3,659,451	126,120	116,375
Bank of New South Wales ..	30.9.41	8,780,000	6,150,000	229,346	6,379,346	547,123	526,800
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	31.3.42	5,000,000	3,300,000	138,336	3,438,336	289,759	275,000
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	30.6.42	4,117,350	2,250,000	114,241	2,364,241	241,813	218,027
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	30.6.42	4,739,012	4,300,000	119,165	4,419,165	377,162	355,425
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd.	30.6.42	159,000	120,000	5,580	125,580	21,755	8,745
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	30.6.42	1,750,000	860,000	22,597	882,597	87,674	87,500
Bank of Adelaide ..	30.3.42	1,250,000	1,000,000	32,022	1,032,022	69,519	68,750
Total Australian Banks ..	..	37,295,362	30,700,000	1,322,942	32,022,942	2,186,067	2,111,560
Bank of New Zealand	31.3.42	6,328,125	3,575,000	396,190	3,971,190	426,746	423,056
Grand Total ..	..	43,623,487	34,275,000	1,719,132	35,994,132	2,612,813	2,534,636

Shareholders' capital, which is the capital of the shareholders *without* as well as *within* Victoria, amounted to £43,623,487 on 30th June, 1942. The reserves totalled £35,994,132 and represented 82·5 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The subjoined statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria* of *all* Joint Stock Banks for the June quarters of each of the years 1938 to 1942. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1938 TO 1942.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	12	12	12	12	12
Liabilities within Victoria.	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	85,520	85,496	85,479	88,785	88,760
Bills in circulation ..	719,993	768,741	1,063,560	1,100,094	1,149,287
Balances due to other banks	613,371	521,855	666,580	645,905	767,951
Deposits not bearing interest	37,042,798	35,220,036	42,104,054	49,119,738	62,441,352
Deposits bearing interest	83,173,575	83,092,296	89,318,120	86,040,905	77,774,954
Total	121,635,257	119,688,424	133,237,793	136,995,427	142,222,304
Assets within Victoria	£	£	£	£	£
Coin	557,707	569,970	550,630	566,657	405,044
Bullion	48,878	48,206	33,479	33,489	18,697
Government and Municipal securities	28,005,620	30,650,093	46,785,811	55,982,338	61,122,188
Landed and house property	2,886,447	3,097,565	3,170,978	3,262,764	3,148,935
Notes and bills of other banks	903,258	895,242	1,020,731	1,128,044	1,816,268
Balances due from other banks	1,162,995	1,214,120	1,206,168	1,832,460	1,831,527
Advances and all other assets	83,373,897	84,446,167	88,440,885	90,570,253	86,859,268
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank	13,400,967	10,227,009	13,743,118	14,642,329	38,912,331
Total	130,339,769	131,148,372	154,951,800	168,018,334	194,114,258

Deposits in and advances by banks. The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the Joint Stock Banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement.

VICTORIA—DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY JOINT STOCK BANKS (*excluding Commonwealth Bank*), 1938 to 1942.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	83,173,575	37,042,798	120,216,373	83,373,897	36,842,476
1939 ..	83,092,296	35,220,036	118,312,332	84,446,167	33,866,165
1940 ..	89,318,120	42,104,054	131,422,174	88,440,885	42,981,289
1941 ..	86,040,905	49,119,738	135,160,643	90,570,253	44,590,390
1942 ..	77,774,954	62,441,352	140,216,306	86,859,268	53,357,038

* Includes "discounts, overdrafts, and all other assets," but excludes "Government and municipal securities."

Analysis of returns of joint stock banks.

The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank on "liabilities at call," and of advances on deposits, the relative proportion of deposits and the amount of the latter per head of population, are shown, for each of the last five years, in the following table:—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1938 to 1942.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amounts of Deposits per Head of Population.
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes and Cash with the Commonwealth Bank on Liabilities at Call.*	Advances on Deposits.	Relative Proportion—		
			Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1938 ..	37·73	69·35	69·19	30·81	64 8 2
1939 ..	30·72	71·38	70·23	29·77	62 18 1
1940 ..	33·96	67·30	67·96	32·04	69 3 0
1941 ..	30·98	67·01	63·66	36·34	69 17 11
1942 ..	62·91	61·95	55·47	44·53	71 5 10

* Deposits not bearing interest and bank notes in circulation.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia functions under the guarantee of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. General banking operations were commenced in January, 1913, the control of the Note Issue was assumed in 1920, and the Rural Credits Department was created in 1925. Profits accruing from the activities of the General Banking Department (including Rural Credits) in each of the last five years were:—1937-38, £364,189; 1938-39, £388,159; 1939-40, £494,524; 1940-41, £434,086; and 1941-42, £574,292; while in the Note issue Department profits were £839,882, £766,730, £985,993, £1,461,839 and £1,658,141 respectively. The average Victorian liabilities and assets of this Bank for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown hereunder. Details of the Savings Bank business, which was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928, will be found on page 58.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH BANK, 1938 TO 1942.

Liabilities.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Liabilities.	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation ..	49,380	56,456	78,915	121,334	174,476
Balances due to other banks	9,973,714	7,383,482	10,988,479	12,264,045	15,643,549
Deposits not bearing interest	5,634,131	6,833,818	11,949,019	12,055,998	13,241,938
Deposits bearing interest ..	8,582,295	7,082,777	7,573,220	13,280,000	20,136,423
Special War-time deposits ..	..	..	..	..	21,035,900
Total	24,239,520	21,356,533	30,589,633	37,721,377	70,232,291
Assets.					
Coin and bullion	361,771	406,977	329,036	275,837	595,018
Australian notes	975,823	1,097,865	427,612	335,857	499,159
Government and Municipal securities	19,110,441	14,502,272	10,373,244	6,088,130	34,169,669
Landed and house property	85,256	78,392	65,972	52,490	48,474
Balances due from other banks	7,424	8,546	16,084	11,454	17,193
Notes and bills of other banks	2,673	4,711	31,643	28,716	98,210
Advances and all other assets	3,509,148	4,255,470	20,860,738	8,429,809	15,376,192
Total	24,052,536	20,354,233	32,104,329	15,222,293	50,803,915

Liabilities and assets within Victoria—all banks.

The following statement shows the average Victorian liabilities and assets of all Joint Stock Banks and the Commonwealth Bank combined. Particulars relate to the June quarters of each of the years 1938 to 1942.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF ALL BANKS, 1938 TO 1942.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Liabilities.	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	85,520	85,496	85,479	88,785	88,760
Bills in circulation ..	769,373	825,197	1,142,475	1,221,428	1,323,763
Balances due to other banks	10,587,085	7,905,337	11,655,059	12,909,950	16,411,500
Deposits not bearing interest	42,676,929	42,053,854	54,053,073	61,175,736	75,683,290
Deposits bearing interest ..	91,755,870	90,175,073	96,891,340	99,320,905	97,911,382
Special War-time deposits (with Commonwealth Bank)	..	..	..	..	21,035,900
Total	145,874,777	141,044,957	163,827,426	174,716,804	212,454,595
Assets.					
Coin and bullion	968,356	1,025,153	913,145	875,983	1,018,759
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank	14,376,790	11,324,874	14,170,730	14,978,186	39,411,400
Government and Municipal securities	47,116,061	45,152,365	57,159,055	62,070,468	95,291,857
Landed and house property	2,971,703	3,175,957	3,236,950	3,315,254	3,197,409
Balances due from other banks	1,170,419	1,222,666	1,222,252	1,843,914	1,848,720
Notes and bills of other banks	905,931	899,953	1,052,374	1,156,760	1,914,478
Advances and all other assets	86,883,045	88,701,637	109,301,623	99,000,062	102,235,460
Total	154,392,305	151,502,605	187,056,129	183,240,627	244,918,173

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

The value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared annually through the Melbourne Clearing House during each of the years 1933 to 1942 are shown in the following statement:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS
1933 TO 1942.

Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.
	£		£
1933	679,963,000	1938	879,264,000
1934	731,927,000	1939	864,631,000
1935	776,696,000	1940	1,014,237,000
1936	798,372,000	1941	1,127,907,000
1937	887,912,000	1942	1,280,953,000

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.

The State Savings Bank of Victoria—established in 1841—is administered by Commissioners appointed by the Government under Act No. 3777. It has two separate and distinct departments—(a) The Savings Bank and (b) the Crédit Foncier.

The total assets of the Bank at 30th June, 1942, were as follows:—

Savings Bank Department	£85,465,907
Crédit Foncier Department	£20,948,422
	<u>£106,414,329</u>

**Savings Bank
Department.**

Profits accruing from the activities of the Savings Bank Department in each of the last five years were:—1937-38, £260,844; 1938-39, £260,583; 1939-40, £290,595; 1940-41, £246,989; and 1941-42, £289,581. Reserve Funds amount to £5,900,000.

**Savings Bank
Department—
liquid assets.**

Liquid assets (cash on hand and deposits at trading banks) of the Savings Bank Department were £26,394,324 at 30th June, 1942, and represented approximately 34 per cent. of depositors' balances.

The subjoined table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit at various dates from 1900.

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK, ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS, 1900 TO 1942.

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open.			Amount at Credit of Depositors.			
	Ordinary Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.	Ordinary Accounts.	Deposit Stock Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	375,070	..	375,070	9,110,793	..	..	9,110,793
1905 ..	447,382	..	447,382	10,896,741	..	..	10,896,741
1910 ..	560,515	..	560,515	15,417,887	..	..	15,417,887
1915 ..	721,936	13,971	735,907	24,874,811	159,426	9,792	25,044,029
1920 ..	886,344	12,295	898,639	37,232,543	504,731	7,954	37,745,228
1925 ..	1,095,462	88,751	1,184,213	53,145,015	742,500	101,139	53,988,654
1930 ..	1,256,823	165,107	1,421,930	60,844,604	1,809,031	289,340	62,942,975
1935 ..	1,325,106	188,089	1,513,195	61,093,931	1,737,545	276,529	63,108,005
1940 ..	1,477,133	208,012	1,685,145	64,417,039	2,656,619	286,965	67,360,623
1941 ..	1,515,835	208,856	1,724,691	68,831,965	2,653,183	261,592	71,746,740
1942 ..	1,562,397	203,878	1,766,275	74,370,177	2,689,595	256,300	77,316,072

* School Banks were established in November, 1912.

The number of offices of the State Savings Bank, the number of accounts open per 1,000 of population, and the amount at credit of depositors per account and per head of population respectively, are shown in the following table for the years indicated.

At 30th June—	Number of Offices—		Number of Accounts Open per 1,000 of Population.	Amount at Credit of Depositors—	
	Banks.	Agencies.		Per Account.	Per Head of Population.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1900 ..	45	326	315	24 5 10	7 12 10
1905 ..	54	328	371	24 7 2	9 0 11
1910 ..	68	348	438	27 10 2	12 1 2
1915 ..	128	323	514	34 0 8	17 9 9
1920 ..	134	339	594	42 0 1	24 19 3
1925 ..	176	376	708	45 11 10	32 6 2
1930 ..	211	389	797	44 5 4	35 5 4
1935 ..	213	373	823	41 14 1	34 6 9
1940 ..	220	387	885	39 19 6	36 15 10
1941 ..	221	392	890	41 12 0	37 0 3
1942 ..	224	383	897	43 15 6	39 5 5

The figures relating to current accounts given in the preceding table include each year a large number of accounts of less than £1 upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On the 30th June, 1942, such accounts numbered 443,379; omitting these, the balance of 1,119,018 operative accounts averaged £66 7s. 11d., as compared with an average of £63 7s. 4d. in the previous year.

**Savings Bank
Department
transactions.**

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with all accounts for each year since 1932-33 inclusive:—

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1932-33
TO 1941-42.**

Year ended 30th June--	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.*	Amount at credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
				£	£	£	£
1933	167,214	143,566	1,447,921	38,241,781	38,167,055	1,569,943	60,226,072
1934	178,596	147,180	1,479,337	39,522,377	39,575,343	1,437,040	61,610,146
1935	186,291	152,433	1,513,195	42,421,648	42,194,145	1,270,355	63,108,005
1936	204,233	164,237	1,553,191	46,861,849	46,783,500	1,216,446	64,402,802
1937	205,456	166,678	1,591,969	48,331,158	48,212,810	1,234,042	65,755,192
1938	203,067	166,415	1,628,621	51,054,447	49,947,240	1,279,632	68,142,031
1939	208,878	180,171	1,657,328	56,922,983	57,159,875	1,313,544	69,218,684
1940	212,426	184,609	1,685,145	52,455,948	55,634,268	1,320,257	67,360,623
1941	216,056	176,510	1,724,691	54,559,205	51,502,606	1,329,517	71,746,740
1942	226,222	184,638	1,766,275	63,232,379	58,946,552	1,283,504†	77,316,072

* Including interest allotted as follows:—(a) to School Bank accounts, £5,891 in 1932-33; £5,135 in 1933-34; £4,353 in 1934-35; £4,125 in 1935-36; £4,231 in 1936-37; £4,313 in 1937-38; £4,355 in 1938-39; £4,447 in 1939-40; £3,810 in 1940-41; and £3,481 in 1941-42; and (b) to Deposit Stock Accounts, £63,524 in 1932-33; £58,297 in 1933-34; £52,379 in 1934-35; £42,278 in 1935-36; £52,785 in 1936-37; £58,832 in 1937-38; £63,938 in 1938-39; £65,949 in 1939-40; £65,339 in 1940-41; and £67,423 in 1941-42.

† In 1942 current accounts were credited with interest to 31st May, instead of 30th June as formerly. This amount therefore represents only eleven months' interest.

The maximum amount which may be at the credit of a current account is £1,000, but an additional sum not exceeding £1,000 may be lodged as Deposit Stock, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice.

**Savings Bank
Department—
rates of
interest.**

The rate of interest paid during the year ended 30th June, 1942, was 2 per cent. on current accounts on sums from £1 to £1,000, until 31st March, 1942, thence 2 per cent. on sums from £1 to £500, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the excess to £1,000. On deposit stock accounts $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was paid on stock sold prior to 14th March, 1942, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on stock sold on and after that date. The reductions in interest rates were made pursuant to an order issued under the National Security Economic (Organization) Regulations.

**Crédit Foncier
Department.**

The *Crédit Foncier* Department was established in 1896, under Act No. 1481, for the purpose of making long term loans to assist persons employed in the agricultural industry. Under Acts Nos. 2280, 3088, 3098, and 3145, the system has been further extended.

Crédit Foncier loans, secured by a first mortgage, are granted on freehold land, or land which can be made freehold. Regulations issued under the National Security Act now limit the amounts of loans and the purposes for which they may be granted.

The rate of interest charged on all loans was reduced from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum from 1st October, 1941.

Funds for the purpose of making advances are obtained chiefly from the flotation of Crédit Foncier debenture loans of which the total amount current at 30th June, 1942, was £18,754,930. Advances made during 1941-42 amounted to £398,099, while repayments totalled £1,638,720.

Crédit Foncier transactions. Details of transactions in the Crédit Foncier Department under the four sections thereof are shown below:—

VICTORIA—CREDIT FONCIER TRANSACTIONS, 1941-42.

Heading.		At 30th June, 1941.	During 1942.	At 30th June, 1942.
Stock and debentures issued	£	231,321,205	153,400	231,474,605*
" " redeemed	£	211,566,275	1,153,400	212,719,675
" " outstanding	£	19,754,930	..	18,754,930
Dwelling or Shop Property.				
Amount advanced	£	31,236,648	138,407	31,375,055
" repaid	£	19,965,926	1,053,129	21,019,055
" outstanding	£	11,270,722	..	10,356,000
Number of loans current		24,735	..	22,857
Pastoral or Agricultural Property.				
Amount advanced	£	11,898,104	27,872	11,925,976
" repaid	£	7,665,189	225,910	7,891,099
" outstanding	£	4,232,915	..	4,034,877
Number of loans current		4,503	..	4,301
Housing Advances.				
Amount advanced	£	9,300,573	231,420	9,531,993
" repaid	£	4,184,484	355,358	4,539,842
" outstanding	£	5,116,089	..	4,992,151†
Number of loans current		9,256	..	9,139
Country Industries.				
Amount advanced	£	187,059	400	187,459
" repaid	£	156,029	4,323	160,352
" outstanding	£	31,030	..	27,107
Number of loans current		5	..	5
Total Transactions.				
Total amount advanced	£	52,622,384	398,099	53,020,483
" " repaid	£	31,971,628	1,638,720	33,610,348
" " outstanding	£	20,650,756	..	19,410,135
" number of loans current		38,499	..	36,302

* Including conversion loans, and £2,517,400 Stock inscribed in exchange for Debentures.

† Including land at Garden City, Port Melbourne, for future operations, £16,928.

The net profit of the Crédit Foncier Department for the year ended 30th June, 1942, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £66,972. This sum was added to General Reserve, which is now £944,707. There are reserves also for Depreciation and Contingencies amounting to £475,000.

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the years, 1932-33 to 1941-42 :—

**COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1932-33
TO 1941-42.**

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.*				
				£	£	£	£
1933 ..	27,369	22,605	138,587	7,891,362	7,576,302	173,595	7,587,472
1934 ..	30,087	24,522	144,152	8,912,279	8,318,390	179,903	8,361,264
1935 ..	33,690	24,557	153,285	9,923,896	9,542,133	167,680	8,910,707
1936 ..	34,465	26,881	160,869	10,252,253	9,844,177	168,534	9,487,317
1937 ..	35,045	25,581	170,333	11,203,645	10,902,242	176,545	9,965,265
1938 ..	39,638	29,335	180,636	12,350,403	11,770,795	190,095	10,734,968
1939 ..	40,458	30,634	190,460	12,304,920	11,989,287	191,754	11,242,355
1940 ..	48,836	32,405	206,891	13,218,625	12,877,655	201,389	11,784,714
1941 ..	60,536	33,615	233,812	19,211,797	17,291,135	236,896	13,942,272
1942 ..	77,108	36,777	265,847	23,596,968	20,885,344	255,672	16,909,563

* From 30th June, 1932, inoperative accounts have been excluded, i.e., those with balances under £1, which have not been operated on for two years or more. At 30th June in each of the undermentioned years the number of inoperative accounts was as follows:— 1933-81,806; 1934-87,137; 1935-91,693; 1936-95,417; 1937-98,996; 1938-103,186; 1939-106,596; 1940-111,421; 1941-118,733; and 1942-124,401.

The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria but, in the next statement, the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, and the amount of deposits per head of population are given for each year, 1932-33 to 1941-42.

Total deposits, etc. in Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1932-33 TO 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June—	Amount at Credit of Depositors (Victoria)—			Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	State Savings Bank.*	Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Aggregate Amount.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1933	60,226,072	7,587,472	67,813,544	37 5 1
1934	61,610,146	8,361,264	69,971,410	38 4 10
1935	63,108,005	8,910,707	72,018,712	39 3 8
1936	64,402,802	9,487,317	73,890,119	40 0 2
1937	65,755,192	9,965,265	75,720,457	40 10 7
1938	68,142,031	10,734,968	78,876,999	42 4 11
1939	69,218,684	11,242,355	80,461,039	42 15 4
1940	67,360,623	11,784,714	79,145,337	41 11 4
1941	71,746,740	13,942,272	85,689,012	44 4 2
1942	77,316,072	16,909,563	94,225,635	47 17 2

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

PROBATE RETURNS.

Probates
and letters of
administration
granted.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probates or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the years 1937 to 1941. Figures relating to estates administered by the Curator of Intestate Estates are included.

VICTORIA—PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1937 TO 1941.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Adminis- tration.		Real.	Personal.			
				£	£	£	£	£
MALES.								
1937 ..	3,577	1,037	4,614	5,251,015	11,195,194	1,943,144	14,503,065	3,143
1938 ..	3,700	1,024	4,724	5,647,602	11,460,407	2,115,565	14,992,444	3,174
1939 ..	3,725	1,061	4,786	5,309,589	10,408,710	2,223,624	13,494,675	2,820
1940 ..	3,785	992	4,777	5,727,196	10,523,284	2,114,542	14,135,938	2,959
1941 ..	3,736	946	4,682	5,474,124	11,242,261	2,130,297	14,586,088	3,115
FEMALES								
1937 ..	2,835	756	3,591	2,348,651	4,647,054	467,872	6,527,833	1,818
1938 ..	2,884	785	3,669	2,403,871	4,875,006	512,982	6,765,895	1,844
1939 ..	3,000	848	3,848	2,346,365	5,008,936	592,136	6,763,165	1,758
1940 ..	3,028	771	3,799	2,480,372	5,248,585	588,962	7,139,995	1,879
1941 ..	3,082	725	3,807	2,422,161	4,322,020	343,722	6,400,459	1,681
TOTAL								
1937 ..	6,412	1,793	8,205	7,599,666	15,842,248	2,411,016	21,030,898	2,563
1938 ..	6,584	1,809	8,393	8,051,473	16,335,413	2,628,547	21,758,339	2,592
1939 ..	6,725	1,909	8,634	7,655,954	15,417,646	2,815,760	20,257,840	2,346
1940 ..	6,813	1,763	8,576	8,207,568	15,771,869	2,703,504	21,275,933	2,481
1941 ..	6,818	1,671	8,489	7,896,285	15,564,281	2,474,019	20,986,547	2,472

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1939 to 1941, grouped according to value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS (MALES AND FEMALES), 1939 TO 1941.

Group.	1939.		1940		1941.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	413	21,121	383	20,818	411	21,321
£100 to £300 ..	746	143,107	709	138,804	696	133,479
£300 to £500 ..	677	266,550	683	271,158	638	254,319
£500 to £1,000 ..	861	627,800	872	631,624	842	614,197
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	768	1,108,607	779	1,135,338	762	1,056,804
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	342	848,790	332	825,181	387	948,238
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	219	760,109	227	780,446	213	744,202
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	147	655,538	144	647,948	149	674,573
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	322	2,215,754	348	2,426,843	325	2,227,882
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	138	1,635,601	123	1,508,362	106	1,277,937
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	84	1,623,502	98	1,875,367	77	1,482,954
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	56	1,932,783	54	1,853,901	43	1,487,512
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	6	394,159	21	1,422,426	22	1,506,557
Over £100,000 ..	7	1,261,254	4	597,722	11	2,156,113
Total Males ..	4,786	13,494,675	4,777	14,135,938	4,682	14,586,088
FEMALES.						
Under £100 ..	356	19,358	356	19,313	333	18,693
£100 to £300 ..	766	151,060	727	143,012	681	131,693
£300 to £500 ..	535	212,635	528	209,066	593	235,766
£500 to £1,000 ..	808	584,918	796	576,714	796	574,921
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	605	869,100	627	904,220	625	881,974
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	285	693,591	264	644,206	288	711,271
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	135	463,644	142	494,485	148	515,199
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	91	400,133	87	386,341	77	342,419
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	170	1,165,038	161	1,131,450	170	1,181,618
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	42	499,463	44	529,148	51	647,258
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	27	518,804	39	756,355	30	571,843
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	20	638,017	21	728,410	14	449,704
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	8	547,404	5	344,650	..	..
Over £100,000 ..	..	..	2	272,625	1	138,100
Total Females ..	3,848	6,763,165	3,799	7,139,995	3,807	6,400,459
GRAND TOTAL ..	8,634	20,257,840	8,576	21,275,933	8,489	20,986,547

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was opened on 12th June, 1872. The following table shows for each of the last three years and for the period 1872 to 1941 the quantity of gold received at

the Mint, where the gold was produced, and its mint coinage value ; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods :—

**VICTORIA—GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT,
1939 TO 1941, AND AGGREGATE 1872 TO 1941.**

Gold Received.		1939.	1940.	1941.	Total to 31st December, 1941.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Produced in Victoria	oz.	138,158	160,809	129,330	29,900,119
" " New South Wales	"	32,161	43,496	29,287	935,028
" " Queensland	"	93,500	104,083	94,491	977,941
" " South Australia	"	23,156	26,561	22,010	1,052,223
" " Western Australia	"	25	15	64	2,953,067
" " Tasmania	"	961	587	1,091	1,335,493
" " New Zealand	"	33,344	68,517	52,776	4,483,844
" " Elsewhere	"	90,091	83,425	68,860	4,156,715
Total	"	411,396	487,493	397,909	45,794,430
Coinage—Mint Value	£	1,243,044	1,513,137	1,234,359	174,624,869
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns	No.	..	..	..	147,283,131
Half-Sovereigns .. ..	"	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity	oz.	321,702	387,374	318,560	6,594,424
" Mint Value	£	1,252,626	1,508,338	1,240,391	26,401,066
Total Mint value, Coin and Bullion	£	1,252,626	1,508,338	1,240,391	174,624,869

The number of deposits received during 1941 was 9,510, of a gross weight of 397,909 ounces. The average composition of those deposits was gold 730·3, silver 160·8, and base 108·9 in every 1,000 parts.

The value of gold shown in the foregoing table is calculated on the normal mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard (22 carat), which is equivalent to approximately £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce fine (24 carat). By arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank the Mint also pays a premium on all gold lodged at the Mint for sale to the Bank. During 1941 the average rate premium was 125·094 per cent. on the normal mint price, which made the total average price of gold £10 0s. 5d. per ounce fine.

In the following table particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for the year 1941 ; also the totals to 31st December, 1941 :—

**VICTORIA—COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL
MINT, 1941, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1941.**

Denomination of Silver Pieces.	1941.	Total to 31st December, 1941.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.	1941.	Total to 31st December, 1941.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
5s. .. ..	..	1,102,400	1d.	2,260,800	95,892,960
2s.	7,534,000	56,866,000	½d.	5,011,200	49,886,400
1s.	1,380,000	32,142,000			
6d.	2,912,000	37,080,000			
3d.	7,584,000	83,728,000			
Total Silver Pieces ..	19,410,000	210,918,400	Total Bronze Pieces ..	7,272,000	145,779,360

INSURANCE.

Life assurance. There were 24 companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1941.

To give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission which in 1938 investigated Industrial Life Assurance in Victoria, legislation has been enacted as follows :—

The Industrial Life Assurance Act 1938 (No. 4608).

The Industrial Life Assurance Act 1940 (No. 4773).

The former Act affords protection to holders of industrial life assurance policies with respect to the avoidance of policies on account of non-payment of premiums and lays down the conditions under which, and the amount for which, such policy-holders may become entitled to receive paid-up policies and surrender-values for paid-up policies.

The latter Act provides for general improvement in conditions relating to the transaction of industrial life assurance business.

The *Ordinary Life Assurance Act 1940 (No. 4747)* makes similar provisions regarding ordinary life assurance business to those mentioned above in relation to the *Industrial Life Assurance Act 1938 (No. 4608)*.

The following table shows particulars of the policies in force in Victoria in the ordinary and industrial departments combined for each of the five years, 1937 to 1941. The figures are arranged according to the location of the head offices of the companies.

VICTORIA—LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices—			Total. (24)	
	In Victoria. (6)	In Other Australian States. (11)	Outside Australia. (7)		
NUMBER OF POLICIES—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMBINED.					
1937	..	456,698	645,443	15,255	1,117,396
1938	..	463,409	672,349	16,018	1,151,776
1939	..	478,851	700,036	16,715	1,195,602
1940	..	499,263	727,501	17,353	1,244,117
1941	..	529,025	765,348	18,686	1,313,059
AMOUNT ASSURED—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES COMBINED.					
		£	£	£	£
1937	..	55,589,212	92,315,987	2,244,342	150,149,541
1938	..	57,265,602	96,619,695	2,520,425	156,405,722
1939	..	59,804,620	101,173,686	2,894,214	163,872,520
1940	..	62,160,567	104,747,602	3,136,041	170,044,210
1941	..	65,901,946	109,239,183	3,577,766	178,718,895

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies.

The next table contains particulars of life assurance policies in force in the ordinary and industrial departments of companies in each of the last five years.

**VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE,
1937 TO 1941.**

Heading.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Ordinary Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	321,303	334,229	347,658	356,236	368,500
Endowment Assurance ..	16,003	15,989	16,634	17,123	18,167
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	337,306	350,218	364,292	373,359	386,667
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	112,256,961	117,321,909	123,002,366	127,029,192	132,271,953
Endowment Assurance ..	3,167,238	3,156,957	3,284,308	3,467,199	3,748,253
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	115,424,199	120,478,866	126,286,674	130,496,391	136,020,206
Bonus Additions—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	22,272,461	23,182,849	23,765,411	24,114,230	24,080,692
Endowment Assurance ..	64,242	63,521	67,374	66,469	70,054
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	22,336,703	23,246,370	23,832,785	24,180,699	24,150,746
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	3,788,377	3,968,740	4,148,559	4,263,584	4,447,809
Endowment Assurance ..	116,431	113,027	116,289	120,306	132,990
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	3,904,808	4,081,767	4,264,848	4,383,890	4,580,799
Industrial Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	48,199	47,901	48,101	51,026	52,421
Endowment Assurance ..	688,100	711,082	742,128	784,673	841,070
Pure Endowment ..	43,791	42,575	41,081	35,059	32,901
Total	780,090	801,558	831,310	870,758	926,392
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	995,703	994,166	1,047,222	1,143,050	1,210,189
Endowment Assurance ..	32,041,098	33,325,604	34,989,039	36,964,477	40,151,695
Pure Endowment ..	1,688,541	1,607,086	1,549,585	1,440,292	1,336,805
Total	34,725,342	35,926,856	37,585,846	39,547,819	42,698,689
Bonus Additions—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	60,662	58,887	60,909	62,344	64,277
Endowment Assurance ..	1,551,767	1,643,014	1,731,253	1,783,814	1,903,816
Total	1,612,429	1,701,901	1,792,162	1,846,158	1,968,093
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	60,105	60,815	56,436	80,967	82,459
Endowment Assurance ..	1,924,479	1,995,860	2,107,028	2,206,360	2,382,649
Pure Endowment ..	99,556	94,123	90,687	87,593	81,097
Total	2,084,140	2,150,798	2,254,151	2,374,920	2,546,205

In 1941 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and in the industrial departments was £352 and £46 respectively.

**Annuity
policies.**

A table showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1937 to 1941 is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1937 ..	422	36,516	588	70,096	1,010	106,612
1938 ..	421	39,849	631	56,432	1,052	96,281
1939 ..	410	40,211	660	56,481	1,070	96,692
1940 ..	830	107,218	656	60,162	1,486	167,380
1941 ..	1,028	129,386	678	61,686	1,706	191,072

**Life
assurance—
new business.**

The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years.

**VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED.
1937 TO 1941.**

Heading.		1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Ordinary Business.						
Number of Policies—						
Assurance ..	..	12,681	10,718	11,263	8,722	8,123
Endowment Assurance ..	..	26,244	22,408	22,099	18,358	20,877
Pure Endowment ..	..	2,561	1,890	2,301	2,263	2,621
Total ..	..	41,486	35,016	35,663	29,343	31,621
Annuities ..	..	124	104	91	531	318
Sum Assured—		£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	..	6,822,185	5,612,733	5,735,561	4,814,266	4,646,850
Endowment Assurance ..	..	7,110,366	6,191,579	6,003,327	5,277,113	6,436,067
Pure Endowment ..	..	607,171	451,780	474,737	551,031	633,269
Total ..	..	14,539,722	12,256,092	12,213,625	10,642,410	11,716,186
Annuities ..	..	19,825	19,245	7,584	78,664	33,189
Single Premiums—		£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	..	42,666	29,384	7,080	11,352	5,171
Endowment Assurance ..	..	36,266	21,074	12,263	46,227	59,803
Pure Endowment ..	..	6,385	4,103	20,475	6,769	22,109
Total ..	..	85,317	54,561	39,818	64,348	87,083
Annuities ..	..	63,576	64,826	47,520	86,712	94,182

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1937 TO 1941—*continued.*

Heading.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Ordinary Business—<i>cont.</i>					
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	190,706	153,887	155,027	121,534	118,059
Endowment Assurance	297,145	261,639	249,268	220,481	272,544
Pure Endowment	23,023	16,413	18,010	20,083	25,877
Total	510,874	431,939	422,305	362,098	416,480
Annuities	2,537	1,564	703	29,041	6,758
Industrial Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	3,462	3,162	4,681	5,303	5,057
Endowment Assurance	123,206	101,349	104,470	106,703	119,719
Pure Endowment	5,672	3,715	3,008	3,772	2,045
Total	132,340	108,226	112,159	115,778	126,821
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	102,015	87,978	153,456	158,831	156,759
Endowment Assurance	5,893,001	4,847,331	5,115,529	4,988,109	6,180,060
Pure Endowment	247,587	154,199	128,108	145,288	79,395
Total	6,242,603	5,089,508	5,397,093	5,292,228	6,416,214
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	240	322	198	132	218
Endowment Assurance	82	24	486	389	330
Total	322	346	684	521	548
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	9,320	8,354	14,406	15,523	15,474
Endowment Assurance	362,666	297,113	315,787	316,751	363,944
Pure Endowment	15,066	9,432	7,953	9,107	5,101
Total	387,052	314,899	338,146	341,381	384,519

The new business for 1941 included 31,621 ordinary assurance policies for £11,716,186 and 126,821 industrial policies for £6,416,214, the former averaging £371 and the latter £51. After taking into account the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1940 and 1941, and allowing for new business during the latter year, claims in 1941, on account of death, maturity, or discontinuance, numbered 18,313 for £6,192,371 in ordinary, and 71,187 for 3,265,314 in industrial assurance business.

Insurance—other than life. Returns of general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria for the year 1941–42 were received from 130 companies or other bodies.—Particulars for 1941–42 were collected on an emergency War Time form which was designed to reduce to a minimum the work entailed in making the returns. It is not possible, therefore, to supply complete details in subsequent tables. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for 1941–42 in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE

Class of Business.	Revenue.	
	Premiums. (Less Re-insurances and Returns).	Gross Claims or Losses (Less Re-insurances).
<i>Underwriting Department.</i>		
Fire	1,884,247	519,628
Householders' Comprehensive	228,555	34,694
Sprinkler Leakage	6,977	2,663
Loss of Profits	77,540	10,500
Hailstone	60,734	25,086
Marine	1,156,608*	300,075*
Motor Vehicles (other than Motor Cycles)	718,334	445,120
Motor Cycles	9,349	5,698
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	253,560	108,107
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	965,558	616,515
Seamen's Compensation	45	..
Public Risk Third Party	34,951	11,337
General Property	2,251	905
Plate Glass	50,935	24,693
Boiler	2,422	19
Live-stock	6,599	7,113
Burglary	106,214	18,553
Guarantee	28,924	5,934
Pluvius	2,564	1,519
Aviation	15,286	23
All Risks	30,621	13,575
Others	167,877	73,474
Total Premiums	5,810,151	..
<i>Investment Department.</i>		
Interest, Dividends, Rents, &c., (Net of expenses)	335,512	..
Total	6,145,663	2,225,231

* Marine Insurance—Premiums include war risk, &c. Losses are understated

BUSINESS 1941-42.

Expenditure.

Contributions to Fire Brigades.	Commission and Agent's Charges.	Expenses of Management.		Taxation.	Total Expenditure.
		Victorian Office.	Australian Control Office.		
74,713	352,179	451,618	39,310	139,970	1,655,727
4,940					
4					
319					
103	44,333	103,297	11,474	62,049	521,568
340					
..	114,727	193,164	13,001	44,181	923,998
..					
..					
..	72,084	148,881	9,271	22,798	869,549
..					
..	64,200	84,725	7,184	17,654	330,908
..					
..					
..					
..					
..					
..					
..					
..					
..					
..
..
80,419	647,523	981,685	80,240	286,652	4,301,750

as claims will not be finalized for some considerable time.

The percentage of Losses, Commission, and Agents' Charges, Expenses of Management, and Taxation to Premium Income for 1941-42 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE 1941-42—
PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Class of Business.	Percentage of Premium Income.			
	Losses (Less Re- insurances).	Com- mission and Agents' Charges.	Total Expenses of Manage- ment.	Taxation.
	%	%	%	%
Fire	27·58	} 15·60	21·74	6·20
Householders' Comprehensive	15·18			
Sprinkler Leakage	38·15			
Loss of Profits	13·54			
Hailstone	41·31			
Marine	25·94*	3·83	9·92	5·36
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	61·97	} 11·69	21·01	4·50
Motor Cycles	60·94			
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	42·64			
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	63·85	} 7·47	16·38	2·36
Seamen's Compensation .. .. .	..		
Public Risk Third Party	32·44	} 14·31	20·49	3·93
General Property	40·20			
Plate Glass	48·48			
Boiler	78			
Live Stock	107·79			
Burglary	17·47			
Guarantee	20·52			
Pluvius	59·24			
Aviation	15			
All Risks	44·33			
Others	43·77			
Total	38·30	11·14	17·59	4·93

* Marine Insurance—see footnote on previous page.

In the following table insurance business transacted during each of the five years 1937-38 to 1941-42 is shown according to the nature of the insurance.

**VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS 1937-38,
TO 1941-42.**

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1937-38	1,666,425	581,524	271,154	481,397	1,334,075
	1938-39	1,674,806	785,682	277,727	492,332	1,555,741
	1939-40	1,702,757	781,663	282,444	501,362	1,565,469
	1940-41	1,770,364	626,711	289,675	504,559	1,420,945
	1941-42	1,884,247	519,628	*	*	*
Marine	1937-38	295,124	56,964	25,033	68,856	150,853
	1938-39	288,358	64,551	24,781	71,507	160,839
	1939-40	407,987	86,072	26,206	88,652	200,930
	1940-41	723,959†	212,044†	35,302	111,774	359,120
	1941-42	1,156,608†	300,075†	*	*	*
Accident (Personal)	1937-38	125,694	64,981	27,431	30,180	122,592
	1938-39	111,454	62,242	27,029	29,848	119,119
	1939-40	133,761	52,570	26,989	32,151	111,710
	1940-41	133,020	49,746	26,268	32,299	108,813
	1941-42	*	*	*	*	*
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	1937-38	788,454	462,710	60,623	128,423	651,756
	1938-39	833,279	493,944	69,145	144,140	707,229
	1939-40	821,731	521,549	66,439	147,258	735,246
	1940-41	849,992	564,700	65,124	147,879	777,703
	1941-42	965,558	616,515	*	*	*
Public Risk, Third Party	1937-38	28,065	5,829	3,992	5,926	15,747
	1938-39	35,775	7,042	5,040	8,097	20,179
	1939-40	35,043	8,582	4,998	8,016	21,596
	1940-41	35,080	6,745	5,068	7,578	19,391
	1941-42	34,951	11,337	*	*	*

* Particulars not available.

† Marine Insurance.—See footnote on page 66.

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, 1937-38 TO
1941-42—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Plate Glass ..	1937-38	47,991	17,003	8,460	10,157	35,620
	1938-39	49,053	18,591	8,822	11,449	38,862
	1939-40	50,637	19,793	9,177	12,376	41,346
	1940-41	51,586	22,095	9,546	11,995	43,636
	1941-42	50,935	24,693	*	*	*
Motor Car ..	1937-38	962,689	570,197	143,855	172,004	886,056
	1938-39	1,036,020	608,162	147,352	193,666	949,180
	1939-40	1,071,290	664,844	164,319	215,027	1,044,190
	1940-41†	1,027,021	634,467	145,448	216,324	996,239
	1941-42	718,334	445,120	*	*	*
Motor Cycle ..	1937-38	22,431	13,334	3,561	4,001	20,896
	1938-39	20,142	11,176	3,228	4,310	18,714
	1939-40	18,942	11,357	3,116	3,730	18,203
	1940-41†	20,121	9,828	2,761	3,949	16,538
	1941-42	9,349	5,698	*	*	*
Burglary ..	1937-38	77,734	22,290	11,519	15,977	49,786
	1938-39	79,188	23,928	12,348	17,732	54,008
	1939-40	81,231	16,636	12,015	18,189	46,840
	1940-41	89,835	17,086	13,632	20,294	51,012
	1941-42	106,214	18,553	*	*	*
Loss of Profits ..	1937-38	60,066	9,153	7,950	13,661	30,764
	1938-39	59,103	3,329	7,879	13,791	24,999
	1939-40	54,555	4,413	7,758	13,561	25,732
	1940-41	66,116	7,601	9,057	15,502	32,160
	1941-42	77,540	10,500	*	*	*
Householders' Comprehensive	1937-38	152,388	45,426	21,518	34,832	101,776
	1938-39	169,860	41,964	24,287	42,687	108,938
	1939-40	192,836	46,649	26,197	50,646	123,492
	1940-41	200,536	43,946	27,895	50,688	122,529
	1941-42	225,555	34,694	*	*	*

* Particulars not available.

† Details for 1940-41 include Third Party Insurance.

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, 1937-38 to
1941-42—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Other.. ..	1937-38	184,431	64,321	20,210	40,006	124,537
	1938-39	147,409	73,258	15,017	32,137	120,412
	1939-40	160,064	74,361	17,278	38,360	129,999
	1940-41	133,989	52,751	13,418	29,762	95,931
	1941-42	*	*	*	*	*
Total Premiums ..	1937-38	4,411,492	..	..	..	..
	1938-39	4,504,447	..	..	..	..
	1939-40	4,730,834	..	..	..	..
	1940-41	5,101,619	..	..	..	..
	1941-42	5,810,151	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue, (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.) ..	1937-38	232,980	..	..	..	..
	1938-39	231,896	..	..	..	..
	1939-40	235,873	..	..	..	..
	1940-41	251,303	..	..	..	..
	1941-42	335,512	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1937-38	4,644,472	1,913,732	605,306	1,005,420	3,524,458
	1938-39	4,736,343	2,193,869	622,655	1,061,696	3,878,220
	1939-40	4,966,707	2,288,489	646,936	1,129,328	4,064,753
	1940-41	5,352,922	2,247,720	643,194	1,152,603	4,043,517
	1941-42	6,145,663	2,225,231	647,523	1,428,996	4,301,750

* Particulars not available.

The particulars given in the preceding tables relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the companies represented in the returns. The figures are net—the amounts paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia as well as returns of premium are deducted; the losses are reduced by the amounts recovered from Australasian reinsuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under reinsurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years shown in the table represented 42 per cent. of the premiums.

MOTOR CAR—

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act* 1939, No. 4688, which owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may in respect of the death or bodily injury of any person, caused by or

Particulars of premiums, claims, &c., from the time the Act came following table :—

Class of Motor Vehicle.	Number of Motor Cars Insured.	Premiums (Less Return Premiums) Received, Less Payments to Motor Car (Hospital) Payments Fund.		
		From 22nd Jan., 1941, to 30th June, 1941.	From 1st July, 1941, to 30th June, 1942.	Total of Column (b) and (c).
	(a).	(b).	(c).	(d).

Particulars relating to Motor Cars usually garaged within a radius

	£	£	£	£
Private	106,346	56,551	99,405	155,956
Business	17,983	12,525	23,511	36,036
Light Goods	21,768	12,312	25,417	37,729
Heavy „	5,293	6,799	14,720	21,519
Miscellaneous	3,442	6,078	14,603	20,681
Motor Cycles	15,412	5,681	9,648	15,329
Visiting Motor Cars	2,783	474	303	777
Total	173,027	100,420	187,607	288,027

Particulars relating to Motor Cars usually garaged outside a radius

	£	£	£	£
Private	106,760	30,678	54,601	85,279
Business	5,590	2,037	4,007	6,044
Light Goods	30,243	8,037	16,478	24,515
Heavy „	8,554	4,988	11,439	16,427
Miscellaneous	3,312	2,011	5,048	7,059
Motor Cycles	10,304	2,001	3,431	5,432
Visiting Motor Cars	5,173	1,045	772	1,817
Total	169,936	50,797	95,776	146,573
Insurer's proportion of Claims	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	342,963	151,217	283,383	434,600

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE.

came into force on 22nd January, 1941, made it compulsory for the be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, arising out of the use of such motor vehicle.

into force (22nd January, 1941) to 30th June, 1942 are shown in the

Premiums Unearned being 50 per cent. of Column. (c).	Premiums Earned being Amounts as per Column (d) Less Column (e).	Number of Claims Made.	Amount of Claims Made in Respect of Contracts of Insurance.	Payments Made in Respect of Claims.	Estimated Amount of Outstanding Claims as at 30th June, 1942.	Total of Claims Paid and Outstanding.
(e).	(f).	(g).	(h).	(i).	(j).	(k).

of 20 miles of the Post Office, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

£	£	£	£	£	£	£
49,702	106,254	944	69,829	22,553	65,540	88,093
11,755	24,281	292	8,265	3,811	14,077	17,888
12,708	25,021	274	15,428	7,439	15,680	23,119
7,359	14,160	164	5,533	3,182	10,039	13,221
7,302	13,379	245	5,305	6,474	5,864	12,338
4,825	10,504	161	11,083	3,139	6,349	9,488
152	625	5	..	129	11	140
93,803	194,224	2,085	115,443	46,727	117,560	164,287

of 20 miles of the Post Office, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

£	£	£	£	£	£	£
27,301	57,979	310	17,921	8,831	19,763	28,594
2,004	4,040	25	257	154	375	529
8,239	16,276	75	4,085	1,376	1,706	3,082
5,719	10,708	48	5,466	1,284	5,061	6,345
2,524	4,534	28	446	848	1,672	2,520
1,715	3,717	69	3,016	1,586	895	2,481
386	1,431	10	39	266	..	266
47,888	98,685	565	31,230	14,345	29,472	43,817
..	..	..	..	1,538	9,357	10,895
141,691	292,909	2,650	146,673	62,610	156,389	218,999

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The Workers' Compensation Act, No. 2496, of 1914, was the initial legislation making it obligatory for an employer to provide compensation for a personal injury caused to a worker by an accident arising out of and in course of his employment.

Reference to amending legislation up to and including the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1938 (No. 4593) will be found in the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Additional amendments are contained in the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1940 (No. 4762), and the *Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1941 (No. 4814).

A brief summary of the rates of Workers' Compensation payable is given hereunder. It should be noted that "worker" as defined under the Act does not include a person employed whose remuneration exceeds £400 a year—

- (a) Where death results from injury—if the worker leaves dependants—a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the four years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £400, whichever is larger, but not exceeding in any case £750.
- (b) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—a minimum weekly payment equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months or 30s. per week, whichever is the greater amount. In the case of total incapacity, where there are no dependent children, or in the case of partial incapacity, the weekly payment shall not exceed £2 10s, and the total liability of the employer shall not exceed £700.
- (c) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—for each dependent child there shall be paid 8s. 6d. per week—the total weekly amount payable in respect of all such children not to exceed £1 14s.

The total weekly payment in respect of such worker and all such children shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed but, if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, or £3 7s. 6d. per week (whichever is greater) and the whole amount payable shall not exceed £750.

The maximum amount of compensation payable under the Fourth Schedule to the Act, for the loss of limbs, &c., has been fixed at £750.

It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the **Compulsory insurance.** State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30th June, 1942, was 85.

Premiums, losses, etc., in respect of employers' liability and workers' compensation during each of the last five years appear on page 69.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

With the passing of the first Workers' Compensation Act, a State Accident Insurance Office was established and commenced business on the day (7th November, 1914) on which the Act came into operation.

The *State Accident Insurance Fund Act* 1938 (No. 4535) authorized the investment of part of the Accident Insurance Reserve Fund in the purchase and remodelling, etc., of a building to be used by the State Accident Insurance Office.

The premium income, the claims paid, and the accumulated funds for each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year.	Premiums Received, Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those Outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1937-38.. ..	200,780	150,070	106,560	45,412*
1938-39.. ..	213,143	148,619	121,560	22,478
1939-40.. ..	214,190	159,357	136,560	40,780
1940-41.. ..	236,062	143,913	168,560	66,546*
1941-42.. ..	234,984	143,879	213,560	31,966

* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year 1941-42 amounted to £76,966, which was appropriated as follows:—General Reserve £45,000; Bonus Reserve £31,966. The expense rate of the year was 10.1 per cent. This is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business on similar lines. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year, was 8,138.

Motor car
third party
insurance.

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (No. 4688) provided *inter alia* for the establishment of a State Motor Car Insurance Office under the management of the State Accident Insurance Commissioner, who is to be an authorized insurer and whose contracts of insurance will be guaranteed by the State Government. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, net premiums received in that office amounted to £22,697, while the amount of claims including those outstanding was £9,946. In addition there was paid to the Hospital Fund, created by the Act, an amount of £1,716, representing a deduction of 1s. 9d. from each premium received.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for the building societies to effect registration. Up to 31st December, 1941, the number of societies that had been registered was 160. There were only 22 societies operating during 1941.

Particulars are given in the following table in respect of Permanent Societies, and Starr-Bowkett Societies, transacting business in Victoria during 1941:—

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1941.

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of societies	21	2	22*
„ shareholders	5,626	4,565	10,191
„ borrowers	13,676	1,228	14,904
Transactions during the year—			
Income from loans and investments ..	423,312	22,185	445,497
Loans granted	1,112,085	106,162	1,218,247
Repayments	1,215,342	101,007	1,316,349
Deposits received	533,535	11,460	544,995
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	252,739	11,224	263,963

* One society has both a Permanent and Starr-Bowkett branch.

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY, 1941.—*continued.*

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr- Bowkett Societies.	Total— All Societies.
Assets—			
Loans on mortgage	5,924,229	426,458	6,350,687
Properties in possession or surrendered	134,638	4,900	139,538
Other advances	6	13,243	13,249
Cash in hand, &c.	66,168	..	66,168
Other assets	160,305	12,383	172,688
Total	6,285,346	456,984	6,742,330
Liabilities—			
To shareholders	2,051,914	281,086	2,333,000
„, depositors	2,837,110	112,959	2,950,069
Reserve Funds	1,057,444	21,650	1,079,094
Bank overdraft	85,521	11,910	97,431
Profit and Loss Account	152,670	1,477	154,147
Other	100,687	27,902	128,589
Total	6,285,346	456,984	6,742,330

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The succeeding table contains particulars for the year 1940–41 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria. For the purposes of statistics Co-operative Societies have been defined as such producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies as substantially fulfil the following conditions:—

- (1) Dividend on share capital not to exceed 8 per cent.
- (2) The greater portion of the business of the company to be transacted with its own shareholders.
- (3) Any distribution of surplus, after payment of dividend on share capital, to be amongst suppliers or customers, in proportion to the business done with the company.
- (4) Voting powers to be limited.

The returns furnished by the societies have been divided into three classes—(a) those engaged in the production and marketing of primary products and trade requirements; (b) those engaged in retailing general household requirements; and (c) those that fulfil the functions of (a) and (b) but which cannot be classified under either of those headings. The first-mentioned may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the second as Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1940-41.

Heading.	Societies—			Total— All Societies.
	Producers'*	Consumers'.	Producers' and Consumers'.	
Number of Societies ..	57	21	8	86
Number of Branches ..	21	9	5	35
Membership No.	36,189	10,852	3,506	50,547
Purchases	3,777,711	617,000	1,047,380	5,442,091
Working Expenses, &c. ..	796,570	100,488	138,094	1,035,152
Interest	29,964	5,398	2,615	37,977
Rebates and Bonuses ..	19,605	33,735	11,881	65,221
Total Expenditure ..	4,623,850	756,621	1,199,970	6,580,441
Sales	4,387,305	745,280	1,198,653	6,331,238
Other Income	310,503	18,655	8,715	337,873
Total Income	4,697,808	763,935	1,207,368	6,669,111
Dividend on Share Capital ..	18,642	4,652	1,192	24,486
<i>Liabilities—</i>				
Share Capital—Paid-up ..	971,507	162,584	60,966	1,195,057
Loan Capital	111,400	39,662	12,622	163,684
Bank Overdraft	684,143	70,254	53,868	808,265
Accumulated Profits ..	139,525	24,265	51,049	214,839
Reserve Funds	329,159	90,787	76,521	496,467
Sundry Creditors	383,463	47,537	53,875	484,875
Other Liabilities	101,347	7,409	5,524	114,280
Total	2,720,544	442,498	314,425	3,477,467
<i>Assets—</i>				
	£	£	£	£
Land and Buildings ..	1,198,687	152,194	146,206	1,497,087
Fittings, Plant and Machinery }				
Stock	390,433	125,653	68,848	584,934
Sundry Debtors	783,055	91,662	55,604	930,321
Cash in hand or on Deposit ..	110,359	50,836	6,519	167,714
Profit and Loss Account ..	52,407	3,049	..	55,456
Other Assets	185,603	19,104	37,248	241,955
Total	2,720,544	442,498	314,425	3,477,467

* The figures of the Victorian Wheatgrowers Corporation Ltd. are included. This Association was incorporated to market Victorian wheat, and does not trade for the purposes of profit.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANIES.

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1941-42 have been obtained :—Paid-up capital, £530,530 ; reserve funds, &c., £501,411 ; other liabilities, £166,080 ; total liabilities, £1,198,021. The assets were :—Deposits with Government, £142,400 ; other investments in public securities, &c., £194,256 ; loans on mortgage, £67,522 ; property, £566,849 ; other assets, £226,994 ; total assets, £1,198,021. The net profits were 42,937, and dividends and bonuses paid amounted to £40,282. The net profits were equivalent to 4·2 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The *Public Trustee Act* 1939 (No. 4654), the main provisions of which were summarized on page 28 of the *Year Book* for 1939-40, became operative on 1st February, 1940. It was subsequently amended by *Public Trustee Act* 1940 (No. 4755), a synopsis of which will be found on page 29 of this *Year Book*. Under these Acts the Public Trustee is empowered *inter alia* to act as executor of wills or administrator of estates and trusts, and to administrate intestate estates under £400 in value. Fees for these services are charged at prescribed rates.

Moneys coming into the hands of the Public Trustee are paid into the "Public Trustee Fund" or (if the case so requires) into the consolidated revenue.

Particulars of the Public Trustee Fund (which included all moneys previously standing to the credit of the Intestate Estates' Fund and the Lunatic Patients' Estate Fund) for the year ended 30th June, 1942, were :—Revenue, £308,280 ; expenditure, £409,800 ; credit balance, £128,465.

LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the last five years is given hereunder.

**VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE
(UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1938 TO 1942.**

Year.	Number of Transfers.	Mortgages.		Number of—			
		Number.	Amount.*	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
1938 ..	42,842	19,222	£ 13,216,355	6,711	961	23,680	93,416
1939 ..	41,141	19,144	12,244,287	6,958	877	22,971	91,091
1940 ..	41,999	15,478	9,625,851	6,903	743	22,547	87,670
1941 ..	45,852	15,843	8,701,758	7,005	692	24,125	93,517
1942 ..	30,147	10,431	5,528,425	6,961	338	21,034	68,911

* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.			Number of—			
			Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
1938			18,898	2,310	611	21,819
1939			15,144	2,092	1,653	18,889
1940			15,894	1,936	1,980	19,810
1941			14,649	1,808	1,973	18,430
1942			13,875	1,997	1,817	17,689

Dealings
under the
Property Law
Act 1928.

A statement of mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered under the *Property Law Act 1928* (commonly known as the General Law) is also appended:—

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Mortgages.		Reconveyances.		Conveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.†	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1938 ..	843	740,857	639	249,700	2,206	1,512,493
1939 ..	853	773,143	675	192,839	2,138	1,149,046
1940 ..	663	455,691	651	189,487	1,982	1,136,666
1941 ..	623	375,816	658	160,381	2,082	1,182,281
1942 ..	394	201,968	657	182,769	1,546	777,676

* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

Stock
mortgages,
liens on wool
and crops.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years are shown below. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS, 1938 TO 1942.

Security.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	929	1,067	1,011	579	381
Amount £	133,761	173,246	155,396	108,249	73,152
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	92	131	117	80	47
Amount £	27,254	32,137	36,415	26,252	16,782
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	982	2,950	1,978	3,848	2,481
Amount £	130,803	330,058	196,259	555,395	359,138
Total—					
Number ..	2,003	4,148	3,106	4,507	2,909
Amount £	291,818	535,441	388,070	689,896	449,072

Bills and contracts of sale. The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years—

VICTORIA—BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE, 1938 TO 1942.

Security.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,827	1,731	1,614	1,456	908
Amount £	471,833	366,512	390,321	399,364	300,397
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	7	12	13	6	3
Amount £	802	2,994	2,381	1,085	433

COMPANIES.

The Companies Act 1938 (No. 4602) which consolidated and amended the law relating to companies was proclaimed on 1st May, 1939. Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the Act, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, 1938 TO 1942.

Year ended 31st December—	New Companies.						Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies during the year.*	
	Number. Registered.				Nominal. Capital.					
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	Foreign Trading.	Mining.
					£	£			£	£
1938 ..	713	53	26	792	12,387,045	357,625	10,691	645	10,949,722	355,075
1939 ..	537	37	28	602	17,302,340	482,250	10,229	643	6,853,800	1,096,685
1940 ..	292	25	34	351	3,344,760	799,600	9,989	659	9,639,641	372,200
1941 ..	100	22	8	130	1,231,250	107,650	9,469	711	2,745,786	118,250
1942 ..	28	17	1	46	520,000	50	9,052	717	366,000	30,000

* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1941 and 1942 was £76,759 and £50 respectively.

PART III.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration
of births,
deaths, and
marriages.

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over the registrars of births and deaths, the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. Since the present system was instituted approximately 5,495,130 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,583,610 relate to marriages, 2,625,390 to births, and 1,286,130 to deaths.

Since 1st August, 1932, all registrations of births and deaths occurring within the area of Greater Melbourne have been effected at the office of the Government Statist.

Persons desirous of obtaining information as to any birth, death, or marriage registered in Victoria may apply to the Government Statist to have a search made against the records in the registers. They should furnish particulars, as complete as possible, including the date and place of the event, the names of the parties (if a marriage), age (if a death), and, in the case of a birth or death, the parentage. A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for each search of a period of not more than five years and an additional fee of 2s. 6d. for each additional

search period of five years or part thereof. A search fee is not charged in any case where an application for a certificate is lodged within three months of the date of registration of the event. There is no extra charge for an extract of an entry but, for a certificate, a further sum of 5s. is payable. For a search of the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is 1s., a further sum of 1s. being payable if a certificate be required.

Law relating to marriages, births, and deaths.

The various Acts relating to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths in Victoria were consolidated in 1928, since when the Marriage Act was amended by Acts No. 4561 and 4839 of 1938 and 1941 respectively, and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act by Act No. 4553 of 1938 and 4858 of 1941.

Marriages may be celebrated by any minister of religion who ordinarily officiates as such in one of the religious denominations, and whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist; also by the Government Statist, an Assistant Government Statist, or a duly appointed registrar of marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any indictable offence, misconduct or impropriety in the celebration of any marriage, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain. At least three clear days before the performance of any marriage, written notice of such marriage must be given to the proposed celebrant by the parties about to be married, but such notice may, in respect of a marriage by a minister of religion, be dispensed with in the case of emergency by written permission of any Justice of the Peace. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent of parents or guardian or, in certain circumstances, by permission of a Guardian of Minors; should a parent refuse consent, appeal may be made to a Police Magistrate. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is valid. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted in part from the law relating to marriages, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. Certificates of such marriages must, however, be lodged with the Government Statist for record purposes. No marriage is invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity where the identity of the parties to the marriage is not in question.

A person whose husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years or over, and has not been known by such person to be living within that time, may marry without being liable to prosecution for bigamy (*see* sec. 61 of the Crimes Act); but such a marriage would be void, and the issue thereof illegitimate, if it should be subsequently discovered that the former wife (or husband) was alive at the date of the marriage.

Births of live children must, under a penalty not exceeding £10 for default without reasonable cause, be registered within 60 days. After 60 days and within twelve months, registration may be effected, after declaration, on the payment of a fee of 5s.; after twelve months and under seven years, only by authority of the Government Statist (fee 20s.); and after seven years by order of a Judge of a County Court or the Supreme Court (fee 30s.). The occupier of any house or place in which an illegitimate child is born, or in which an illegitimate child under the age of five years dies, is required to give notice of such birth or death to the district registrar within three to seven days, according to the locality of the event. If the mother is the occupier, the period of notification is extended to three weeks.

Deaths must, under a penalty not exceeding £10, be notified to the local registrar by the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death occurred. Registration of death must be effected within 21 days by a person present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or, in the case of illness, inability or default of such person, by the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death occurred. The medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness is also required, under a penalty not exceeding £5, to report the death to the registrar, unless the death has been reported to the Coroner.

Summary of
Vital Statistics,
1941.

The principal numbers and rates relating to Vital Statistics are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1941.*

Division.	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Population.			Infantile Mortality.
	Mar- riages.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Mar- riage.	Birth.	Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
Greater Melbourne ...	..	18,868	12,329	653	..	17·28	11·29	34·61
Remainder of the State	..	15,538	8,193	592	..	18·38	8·67	28·10
Victoria	20,897	34,406	20,522	1,245	10·79	17·76	10·59	36·19

* Subject to revision.

MARRIAGES.

**Marriages—
Numbers and
rates.**

Marriages in Victoria in 1941 numbered 20,897, a decrease of 1,402 over the record number (22,299) registered in 1940. The rate per 1,000 of population in 1941 was 10·79 as compared with rates of 11·76 in 1940, 9·23 in 1939, 9·16 in 1938, and 8·74 in 1937. The rate for 1940 was the highest recorded in Victoria. The lowest rate recorded in the history of the State was 5·66 in 1931—a year of acute economic depression. There has been a marked increase since that year, the rate in 1941 being 90 per cent. higher than that in 1931.

The following table shows the number of marriages, the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, since 1854:—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1941.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	4,362	*	*	*	*	10·24
1860-64..	4,418	1,068	1,166	1,079	1,105	8·16
1865-69..	4,533	1,123	1,144	1,113	1,153	6·94
1870-74..	4,823	1,168	1,299	1,131	1,225	6·40
1875-79..	5,023	1,239	1,307	1,207	1,270	6·21
1880-84..	6,296	1,528	1,611	1,483	1,674	7·07
1885-89..	8,208	1,899	2,196	1,915	2,198	8·04
1890-94..	7,945	1,995	2,100	1,838	2,012	6·88
1895-99..	7,627	1,816	2,074	1,778	1,959	6·44
1900-04..	8,201	2,000	2,252	1,930	2,019	6·78
1905-09..	9,209	2,185	2,548	2,182	2,294	7·36
1910-14..	11,244	2,664	3,000	2,644	2,936	8·29
1915-19..	10,908	2,437	2,754	2,815	2,902	7·62
1920-24..	13,598	3,252	3,578	3,152	3,616	8·64
1925-29..	13,301	3,136	3,603	3,047	3,515	7·72
1930-34..	12,019	2,929	3,123	2,727	3,240	6·54
1935-39..	16,406	3,699	4,484	3,414	4,809	8·83
1937 ..	16,226	4,223	3,934	3,326	4,743	8·74
1938 ..	17,113	3,844	4,994	3,454	4,821	9·16
1939 ..	17,368	3,527	4,452	3,751	5,638	9·22
1940 ..	22,299	5,001	5,430	5,896	5,972	11·76
1941 ..	20,897	4,367	5,526	4,625	6,379	10·79

* Not available.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is apt to be misleading in the early settlement stages of countries like Australia, but it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated.

Marriage rates—The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, for the last five years :—

MARRIAGE RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
1937	8·74	8·61	8·44	9·06	9·18	8·73	8·70	9·55
1938	9·16	9·03	8·85	9·26	9·03	8·83	9·05	10·09
1939	9·23	9·27	8·99	9·51	9·02	9·51	9·23	11·12
1940	11·76	10·95	10·09	11·66	11·25	10·36	11·11	11·28
1941	10·79	10·02	9·55	11·42	10·85	8·98	10·58	8·65

Ages of bridegrooms and brides.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1941 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1941.

Ages of Bridegrooms.		Ages of Brides.																		Total Bridegrooms.
		14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 to 49.	50 to 54.	55 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 to 69.	70 and over.	
16	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
17	..	2	2	5	5	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
18	..	2	11	31	19	17	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
19	..	..	17	40	53	72	29	48	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
20	..	2	19	39	79	107	91	120	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469
21 to 24.	..	3	44	145	410	600	820	3,452	747	74	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,306
25 to 29.	..	1	10	54	142	300	462	3,282	2,369	369	53	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	7,055
30 to 34.	..	..	7	10	36	76	99	802	1,141	675	164	40	8	3	1	1	..	..	3,063
35 to 39.	..	..	2	5	5	14	27	194	466	444	290	81	21	5	3	1	..	..	1,558
40 to 44.	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	57	156	206	192	110	55	6	2	2	..	..	791
45 to 49.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	19	46	90	107	108	86	22	9	2	2	..	493
50 to 54.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	9	39	45	56	53	44	14	5	1	..	272
55 to 59.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	13	20	43	44	38	22	7	1	..	193
60 to 64.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	16	35	19	25	16	10	1	134
65 to 69.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	10	13	15	18	14	3	87
70 to 74.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	4	5	12	7	12	6	53
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	5	3	8	6	28
Total Brides	..	10	113	329	753	1,194	1,542	7,993	4,959	1,918	895	472	324	156	108	62	48	16	20,897	

Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 721 were older and 179 younger than their brides, and 100 were of the same age.

In 1941 the oldest bridegroom was aged 84 years, and the oldest bride 82 years. The youngest bridegroom was aged 16 years and the youngest bride 15 years.

Proportion of marriages at various ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in 1941 is shown, in varying age groups, in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1941.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—		Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Under 16 ..	..	48	35 to 39 ..	74.56	42.83
16 ..	19	5.41	40 to 44 ..	37.85	22.59
17 ..	86	15.74	45 to 49 ..	23.59	15.50
18 ..	5.17	36.03	50 to 54 ..	13.02	7.47
19 ..	12.68	57.14	55 to 59 ..	9.24	5.17
20 ..	22.44	73.79	60 and over	14.40	5.98
21 to 24 ..	301.77	382.78			
25 to 29 ..	337.66	237.31		1,000.00	1,000.00
30 to 34 ..	146.57	91.78			

Marriages of minors.

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1937 to 1941.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS.

Year.	Age in Years.							Total.	
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Bridegrooms.									
1937	2	16	73	147	304	542	3.34
1938	5	19	89	180	252	545	3.18
1939	2	18	72	151	295	538	3.10
1940	3	19	88	226	428	764	3.43
1941	4	18	108	265	469	864	4.13
Brides.									
1937	1	21	104	316	714	894	2,568	15.83
1938	4	24	99	307	577	885	2,681	15.67
1939	2	17	94	286	596	844	2,743	15.79
1940	2	19	102	363	744	1,158	3,814	17.10
1941	10	113	329	753	1,194	3,941	18.86

The proportion of minors marrying steadily decreased from 1931 to 1936. There was little fluctuation during the following three years, but in 1940 an increase was recorded, mainly due to the number of brides who were under 21 years of age. This was followed by a further increase in 1941.

Age at marriage. The mean ages at marriage, according to conjugal condition, are shown in the following table for each of the last five years:—

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Divorced.	Widowers.	All Bridegrooms.	Spinsters.	Divorced.	Widows.	All Brides.
1937 ..	28·39	39·43	59·01	29·81	25·47	36·64	45·47	26·42
1938 ..	28·05	40·15	49·35	29·49	25·13	35·20	44·99	26·05
1939 ..	27·97	39·41	49·31	29·36	25·06	34·83	44·90	26·00
1940 ..	27·64	38·57	49·58	28·90	24·80	34·89	44·16	25·71
1941 ..	27·44	39·38	50·33	28·87	24·65	35·19	44·85	25·66

In 1941 the mean age at marriage of bridegrooms whose brides were under 45 was 27·94 years, while for brides under 45 the age was 24·71 years.

The most popular age at marriage in 1941 for bridegrooms was 24 years and for brides 21 years.

Conjugal condition of persons marrying. In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1937 to 1941, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1900.

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1937 TO 1941.

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.				Total Marriages.
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	De-sected.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	De-sected.	
1937 ..	14,952	843	428	3	15,270	538	405	13	16,226
1938 ..	15,763	902	439	9	16,088	554	460	11	17,113
1939 ..	16,018	882	462	6	16,304	585	463	16	17,368
1940 ..	20,724	975	591	9	20,950	705	623	21	22,299
1941 ..	19,319	982	585	11	19,532	686	648	31	20,897

**VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES AND PERCENTAGE OF
PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION,
1910 TO 1941.**

Marriages Between—	1941.		Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total—			
	Num-ber.	Per-centage.		1910-19.	1920-29.	1930-39.	1941.
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	18,499	88·52	Bachelors Widowers Divorced Total	Bridegrooms.			
Bachelors and Widows ..	342	1·64		92·7	92·1	92·3	92·4
Bachelors and Divorced Women ..	478	2·29		6·5	6·3	5·5	4·7
Widowers and Spinsters ..	580	2·77		·8	1·6	2·2	2·9
Widowers and Widows ..	288	1·38		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Widowers and Divorced Women ..	114	·54	Spinsters Widows Divorced Total	Brides.			
Divorced Men and Spinsters	453	2·17		94·2	93·6	94·4	93·5
Divorced Men and Widows	56	·27		4·8	4·9	3·4	3·3
Divorced Men and Divorced Women ..	87	·42		1·0	1·5	2·2	3·2
Total Marriages ..	20,897	100·00		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

NOTE.—In this table deserted men are included with bachelors and deserted women with spinsters.

The proportions of widowers and widows remarrying per 100 marriages, declined from 6·5 and 4·7 respectively in 1910-14 to 4·9 and 3·3 in 1937-41. During the same period the proportion of remarriages of divorced men increased from ·7 to 2·7, and of divorced women from ·9 to 2·8. The increased proportion of divorced persons remarrying reflects the higher number of decrees for dissolution of marriage granted in recent years. The numbers of such decrees and of remarriages of divorced men and of divorced women for various periods since 1900 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING SINCE
1900.**

Period.			Decrees Granted.	Remarriages.	
				Divorced Men.	Divorced Women.
1900-09	..	..	1,208	418	554
1910-19	..	..	2,258	867	1,096
1920-29	..	..	4,392	2,125	2,116
1930-39	..	..	6,059	3,172	3,099
1940	..	..	817	591	623

In 1941 decrees granted numbered 833, and remarriages of men and women 585 and 648 respectively.

Marriages in religious denominations.

In 1941 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 19,419 representing 93 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 1478, or 7 per cent. of the total.

The numbers and proportions of civil marriages and of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the years 1921, 1931, and 1941, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL.

	1921.		1931.		1941.	
	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.
Church of England	3,980	29·10	2,836	27·85	6,578	31·48
Roman Catholic Church	2,356	17·23	1,805	17·73	4,144	19·83
Presbyterian Church	2,711	19·82	1,674	16·44	3,623	17·34
Methodist Church ..	1,918	14·02	1,315	12·92	2,940	14·07
Baptist Church ..	601	4·39	496	4·87	762	3·65
Church of Christ ..	353	2·62	226	2·22	470	2·25
Congregational Church	993	7·26	217	2·13	307	1·47
Salvation Army ..	48	·35	54	·53	184	·88
Hebrew	44	·32	66	·65	117	·56
Lutheran Church ..	50	·37	90	·88	69	·33
Other Sects ..	228	1·67	230	2·55	225	1·07
Civil Marriages ..	389	2·85	1,143	11·23	1,478	7·07
Total ..	13,676	100·00	10,182	100·00	20,897	100·00

Civil marriages.

The following statement shows the numbers and proportions of civil marriages performed for each of the last ten years :—

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES, 1932 TO 1941.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
1932 ..	1,515	12·90	1937 ..	1,058	6·52
1933 ..	1,340	10·58	1938 ..	770	4·50
1934 ..	1,156	8·34	1939 ..	988	5·69
1935 ..	1,373	8·91	1940 ..	1,329	5·96
1936 ..	1,398	8·78	1941 ..	1,478	7·07

CIVIL MARRIAGES PERFORMED IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Civil Marriages.
1937 ..	409	38·66
1938 ..	570	74·03
1939 ..	863	87·35
1940 ..	1,199	90·22
1941 ..	1,363	92·22

NOTE.—The number of marriages performed in the office of the Government Statist has increased since 1938 mainly because of the abolition of office of certain former registrars of marriages in the metropolitan area.

Registered clergymen.

The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages numbered 2,018 on 31st December, 1941. The number of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) was as follows :—

VICTORIA—REGISTERED MINISTERS IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1941.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	425	Catholic and Apostolic	3
Roman Catholic ..	503	Welsh Calvinistic Metho-	
Presbyterian ..	332	dists ..	2
Methodist ..	353	Reformed Presbyterian	
Baptist ..	104	Church of Ireland ..	2
Church of Christ ..	91	Ballarat Town Mission	2
Congregational ..	59	Unitarian ..	1
Salvation Army ..	59	Open Brethren ..	1
Lutheran ..	34	Latter Day Saints ..	1
Seventh Day Adventist ..	24	New Church ..	1
Pentecostal ..	6	Greek Orthodox Church	1
Apostolic Church, Aus-		Syrian Orthodox ..	1
tralia ..	5	Free Presbyterian ..	1
Latter Day Saints (Re-			
organized) ..	4		
Particular Baptists ..	3	Total ..	2,018

In 1941 there were 11 civil registrars of marriages.

BIRTHS.

**Births—
Numbers and
rates.**

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1941 was 34,406. This was 2,444 more than the number registered for the preceding year. The rate per 1,000 of population was 17·76. The lowest rate recorded was 15·16 in 1935. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 949, and correspond to a ratio of 27·6 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1941. There were 1,065 male to every 1,000 female births in 1941, as compared with 1,053 in 1940, 1,065 in 1939, 1,063 in 1938, and 1,047 in 1937.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, consequently, the birth rate. It is clear, however, that other powerful factors are tending to reduce the birth rate.

The following table shows the number of births—male and female—the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population since 1854 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1941.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59	17,154	8,742	8,412	*	*	*	*	39·49
1860-64	24,060	12,379	11,681	5,614	5,991	6,534	5,921	43·29
1865-69	25,963	13,219	12,744	6,027	6,543	7,105	6,288	39·77
1870-74	27,359	13,944	13,415	6,478	6,769	7,467	6,645	36·35
1875-79	26,584	13,639	12,945	6,333	6,686	7,211	6,354	32·85
1880-84	27,286	13,965	13,321	6,374	7,025	7,300	6,587	30·64
1885-89	32,941	16,883	16,058	7,824	8,289	8,814	8,014	32·27
1890-94	36,945	18,901	18,044	8,669	9,604	9,735	8,937	31·99
1895-99	31,675	16,213	15,462	7,746	8,078	8,323	7,528	26·76
1900-04	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25·08
1905-09	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24·76
1910-14	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25·42
1915-19	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23·13
1920-24	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22·89
1925-29	34,892	18,013	16,879	8,732	8,728	8,856	8,576	20·24
1930-34	29,429	15,075	14,354	7,383	7,409	7,361	7,276	16·27
1935-39	29,467	15,113	14,354	7,285	7,154	7,466	7,562	15·85
<hr/>								
1937 ..	29,731	15,209	14,522	7,116	7,335	7,617	7,663	16·02
1938 ..	30,344	15,636	14,708	7,416	7,401	7,668	7,859	16·25
1939 ..	30,493	15,728	14,765	7,725	7,446	7,646	7,676	16·20
1940 ..	31,962	16,393	15,569	7,807	7,381	8,065	8,709	16·8*
1941 ..	34,406	17,748	16,658	8,256	8,006	8,576	9,568	17·76

* Not available.

Birth rates—
Australian
States and
New Zealand.

The following statement shows the birth rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand for the last five years :—

BIRTH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
1937 ..	16·02	17·63	19·36	15·25	18·95	20·69	17·43	17·29
1938 ..	16·25	17·39	18·98	15·88	19·87	20·82	17·46	17·93
1939 ..	16·20	17·46	20·08	16·13	19·43	21·03	17·65	18·73
1940 ..	16·86	17·81	20·02	16·80	19·60	20·90	18·02	21·20
1941 ..	17·76	18·48	20·80	18·26	21·62	21·75	18·94	22·81

The birth rate in England and Wales in 1941 was 14·2.

**Ages of
parents of
nuptial
children.**

The average ages of fathers and of mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1941 were 31·77 and 28·22 years respectively. These averages were 3·83 and 3·51 years respectively above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides, for the year 1941. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned :—

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS OF NUPTIAL
CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1941.**

Father.				Mother.			
Age Group.			Percentage of Total Parents.	Age Group.			Percentage of Total Parents.
Under 20	..	..	0·51	Under 20	..	..	3·87
20 to 24	..	..	11·62	20 to 24	..	..	24·78
25 to 29	..	..	29·48	25 to 29	..	..	33·27
30 to 34	..	..	27·82	30 to 34	..	..	22·88
35 to 39	..	..	18·01	35 to 39	..	..	11·48
40 to 44	..	..	7·92	40 to 44	..	..	3·44
45 to 49	..	..	3·15	45 and over	..	..	0·28
50 and over	..	..	1·49				
Total			100·00	Total			100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1941, 58·05 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 34·36 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 41·10 and 45·83 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 39 were to mothers under 20 years and about 3 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows the number of births (allotted to the place of usual residence of the mother) and the birth rates in municipalities, births per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1928 to 1932 and 1933 to 1937, and for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941 :—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,348	1,143	1,105	1,257	1,303	14.29	12.68	12.22	13.86	14.19
Box Hill ..	259	214	261	267	340	18.31	13.84	15.98	15.85	19.42
Braybrook (Part) ..	187	157	171	190	227	22.28	17.65	18.19	19.49	21.62
Brighton ..	394	358	464	509	652	13.37	11.69	14.07	15.04	18.49
Brunswick ..	974	790	876	833	991	17.52	14.53	15.91	15.06	17.74
Camberwell ..	865	759	1,056	1,224	1,375	17.85	14.58	17.80	18.98	19.97
Caulfield ..	941	807	969	1,047	1,209	14.87	12.14	13.80	14.71	16.71
Chelsea ..	127	121	172	199	147	18.66	17.46	24.16	19.04	19.52
Coburg ..	742	634	665	751	871	20.80	16.35	16.33	18.11	20.21
Collingwood ..	532	492	494	497	534	16.63	16.26	16.35	16.65	17.88
Essendon ..	766	578	706	771	896	16.59	12.47	14.83	15.98	18.25
Fitzroy ..	517	467	485	532	509	15.96	15.24	15.98	17.49	16.71
Footscray ..	875	698	788	782	978	19.13	14.97	16.33	15.26	17.25
Hawthorn ..	424	406	507	516	650	12.70	11.82	14.20	14.24	17.20
Heldelberg (Part) ..	413	340	412	432	529	16.93	14.02	16.30	16.80	20.19
Kew ..	339	284	346	335	429	13.97	11.58	13.48	12.81	15.54
Malvern ..	499	470	536	545	620	11.46	10.66	11.78	11.85	13.29
Moorabbin ..	398	359	374	475	500	23.14	19.20	18.65	22.84	23.15
Mordialloc ..	148	132	174	178	218	15.37	13.64	17.06	17.00	20.24
Mortdale ..	727	576	610	660	731	17.27	13.55	14.17	15.21	16.70
Oakleigh ..	264	247	238	253	306	22.72	17.91	18.84	19.61	23.09
Port Melbourne ..	230	137	180	195	216	17.24	15.22	13.85	14.66	15.71
Prahran ..	696	624	719	798	909	13.26	11.84	13.18	14.43	16.06
Preston ..	703	581	649	699	760	23.87	18.05	19.33	20.45	21.58
Richmond ..	693	593	553	640	711	16.71	14.95	13.92	16.05	17.75
Sandringham ..	272	232	298	320	356	15.33	12.67	15.42	16.16	17.32
South Melbourne ..	660	551	544	591	603	15.06	12.81	12.60	13.63	13.87
St. Kilda ..	533	512	643	666	826	11.61	10.55	12.58	12.91	15.64
Williamstown ..	423	326	344	399	472	19.28	14.64	15.14	17.20	19.87
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne										
Ballarat ..	664	596	531	617	670	17.14	15.74	13.79	15.96	17.16
Bendigo ..	550	555	519	578	600	17.10	18.81	17.23	19.13	19.66
Geelong ..	844	693	655	741	723	19.26	17.52	16.27	18.26	17.67
Ararat ..	†	102	110	95	101	..	20.76	22.00	19.04	20.49
Castlemaine ..	105	98	94	99	97	15.16	18.70	17.74	18.57	17.40
Colac ..	†	106	120	131	132	..	20.42	21.74	23.52	23.49
Echuca ..	†	95	80	91	83	..	21.39	17.90	20.36	18.63
Hamilton ..	138	117	148	129	139	24.47	20.08	24.79	21.43	22.88
Horsham ..	†	118	145	124	121	..	22.13	26.22	22.20	21.72
Maryborough ..	118	111	111	115	103	21.35	19.62	19.37	19.90	17.71
Mildura ..	184	207	275	249	234	28.23	30.54	38.46	35.32	33.43
Sale ..	†	86	90	133	91	..	19.97	20.50	30.65	21.04
Shepparton ..	151	158	186	215	169	27.51	27.24	30.71	35.13	27.57
Stawell ..	92	85	82	108	70	19.46	17.75	16.98	22.27	14.39
Swan Hill ..	†	†	†	108	78	..	22.21	28.42	26.81	16.08
Wangaratta ..	†	107	139	133	116	..	20.52	20.17	22.66	23.11
Warrnambool ..	176	175	189	187	211	20.17	19.40	20.52	20.17	22.66
Wonthaggi ..	141	91	76	78	108	22.44	14.95	11.67	11.98	16.69
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	15,949	13,618	15,339	16,501	18,868	16.03	13.55	14.73	15.54	17.28
Cities and Principal towns outside Greater Melbourne	3,163	3,500	3,550	3,931	3,846	19.22	18.90	18.74	20.13	19.57
Remainder of State	12,693	11,426	11,604	11,530	11,692	20.40	17.62	17.82	18.04	18.02
Victoria ..	31,805	28,544	30,493	31,962	34,406	17.85	15.52	16.20	16.86	17.76

† Not recorded.

**Multiple
births.**

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportion per 1,000 of the total cases of births in the last five years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Cases of Quadruplets.	Total Multiple Cases.	Multiple Cases, per 1,000 of Total Cases.
1937 ..	335	3	1	339	11·53
1938 ..	291	2	..	293	9·75
1939 ..	317	3	..	320	10·60
1940 ..	321	2	..	323	10·21
1941 ..	348	1	..	349	10·24

On the average of the five years 1937–41, the proportion of mothers of twins was one in 96, of mothers of triplets one in 14,125, of mothers of quadruplets one in 155,375, and of mothers of all multiple births one in 96 mothers.

A case of quadruplets (3 males and 1 female) was recorded in the metropolitan area in the third quarter of 1937. This was the first case of quadruplets in Victoria since 1917.

**Adoption of
children.**

The Adoption of Children Acts make provision for the legal adoption of children under 21 years of age who have never married and for the registration of each adoption by the Government Statist. An amending Act of 1942 (No. 4903) authorises the transmission of copies of adoption orders made in another State or Territory of the Commonwealth concerning children born in Victoria, or made in Victoria concerning children born in such other State or Territory, and makes further provision for dealing with adoption orders so transmitted to Victoria in the same manner as adoption orders made in Victoria.

The first registration was effected on 14th October, 1929, and, between that date and the end of the year 1941, the adoptions of 2,041 male and 2,742 female children were registered. During 1941 adoptions registered comprised 402 male and 393 female children.

**Children
legitimated.**

Provision for the legitimation of children is made in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Acts. Up to the end of 1941 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 4,392 children, of whom 279 were registered in the years 1903 to 1909, 1,347 in 1910 to 1919, 1,374 in 1920 to 1929, 1,019 in 1930 to 1939, and 145 in 1940.

Legitimations during 1941 numbered 228.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the Australian States and in New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. In proportion to every 100 children born out of wedlock in 1941 the numbers of legitimations in the several States and in New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 20·1; New South Wales, 23·3; Queensland, 29·5; South Australia, 13·3; Western Australia, 56·7; Tasmania, 60·2; and New Zealand, 34·0.

**Ex-nuptial
births in
Victoria.**

The following table shows the number of ex-nuptial births and their percentage to total births since 1909:—

VICTORIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, 1910 TO 1941.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Births.			Percentage of Total Births.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1910-14	34,500	1,013	979	1,992	5·77
1915-19	33,101	941	912	1,853	5·60
1920-24	36,022	869	821	1,690	4·69
1925-29	34,892	806	752	1,558	4·47
1930-34	29,429	685	620	1,305	4·43
1935-39	29,467	613	615	1,228	4·17
1937	29,731	594	637	1,231	4·14
1938	30,344	647	654	1,301	4·29
1939	30,493	611	538	1,149	3·77
1940	31,962	571	535	1,106	3·46
1941	34,406	574	563	1,137	3·30

There has been an appreciable decrease in the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births in Victoria since 1913, the percentage having fallen from 6·03 in that year to 3·30 in 1941.

The percentages in the various States and in New Zealand in 1941 were as follows:—Victoria, 3·30; New South Wales, 3·93; Queensland, 4·93; South Australia, 2·81; Western Australia, 3·52; Tasmania, 4·34; Australia 3·84; and New Zealand, 3·65.

**Ex-nuptiality
in town and
country.**

A larger proportion of ex-nuptiality prevails among residents of Greater Melbourne and of the cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne than in the rural districts of Victoria. During the year 1941, the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births was 3·92 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 3·12 in the cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and 2·37 in the rural districts.

DEATHS.

The following table shows the number of deaths—male and female—the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population since 1854 :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1941.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	7,653	4,768	2,885	*	*	*	*	17.78
1860-64..	10,210	6,001	4,209	3,257	2,658	2,093	2,202	18.44
1865-69..	11,035	6,374	4,661	3,385	2,938	2,243	2,469	16.93
1870-74..	10,978	6,365	4,613	3,232	2,744	2,461	2,541	14.56
1875-79..	13,289	7,567	5,722	4,016	3,567	2,831	2,875	16.45
1880-84..	12,820	7,324	5,496	3,512	3,167	3,013	3,128	14.40
1885-89..	16,200	9,307	6,893	4,591	3,912	3,689	4,008	15.87
1890-94..	16,886	9,716	7,170	4,643	4,108	3,977	4,158	14.62
1895-99..	16,350	9,227	7,123	4,324	3,957	3,808	4,261	13.81
1900-04..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12.84
1905-09..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11.93
1910-14..	15,705	8,616	7,089	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11.57
1915-19..	16,283	8,860	7,423	3,781	4,172	4,467	3,863	11.38
1920-24..	16,375	8,781	7,594	3,846	4,166	4,503	3,860	10.40
1925-29..	16,674	8,969	7,705	3,770	4,213	4,602	4,089	9.67
1930-34..	17,180	9,175	8,005	3,814	4,214	4,822	4,330	9.50
1935-39..	18,994	10,109	8,885	4,043	4,780	5,630	4,541	10.22
1937 ..	18,613	9,890	8,723	3,833	4,990	5,311	4,479	10.03
1938 ..	18,955	10,026	8,929	4,016	4,605	5,774	4,560	10.15
1939 ..	20,169	10,779	9,390	4,320	5,048	5,982	4,819	10.72
1940 ..	20,293	10,930	9,363	4,427	4,841	6,150	4,875	10.70
1941 ..	20,522	10,856	9,666	4,194	4,851	6,197	5,280	10.59

* Not available.

The death rate gradually declined from 18·44 in 1860-64 to 9·50 in 1930-34, but during the quinquennium, 1935-39, it rose to 10·22. The lowest death rate (8·93) in the history of the State was recorded in 1930. It remained low for the following three years, but in 1934 it rose to its maximum since 1923. There was little fluctuation during the four years following 1934, but the rates for 1939, 1940, and 1941 were high, being 10·72, 10·70, and 10·59 respectively.

The number of deaths in 1941 was 20,522, which was 1,160 more than the average of the preceding five years.

In 1941 there were 1,123 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the last five years being 1,139. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the quinquennium was 1,059. The natural increase for the five-year period was 58,384 (males, 28,233—females, 30,151).

Death rates— The following statement shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand. **Australian States and New Zealand.** and in New Zealand for the last five years:—

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
1937	10·03	9·36	9·10	8·91	8·95	9·51	9·44	9·08
1938	10·15	9·59	9·19	9·35	9·20	9·71	9·64	9·71
1939	10·72	9·75	9·40	9·63	9·32	10·19	9·93	9·20
1940	10·70	9·43	9·03	9·57	9·64	9·99	9·75	9·25
1941	10·59	9·75	9·21	10·47	10·19	10·76	10·02	9·84

In 1941 the death rate in England and Wales was 12·9—non-civilian male deaths excluded.

Compiled on the basis of allotment of all deaths to the place of usual residence, the following table shows the number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State, for the five-year periods 1928 to 1932 and 1933 to 1937, and for the years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Death rates in municipalities.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,091	1,120	1,208	1,209	1,186	11.57	12.42	13.36	13.33	12.92
Box Hill ..	125	155	156	176	181	8.81	9.99	9.55	10.45	10.34
Braybrook(Part)..	56	58	65	83	92	6.70	6.57	6.91	8.51	8.76
Brighton ..	272	316	343	386	395	9.22	10.33	10.40	11.40	11.20
Brunswick ..	532	560	582	621	595	9.57	10.30	10.57	11.22	10.64
Camberwell ..	430	494	587	627	701	8.87	9.49	9.89	9.72	10.18
Caulfield ..	552	656	787	755	761	8.72	9.87	11.15	10.61	10.51
Chelsea ..	63	83	85	92	96	9.24	12.02	11.94	12.60	12.75
Coburg ..	287	317	357	385	372	8.06	8.19	8.76	9.28	8.63
Collingwood ..	363	377	407	428	373	11.36	12.47	13.63	14.34	12.49
Essendon ..	429	484	521	550	545	9.30	10.46	10.94	11.40	11.10
Fitzroy ..	446	452	516	496	488	13.77	14.74	17.00	16.31	16.03
Footscray ..	402	425	432	504	524	8.79	9.12	8.95	9.83	9.24
Hawthorn ..	357	409	461	462	475	10.67	11.90	12.91	12.75	12.57
Heidelberg (Part)..	193	210	235	241	287	7.91	8.66	9.30	9.37	10.95
Kew ..	220	246	251	263	293	9.08	10.06	9.78	10.08	10.62
Malvern ..	404	489	571	552	551	9.28	11.07	12.55	12.00	11.81
Moorabbin ..	130	157	171	199	160	7.55	8.39	8.53	9.57	7.41
Mordialloc ..	85	94	130	133	123	8.86	9.67	12.74	12.70	11.42
Northcote ..	369	408	452	435	463	8.77	9.59	10.50	10.03	10.58
Oakleigh ..	101	115	114	127	138	8.72	9.49	9.03	9.84	10.41
Port Melbourne ..	137	156	162	121	163	10.26	12.08	12.46	9.10	11.85
Prahran ..	628	662	780	732	738	11.96	12.56	14.29	13.24	13.92
Preston ..	242	267	262	300	321	8.20	8.29	7.80	8.78	9.11
Richmond ..	464	465	476	477	510	11.20	11.73	11.98	11.96	12.96
Sandringham ..	161	177	213	227	235	9.08	9.63	11.02	11.46	11.44
South Melbourne..	486	507	523	550	541	11.09	11.78	12.11	12.68	12.44
St. Kilda ..	452	538	612	682	708	9.84	11.09	11.98	13.22	13.41
Williamstown ..	211	219	264	263	255	9.63	9.81	11.62	11.34	10.74
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne—										
Ballarat ..	475	501	591	543	574	12.28	13.23	15.35	14.04	14.70
Bendigo ..	421	441	453	432	441	13.08	14.93	15.06	14.30	14.45
Geelong ..	455	463	450	485	498	10.40	11.70	11.18	11.95	12.17
Ararat ..	†	63	58	58	67	..	12.79	11.60	11.62	13.59
Castlemaine ..	73	64	75	57	66	10.61	12.20	14.15	10.69	11.83
Colac ..	†	54	56	65	72	..	10.42	10.14	11.67	12.81
Echuca ..	†	49	48	55	50	..	11.01	10.74	12.30	11.22
Hamilton ..	59	62	68	60	75	10.35	10.60	11.39	9.97	12.35
Horsham ..	†	62	72	61	62	..	11.72	13.02	10.95	11.13
Maryborough ..	59	73	80	64	88	10.66	12.98	13.96	11.07	15.13
Mildura ..	59	80	88	79	96	9.05	11.74	12.31	11.21	13.71
Sale ..	†	54	53	46	58	..	12.59	12.07	10.60	13.41
Shepparton ..	55	77	67	72	80	9.96	13.29	11.07	11.76	13.05
Stawell ..	51	53	60	73	59	10.87	10.98	12.42	15.05	12.13
Swan Hill ..	†	†	†	51	41	..	..	..	10.30	8.45
Wangaratta ..	†	62	63	65	59	..	12.81	12.88	13.10	11.75
Warrnambool ..	91	97	95	96	91	10.46	10.81	10.31	10.36	9.77
Wonthaggi ..	47	50	49	60	42	7.45	8.17	7.53	9.22	6.49
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	9,688	10,616	11,719	12,076	12,329	9.74	10.56	11.26	11.37	11.29
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne	1,845	2,305	2,426	2,422	2,519	11.22	12.45	12.81	12.40	12.82
Remainder of State	5,311	5,469	6,024	5,795	5,674	8.53	8.44	9.25	9.07	8.75
Victoria ..	16,844	18,390	20,169	20,293	20,522	9.45	10.00	10.72	10.70	10.59

† Not recorded.

Deaths in hospitals and other public institutions.

Particulars of the residence of persons who died in the public institutions of Victoria give a definite indication of the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in the various divisions of the State. The numbers and proportions of such deaths in the various municipalities are given below for 1941 :—

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1941.

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
GREATER MELBOURNE—						
Melbourne ..	424	108	37·75	9·11	44·86	5·80
Box Hill ..	31	11	17·14	6·06	23·20	2·40
Braybrook (Part) ..	28	7	30·43	7·61	38·04	3·33
Brighton ..	48	23	12·15	5·83	17·98	2·01
Brunswick ..	177	40	29·74	6·73	36·47	3·88
Camberwell ..	105	53	14·98	7·56	22·54	2·29
Caulfield ..	126	56	16·55	7·36	23·91	2·51
Chelsea ..	27	10	23·12	10·42	33·54	4·91
Coburg ..	76	30	20·43	8·06	28·49	2·46
Collingwood ..	120	46	32·17	12·33	44·50	5·56
Essendon ..	112	29	20·55	5·32	25·87	2·87
Fitzroy ..	177	54	36·27	11·07	47·34	7·58
Footscray ..	166	45	31·68	8·59	40·27	3·72
Hawthorn ..	78	31	16·42	6·53	22·95	2·88
Heidelberg (Part) ..	79	33	27·52	11·50	39·02	4·27
Kew ..	48	18	16·38	6·14	22·52	2·39
Malvern ..	73	29	13·25	5·26	18·51	2·19
Moorabbin ..	40	18	25·00	11·25	36·25	2·69
Mordialloc ..	20	13	16·26	10·57	26·83	3·06
Northcote ..	129	47	27·86	10·15	38·01	4·02
Oakleigh ..	23	10	16·66	7·25	23·91	2·49
Port Melbourne ..	61	14	37·42	8·59	46·01	5·45
Prahran ..	189	60	23·99	7·61	31·60	4·40
Preston ..	104	25	32·40	7·79	40·19	3·66
Richmond ..	162	51	31·21	9·83	41·04	5·32
Sandringham ..	40	15	17·02	6·38	23·40	2·68
South Melbourne ..	156	56	28·83	10·35	39·18	4·88
St. Kilda ..	164	57	23·16	8·05	31·21	4·18
Williamstown ..	77	15	30·20	5·88	36·08	3·87

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS
OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. 1941—*continued*.

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE—						
Ballarat	146	46	25·44	8·01	33·45	4·92
Bendigo	122	39	27·66	8·85	36·51	5·27
Geelong	142	30	28·51	6·03	34·54	4·20
Ararat	22	11	32·84	16·42	49·26	6·69
Castlemaine ..	24	8	36·36	12·12	48·48	5·72
Colac	28	7	38·89	9·72	48·61	6·23
Echuca	23	2	46·00	4·00	50·00	5·59
Hamilton	23	4	30·67	5·33	36·00	4·43
Horsham	33	2	53·23	3·22	56·45	6·28
Maryborough ..	49	3	55·68	3·41	59·09	8·94
Mildura	46	3	47·92	3·12	51·04	7·00
Sale	25	2	43·10	3·45	46·55	6·24
Shepparton ..	32	2	40·00	2·50	42·50	5·54
Stawell	21	2	35·59	3·39	38·98	4·73
Swan Hill	8	3	19·51	7·32	26·83	2·27
Wangaratta ..	25	2	42·37	3·39	45·76	5·38
Warrnambool ..	37	5	40·66	5·49	46·15	4·51
Wonthaggi ..	21	4	50·00	9·52	59·52	3·86
SUMMARY—						
Greater Melbourne	3,060	1,004	24·82	8·14	32·96	3·72
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne ..	827	175	32·83	6·95	39·78	5·10
Remainder of State ..	1,188	290	20·94	5·11	26·05	2·28
Victoria	5,075	1,469	24·73	7·16	31·89	3·38

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE, REMAINDER OF STATE AND VICTORIA, OCCURRING IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN CERTAIN PERIODS SINCE 1910.

—	1910-14.	1920-24.	1925-29.	1930-34.	1940.	1941.
Greater Melbourne ..	24·3	27·0	29·5	27·7	27·1	24·8
Remainder of State ..	17·0	21·2	23·7	26·3	30·2	24·6
Victoria	20·4	24·3	27·0	27·1	28·4	24·7

In 1941 the number of deaths in all public institutions was 6,544, of which 4,064 were of residents of Greater Melbourne.

Deaths in
metropolitan
public
institutions.

The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1941 is given in the subjoined table :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1941.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
HOSPITALS—GENERAL—		SANATORIA—	
Royal Melbourne	802	Heatherton	26
Alfred	640	Greenvale	32
Hamilton Russell Com- munity	44	Gresswell	18
Children's	282	Total Sanatoria.. ..	76
St. Vincent's	481		
St. Vincent's Intermediate ..	31		
Austin	487		
Heidelberg House	103	BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—	
Women's	222	Melbourne (Cheltenham) Asylum	216
Prince Henry's	298	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	189
Infectious Diseases	81	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	74
Queen Victoria	100	Old Colonists' Homes ..	2
Jessie McPherson Com- munity	24	Total Benevolent Institu- tions	481
Williamstown	62		
Caulfield Convalescent ..	11		
Eye and Ear	11		
Police	5		
After Care Home	1		
Total General Hospitals	3,685		
		FOUNDLING HOMES, REFUGES—	
HOSPITALS—MENTAL—		Broadmeadows	4
Kew	73	East Melbourne	2
Mont Park	107	The Haven, Fitzroy	6
Receiving House, Royal Park	80	Children's Welfare Depot ..	..
Total Mental Hospitals ..	260	Total Refuges, &c.	12
		Total Hospitals and other Institutions	4,514

Of the 4,514 deaths in the above institutions, 2,602 were of males and 1,912 were of females.

Decrease in
metropolitan
death rate.

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1932-41, there was an average of 10·74 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of approximately 51,000 lives in the last ten years. The improvement in the hygienic conditions of the metropolis is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1931-40 with those for the decennium 1892-1901.

DEATH RATES—GREATER MELBOURNE.

Cause of Death.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1932-41.	Decrease.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1,654	469	1,185
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	446	64	382
Typhoid Fever	293	4	289
Scarlet Fever	33	10	23
Measles	215	8	207
Diphtheria	196	45	151
Total	2,837	600	2,237

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 79 per cent.—the decline representing a rate of 2,237 per million of the population.

The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 5,020 per million of the population.

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to births, reveals a constant decline since 1890—the death per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885-89 to 36 in 1937-41—a reduction of 73 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier period, only 27 died in the latter.

The reduction has been contributed to by various health acts and educative measures, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of foodstuffs and patent medicines, and the ensuring of a pure milk and water supply. The passing of the Midwives Act in 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare movement in 1917 coincide with and, in a large degree, account for the reduction of the rate in later years. Particulars of the Infant Welfare movement will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this volume.

The infantile death rates for Greater Melbourne, the remainder of the State, and the whole State, for various periods since 1879, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1880 TO 1941.

Period.	Greater Melbourne.		Remainder of State.		Victoria.	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1880-84..	1,649	170·1	1,626	92·3	3,275	120·0
1885-89..	2,576	178·5	1,812	97·9	4,388	133·3
1890-94..	2,311	140·4	1,926	94·9	4,237	114·7
1895-99..	1,650	131·5	1,913	100·0	3,563	112·5
1900-04..	1,417	116·5	1,565	86·2	2,982	98·2
1905-09..	1,209	96·5	1,307	71·5	2,516	81·2
1910-14..	1,345	84·2	1,201	64·9	2,546	73·8
1915-19..	1,302	76·2	886	55·4	2,188	66·1
1920-24..	1,328	71·6	1,024	58·6	2,352	65·3
1925-29..	1,034	58·4	863	50·2	1,897	54·4
1930-34..	674	47·3	618	40·7	1,292	43·9
1935-39..	543	37·9	574	37·9	1,117	37·9
1937 ..	538	37·1	553	36·3	1,091	36·7
1938 ..	508	34·1	530	34·3	1,038	34·2
1939 ..	495	32·3	590	38·9	1,085	35·6
1940 ..	655	39·7	606	39·2	1,261	39·5
1941 ..	653	34·6	592	38·1	1,245	36·2

The system was introduced in 1923 of allotting all births and deaths to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infantile deaths the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child. This accounts for the slight increase in the rate for the remainder of the State in the period 1920-24, and the corresponding decrease in the rate for the metropolis.

During the last decade the infantile death rate declined from 43·0 in 1932 to 36·2 in 1941, a decrease of 16 per cent. During each year of the period 1932 to 1936 the rate was over 40, but in 1937 a pronounced fall occurred, the rate dropping to 36·7. This was followed by a further drop in 1938, the new record low rate of 34·2 being recorded. In 1939 the rate rose to 35·6, and was followed by a further rise to 39·5 in 1940. In 1941, however, as shown above, the rate dropped to 36·2.

**Infantile
deaths in
municipalities.**

Deaths of infants under one year of age, and the deaths per 1,000 births in Greater Melbourne, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State

for the five-year periods 1928-32 and 1933-37, and for the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 were as follows:—

INFANTILE DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths under One Year					Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.				
	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	86	55	40	67	48	63·95	48·45	36·20	53·30	36·84
Box Hill ..	10	8	8	63	11	37·04	38·25	30·65	11·24	32·35
Braybrook (Part) ..	6	8	4	10	6	33·19	49·68	23·39	52·63	26·43
Brighton ..	15	11	18	17	16	39·11	30·15	38·79	33·40	24·54
Brunswick ..	60	32	24	42	38	61·63	40·23	27·40	50·42	38·35
Camberwell ..	30	26	25	33	48	34·68	33·74	23·67	26·96	34·90
Caulfield ..	39	27	31	39	38	41·87	33·47	31·99	37·25	31·43
Chelsea ..	6	5	3	4	4	47·32	43·12	17·44	28·78	27·21
Coburg ..	33	26	17	25	30	44·47	40·38	25·56	33·29	34·44
Collingwood ..	38	28	18	27	17	71·78	57·27	36·44	54·33	31·83
Essendon ..	33	23	28	22	39	42·83	40·51	39·66	28·53	43·53
Fitzroy ..	41	26	19	33	19	79·33	56·98	39·17	62·03	37·33
Footscray ..	41	29	34	48	29	47·34	40·99	43·15	61·38	29·63
Hawthorn ..	16	18	12	22	24	37·23	44·31	23·67	42·64	36·92
Heidelberg (Part) ..	20	11	10	15	15	49·37	32·37	24·27	34·72	28·35
Kew ..	15	9	8	18	8	43·66	30·32	23·12	53·73	18·65
Malvern ..	19	17	14	15	17	38·91	35·71	26·12	27·52	27·42
Moorabbin ..	14	14	13	17	13	34·17	37·93	34·76	35·79	26·00
Mordialloc ..	8	7	10	6	9	55·48	54·55	57·47	33·71	41·28
Northcote ..	38	24	15	27	25	51·73	41·65	24·59	40·91	34·20
Oakleigh ..	12	9	3	1	12	46·18	43·36	12·60	3·95	39·21
Port Melbourne ..	16	11	9	4	10	71·24	56·91	50·00	20·52	46·30
Prahran ..	41	29	28	19	31	58·62	46·44	38·94	23·81	34·10
Preston ..	31	23	14	32	29	44·08	40·29	21·57	45·78	38·15
Richmond ..	46	29	20	30	24	65·53	49·27	36·17	46·88	33·75
Sandringham ..	10	9	9	11	11	35·95	37·04	30·20	34·38	30·90
South Melbourne ..	47	30	26	19	32	70·87	54·77	47·79	32·15	53·07
St. Kilda ..	22	22	27	34	34	41·67	43·78	41·99	51·05	41·16
Williamstown ..	19	13	8	15	16	44·44	38·63	23·26	37·59	33·90
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melb.—										
Ballarat ..	34	25	26	33	23	51·84	41·62	48·96	53·48	34·33
Bendigo ..	33	22	21	24	24	60·00	40·32	40·46	41·52	40·09
Geelong ..	49	34	27	30	38	58·56	48·77	41·22	40·49	52·56
Ararat ..	†	4	3	2	2	..	40·85	27·27	21·05	19·80
Castlemaine ..	†	5	3	1	3	47·80	38·62	31·92	10·10	30·93
Colac ..	†	5	3	1	4	..	45·63	25·00	30·53	30·30
Echuca ..	†	6	1	2	3	..	62·50	12·50	21·98	36·14
Hamilton ..	†	5	6	2	6	34·63	37·61	40·54	15·50	43·17
Horsham ..	†	5	8	1	6	..	40·95	55·17	8·06	49·59
Maryborough ..	5	5	..	5	6	45·84	41·59	..	43·48	58·25
Mildura ..	9	8	13	6	4	47·83	37·68	47·27	24·20	17·09
Sale ..	†	8	2	3	2	..	27·97	22·22	22·56	21·98
Shepparton ..	8	8	10	9	4	54·16	54·50	53·76	41·86	23·67
Stawell ..	3	†	2	4	1	28·26	47·06	24·39	37·04	14·29
Swan Hill ..	†	†	†	12	10	..	..	111·11	128·20	..
Wangaratta ..	†	7	12	10	5	..	63·91	86·33	75·19	43·10
Warrnambool ..	9	6	6	3	4	52·33	34·32	31·75	16·04	18·96
Wonthaggi ..	8	5	4	1	3	53·67	50·66	52·64	12·82	27·78
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	812	579	495	655	653	50·94	42·55	32·27	39·69	34·61
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne	168	154	147	152	148	53·24	43·95	41·41	38·67	38·48
Remainder of State	535	437	443	454	444	42·12	38·24	38·18	39·38	37·97
Victoria ..	1,515	1,170	1,085	1,261	1,245	47·65	41·00	35·58	39·45	36·19

† Not recorded.

Infantile
mortality at
certain
ages.

An investigation into the experience in regard to infantile mortality over a period of years discloses that the decrease in the infantile death rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionately by each sex, and also by each age period, except that of "under one week." The rate per 1,000 births of infants "under one week," which, in 1941, comprised 61 per cent. of the total infantile mortality, has varied from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 (the earliest years for which the information is available) to 23·7 in 1920-24 and 21·1 in 1937-41. Between 1910-14 and 1937-41, the mortality of infants "one week and under one month" decreased by 57 per cent. and that of infants "one month and under one year" by 74 per cent. Victoria lost, between the ages of one month and one year, 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-04, 33 in 1915-19, and eleven in 1937-41.

On the average of the years, 1937-41, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 29·4 per cent.

The tables which follow show the proportion of deaths of infants at various ages under one year for certain periods since 1899, and the male and the female death rates at each age period for the year 1941 :—

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, 1900 TO 1941.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.						Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 12 Months	Total under 1 Year.		
1900-04 ..	34·4		16·9	21·0	25·9	98·2	105·7	90·4
1905-09 ..	33·0		13·8	15·1	19·3	81·2	89·3	72·6
1910-14 ..	21·5	11·1	12·1	12·4	16·7	73·8	81·8	65·3
1915-19 ..	23·3	10·1	10·5	9·4	12·8	66·1	73·0	58·7
1920-24 ..	23·7	9·3	9·8	10·0	12·5	65·3	71·8	58·5
1925-29 ..	22·7	7·7	6·9	6·7	10·4	54·4	60·7	47·6
1930-34 ..	22·3	5·5	4·8	4·6	6·7	43·9	49·2	38·4
1935-39 ..	21·1	5·1	3·7	2·9	5·1	37·9	42·0	33·6
1937 ..	21·2	4·9	3·3	2·9	4·4	36·7	41·0	32·2
1938 ..	20·8	3·9	3·2	2·3	4·0	34·2	38·8	29·3
1939 ..	20·7	5·4	2·8	2·2	4·5	35·6	39·2	31·8
1940 ..	20·9	5·6	4·6	3·5	4·9	39·5	44·9	33·7
1941 ...	22·0	4·1	3·7	3·0	3·4	36·2	40·8	31·3

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1941.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.
Under 1 week ..	452	25.47	62.43	304	18.25	58.35
1 week and under 1 month ..	76	4.28	10.50	64	3.85	12.28
1 month and under 3 months ..	74	4.17	10.22	54	3.24	10.36
3 months and under 6 months ..	60	3.38	8.29	44	2.64	8.45
6 months and under 12 months ..	62	3.49	8.56	55	3.30	10.56
Total under one year ..	724	40.79	100.00	521	31.28	100.00

An examination of the principal causes of infantile mortality over a period of years and at various ages reveals the direction in which an improvement has been achieved, and discloses those causes and factors to which future investigations need to be directed if the decline in the rate is to be maintained. The infant mortality rates from the principal causes for various periods since 1890 and for 1941 are shown in the next two tables.

VICTORIA—INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births in—						
	1891-93.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1939.	1940	1941.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12.41	7.31	4.87	3.57	1.15	3.47	1.37
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11.37	8.13	6.86	6.08	4.17	5.13	4.56
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29.66	24.62	16.12	9.85	1.64	1.78	1.08
Congenital Malformations (157) ..	3.45	4.86	4.38	4.43	3.57	4.54	4.04
Congenital Debility (158) ..	22.24	12.74	13.09	6.77	1.64	.97	1.42
Prematurity (159) ..	13.13	14.99	15.17	15.34	12.46	12.92	11.86
Injury at birth (160) ..	21.51	12.77	7.98	2.57	4.00	3.38	4.62
Early Infancy (161) ..				3.42	3.34	3.94	4.48
Other diseases ..				4.42	2.79	2.60	1.63
Violence ..	3.16	2.47	1.07	.80	.82	.72	1.13
Total, all Causes ..	116.93	87.89	69.55	57.25	35.58	39.45	36.19

VICTORIA—INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT VARIOUS AGES.
FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1941.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.								
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.				
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	·03	·12	·35	·38	·49	1·37	1·46	1·26	1·73
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneu- monia, Pneumonia ..	·55	·43	1·22	1·05	1·31	4·56	4·96	4·15	4·61
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	...	·12	·32	·29	·35	1·08	·90	1·26	1·39
Congenital Malforma- tions (157) ..	1·95	·73	·61	·46	·29	4·04	4·79	3·24	3·94
Congenital Debility (158)	·81	·29	·17	·12	·03	1·42	1·75	1·08	1·50
Prematurity (159) ..	10·47	1·13	·20	..	·06	11·86	13·07	10·57	12·02
Injury at Birth (160) ..	4·16	·40	·06	..	..	4·62	5·46	3·72	3·65
Early Infancy (161) ..	3·60	·70	·12	·03	·03	4·48	5·58	3·30	4·22
Other Diseases ..	·26	·15	·38	·35	·49	1·63	1·86	1·38	2·52
Violence ..	·15	..	·29	·34	·35	1·13	·96	1·32	·87
Total, all Causes ..	21·98	4·07	3·72	3·02	3·40	36·19	40·79	31·28	36·45
Average Annual Rate, 1937-41 ..	21·14	4·75	3·52	2·80	4·24	36·45	40·97	31·66	..

The mortality of infants under one year from pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth, &c.) was 25·3 per 1,000 births in 1937-41 and represented 69 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Variations in classification in the earlier years prevent exact comparison but no appreciable decline is evident. The rate in 1941 was 26·4, of which 79 per cent. occurred in the first week of life.

The mortality from the chief preventable diseases—infectious, respiratory, and diarrhoeal—has declined from 40·1 per 1,000 births in 1901–10 to 27·9 in 1911–20 and 7·7 in 1937–41. Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases declined from 24·6 per 1,000 births in 1901–10 to 1·4 in 1937–41, the main respiratory diseases from 8·1 to 4·6 and the infectious from 7·3 to 1·7. It will thus be seen that, since the beginning of this century, mortality of infants from diarrhoeal diseases has been reduced by 94 per cent.; the main respiratory diseases by 43 per cent.; and the infectious by 77 per cent. Of recent years respiratory diseases have displaced diarrhoeal as the most fatal of the preventable infantile diseases. With few exceptions the mortality rate of males from infantile diseases is consistently higher than that of females.

The following table shows the number of deaths from the principal causes, and the death rate of infants under one month, for Greater Melbourne and the whole State, for the years 1937 to 1941:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH,
1937 TO 1941.

GREATER MELBOURNE AND WHOLE STATE.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	3	1	3	3	4	4	1	7	4	5
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	28	30	26	25	20	45	37	45	48	34
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	1	..	3	16	3	2	2	6	18	4
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	31	32	37	47	52	72	83	74	88	92
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	16	10	9	2	13	50	32	34	24	38
Prematurity ..	156	156	184	215	225	328	339	371	408	399
Injury at Birth ..	63	42	56	65	89	100	80	120	106	157
Early Infancy (161) ..	79	76	41	55	70	130	139	101	120	148
Other Diseases ..	16	13	15	10	7	36	25	30	24	14
Violence ..	7	7	2	4	4	10	12	7	6	5
Total, all Causes ..	400	367	376	442	487	777	750	795	846	896
Deaths per 1,000 Births ..	27·6	24·6	24·5	26·8	25·8	26·1	24·7	26·1	26·5	26·1

Stillbirths and infantile mortality. A survey of the mortality from pre-natal causes is not complete without taking into account the loss due to stillbirths. In Victoria stillbirths are not registered, but, in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and the (Commonwealth) Maternity Allowance Act, cases are notified to registrars. After careful enquiry it can be stated that the percentage of stillbirths not notified is very small.

The following table contains information relating to stillbirths and infantile mortality in Victoria.

VICTORIA--STILLBIRTHS (RECORDED) AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1932 TO 1941.

Year.	Percentage of Stillbirths to—		Deaths of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.			
	Living Births.	All Births.	Exclusive of Stillbirths.			*Inclusive of Stillbirths.
			Under One Month.	One Month and under Twelve Months.	Total under One Year.	
1932 ..	2.9	2.8	27.2	15.8	43.0	69.9
1933 ..	2.9	2.8	27.6	12.8	40.4	67.1
1934 ..	3.1	3.0	27.7	16.9	44.6	73.6
1935 ..	3.0	2.9	27.6	13.6	41.2	69.5
1936 ..	2.9	2.8	26.6	15.7	42.3	69.0
1937 ..	2.7	2.6	26.1	10.6	36.7	61.6
1938 ..	3.0	2.9	24.7	9.5	34.2	61.9
1939 ..	2.8	2.7	26.1	9.5	35.6	62.1
1940 ..	2.8	2.7	26.5	13.0	39.5	65.6
1941 ..	2.8	2.6	26.0	10.2	36.2	62.1

* In the computation of the rates for the numbers inclusive of stillbirths, the latter are taken into account in both births and deaths.

It will be seen that, as with other mortality due to pre-natal influences, the rate of stillbirths shows little tendency to decrease.

On the average of the last ten years, 70 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 38 in every 1,000 nuptial children. The proportion of ex-nuptial children who died before the age of one year is, therefore, 1.8 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1941 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 35.5 per 1,000 births. Births and deaths of ex-nuptial children numbered 1,137 and 65 respectively, the death rate being thus 57.2 per 1,000 births. The disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes is manifested in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES OF NUPTIAL AND EX-NUPTIAL INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.							
	Nuptial.				Ex-nuptial.			
	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1941.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1941.
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, ..	6.9	6.1	5.9	4.4	18.6	12.5	13.0	8.8
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19.8	14.2	8.9	1.0	72.6	48.6	23.1	2.6
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.*	30.3	27.2	25.0	17.1	52.1	64.9	46.9	23.8
Other Causes ..	18.3	15.3	14.7	13.0	58.7	36.6	29.3	22.0
Total, all Causes ..	75.3	62.8	54.5	35.5	202.0	162.6	112.3	57.2

* Not including "Injury at Birth" and "Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy."

The rates for the last five years show that, of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock, 3·5 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 1·3 deaths per 1,000 nuptial infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food, a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected than amongst nuptial infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of ex-nuptial infants. The rates from the respiratory diseases (bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia) for ex-nuptial and nuptial children were 11·8 and 4·3 per 1,000 births respectively.

In 1941 pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth, &c.) accounted for 40 deaths, or 62 per cent. of the total deaths of ex-nuptial infants.

Infantile mortality—
Australian States and New Zealand. The following statement shows the infantile death rate per 1,000 births in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, for the last five years:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATE—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
1937	36·70	40·68	35·64	33·06	37·52	41·73	38·06	31·21
1938	34·21	41·84	41·28	30·50	33·80	39·74	38·26	35·63
1939	35·58	41·02	35·48	34·93	40·84	40·57	38·23	31·14
1940	39·45	39·02	35·32	35·54	44·18	35·24	38·43	30·36
1941	36·19	43·77	39·13	32·47	35·28	48·98	39·72	29·74

In the year 1941, the infantile mortality rates recorded for the Australian States showed that South Australia had the lowest rate and Tasmania the highest.

The infantile deaths per 1,000 births in the following capital cities in 1940 were:—Melbourne, 39·7; Sydney, 38·0; Brisbane, 37·4; Adelaide, 35·2; Perth, 47·1; Hobart, 40·5; and Wellington, 30·0.

In 1940 the infantile death rate in England and Wales was 55.

Deaths of children under 5.

In 1941 the deaths of male and of female children in Victoria under 5 years of age numbered 892 and 641 respectively.

Ages at
death.

The ages of males and of females who died in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—AGES AT DEATH, 1939 TO 1941.

Ages.	1939.			1940.			1941.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	616	469	1,085	736	525	1,261	724	521	1,245
1 year	74	72	146	79	50	129	63	46	109
2 years	38	30	68	33	26	59	41	31	72
3 "	23	24	47	28	23	51	37	21	58
4 "	26	20	46	23	17	40	27	22	49
5 to 9	101	67	168	83	68	151	106	64	170
10 " 14	87	60	147	86	66	152	82	58	140
15 " 19	150	90	240	130	89	219	157	92	249
20 " 24	183	142	325	182	155	337	164	128	292
25 " 29	200	160	360	186	145	331	140	163	303
30 " 34	202	174	376	186	160	346	167	155	322
35 " 39	239	223	462	242	182	424	237	193	430
40 " 44	309	265	574	288	263	551	294	234	528
45 " 49	463	373	836	500	373	873	443	370	813
50 " 54	596	437	1,033	644	477	1,121	646	490	1,136
55 " 59	747	523	1,270	792	513	1,305	825	592	1,417
60 " 64	895	646	1,541	993	743	1,736	994	783	1,777
65 " 69	1,222	1,069	2,291	1,168	989	2,157	1,171	943	2,114
70 " 74	1,461	1,238	2,699	1,464	1,248	2,712	1,452	1,292	2,744
75 " 79	1,548	1,476	3,024	1,520	1,446	2,966	1,487	1,446	2,933
80 " 84	1,047	1,046	2,093	1,038	1,083	2,121	1,029	1,177	2,206
85 " 89	410	541	951	390	495	885	437	597	1,034
90 " 94	115	183	298	104	190	294	101	191	292
95 ..	10	20	30	8	11	19	8	24	32
96 ..	5	17	22	5	11	16	7	7	14
97 ..	4	13	17	5	4	9	7	10	17
98 ..	4	7	11	4	3	7	4	6	10
99 ..	2	..	2	5	2	7	..	5	5
100 ..	..	2	2	2	3	5	3	2	5
101 ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	3
102 ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	1
103 ..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	1
104 ..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
105 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Unknown	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total ..	10,779	9,390	20,169	10,930	9,363	20,293	10,856	9,666	20,522

NOTE.—Ages of very old people are frequently overstated; where particulars are available these are verified from official records.

Of the 60,984 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 10,424 (or approximately 17 per cent.) were aged 80 years and upwards, and 32—sixteen males and sixteen females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years. In 1888 deaths of persons aged 80 years and over represented about 3 per cent. of the total deaths in that year.

The changes that have occurred in the age distribution of the population over the last 50 years are reflected in the above figures.

Causes of death.

The causes of death in Victoria and Greater Melbourne according to the international abridged classification (1938 revision) for the year 1941 are shown in the following table:—

International Abridged Classification. (Detailed List Numbers in Parentheses.)	Deaths—1941.			
	Victoria.		Greater Melbourne.	
	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers (1, 2) ..	1	·5	..	..
2. Plague (3) ..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever (8) ..	15	7·7	10	9·2
4. Whooping Cough (9) ..	14	7·2	5	4·6
5. Diphtheria (10) ..	69	35·6	47	43·1
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (13) ..	769	357·0	522	478·1
7A. Tuberculosis of the Meninges and Central Nervous System (14) ..	25	12·9	15	13·7
7B. All other forms of Tuberculosis (15-22) ..	82	42·3	51	46·7
8. Malaria (28) ..	2	1·0	1	·9
9. Syphilis (30) ..	136	70·2	103	94·3
10A. Influenza with Respiratory Complications (33A) ..	34	17·6	14	12·8
10B. Influenza without Respiratory Complications (33B) ..	33	17·0	14	12·8
11. Smallpox (34) ..	..	..	..	..
12. Measles (35) ..	2	1·0	2	1·8
13. Typhus Fever (39) ..	..	..	..	..
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases ..	166	85·7	89	81·5
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours (45-55) ..	2,675	1,380·9	1,715	1,570·7
16. Non-malignant Tumours or Tumours of undetermined Nature (56, 57) ..	129	66·6	72	69·0
17. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (59, 60) ..	52	26·9	28	25·6
18. Diabetes Mellitus (61) ..	413	213·2	251	229·9
19. Chronic or Acute Alcoholism (77) ..	13	6·7	8	7·3
20. Vitamin-deficiency Diseases, other General Diseases, Diseases of the Blood, and Chronic Poisonings ..	305	157·5	167	153·0
21. Meningitis (non-meningococcal) and Diseases of the Medulla and Spinal Cord (81, 82) ..	99	51·1	65	59·5
22. Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin (83) ..	1,911	986·5	1,223	1,120·1
23. Other Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	180	92·9	103	94·3
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95) ..	5,373	2,773·7	3,202	2,932·7
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	652	336·6	404	370·0
26A. Acute Bronchitis (106 A and C) ..	27	13·9	13	11·9
26B. Chronic Bronchitis (106 B and D) ..	167	86·2	84	76·9
27. Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia (107- 109) ..	1,320	681·4	789	722·6
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	299	154·4	149	136·5
29A. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) (119) ..	47	24·3	25	22·9
29B. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over) (120) ..	66	34·1	40	36·6
30. Appendicitis (121) ..	129	66·6	64	58·6
31A. Cirrhosis of Liver (124) ..	110	56·8	85	77·9
31B. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages (125-127) ..	113	58·3	75	68·7
32A. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (122) ..	156	80·5	89	81·5
32B. Other Diseases of the Digestive System ..	314	162·1	199	182·3
33. Nephritis (130-132) ..	1,322	682·5	865	792·2
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (133-139) ..	362	186·9	194	177·7
35. Puerperal Infection (140, 147) ..	68	35·1	51	46·7
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium (141-146, 148-150) ..	57	29·4	31	28·4
37. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, Bones, and Organs of Movement (151-156) ..	58	29·9	35	32·1
38. Congenital Malformations and Debility, Pre- mature Birth, and Diseases peculiar to the First Year of Life (157-161) ..	927	478·6	491	449·7

International Abridged Classification. (Detailed List Numbers in Parentheses.)	Deaths—1941.			
	Victoria.		Greater Melbourne.	
	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.
39. Senility, Old-age (162)	623	321·6	277	253·7
40. Suicide (163, 164)	151	78·0	80	73·3
41. Homicide (165-168)	11	5·7	8	7·3
42. Automobile Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles (170))	396	204·4	259	237·2
43. Other Violent or Accidental Deaths	610	314·9	309	283·0
44. Causes of Death Ill-defined, Unknown, or Unspecified (199, 200)	39	20·1	6	5·5
	20,522	10,594·0	12,329	11,291·8

Typhoid fever.

In 1941, deaths from typhoid fever numbered 1, being equivalent to a rate of 0·5 per million of population, as compared with rates of 1·6 in 1940, 4 in 1939, 3 in 1938, 5 in 1937, 31 in 1920-24, 108 in 1905-09, and 301 in 1895-99. Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1941 numbered 31, or 16 per million of population, as against 259 in 1920-24, and 2,884 in 1895-99.

Scarlet fever.

Scarlet Fever, which has been steadily increasing since 1938, reached a very high incidence in 1941, but both the case fatality and the mortality per million of population are now very low.

In 1941 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 15, which corresponded to a rate of 8 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 8 in 1940, 5 in 1939, 5 in 1938, 3 in 1937, and 8 in 1936. During 1941 there were 5,350 cases reported as against 4,363 in 1940, 3,020 in 1939, 1,714 in 1938, and 2,567 in 1937. For the five years mentioned the deaths were less than 1 per cent. of the cases. Forty-six per cent. of these deaths were of children under 10 years of age.

Whooping cough.

Whooping cough was responsible for 14 deaths in 1941, which equalled a rate of 7 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 63 in 1940, 1 in 1939, 3 in 1938, and 20 in 1937. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 8 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except one of the deaths were of children under 5 years of age.

Diphtheria.

A very great reduction has taken place since 1890 in the proportion of diphtheria cases which ended fatally. On the average of the five years 1937 to 1941, 49 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 87 per cent. were under 10 years of age.

The appended table shows for Victoria and Greater Melbourne the reported cases of and deaths from diphtheria, their proportions to the population, and the ratios of deaths to cases for different periods since 1894:—

**DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE,
1895 TO 1941.**

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
VICTORIA.					
1895-99	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-04	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-09	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910-14	4,612	339·1	212	15·6	4·6
1915-19	4,901	342·5	209	14·6	4·3
1920-24	5,739	364·6	179	11·4	3·1
1925-29	3,176	183·8	93	5·4	2·9
1930-34	5,645	312·1	124	6·8	2·2
1935-39	3,202	171·5	65	3·5	2·0
1937	3,040	163·8	52	2·8	1·7
1938	1,824	97·7	36	1·9	2·0
1939	1,617	85·9	42	2·2	2·6
1940	1,365	72·0	26	1·4	1·9
1941	2,702	139·5	69	3·6	2·6
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
1895-99	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-04	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-09	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910-14	2,343	374·3	114	18·3	4·9
1915-19	2,864	402·6	127	17·9	4·4
1920-24	2,555	314·6	78	9·7	3·1
1925-29	1,843	191·1	52	5·4	2·8
1930-34	3,151	315·9	68	6·8	2·1
1935-39	1,864	182·4	36	3·5	1·9
1937	1,683	165·0	28	2·7	1·7
1938	962	93·4	13	1·3	1·4
1939	915	87·9	23	2·2	2·5
1940	824	77·6	17	1·6	2·1
1941	1,815	166·2	47	4·3	2·6

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in the metropolitan area, the three principal cities outside Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State in each of the last five years, and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, are given in the subjoined table:—

VICTORIA—CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Locality.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.			
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1910-19.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Greater Melbourne	1,683	962	915	824	1,815	39·3	8·8	7·8	16·6
Ballarat ..	49	38	26	11	9	24·3	6·8	2·9	2·3
Bendigo ..	43	19	53	32	66	84·6	17·6	10·6	21·6
Geelong ..	182	157	116	51	101	43·4	28·8	12·6	24·7
Remainder of State	1,083	648	507	447	711	25·7	6·0	6·2	9·7

Tuberculosis (all forms).

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1941 was 876, the rate per million of population being 452. The lowest rate for Victoria is 409, recorded in 1938.

Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1941 numbered 769—469 being of males and 300 of females—and equalled a rate of 397 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 383 in 1940, 402 in 1939, 362 in 1938, 384 in 1937, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In 1941 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 88 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at various ages.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in each of the last five years, and the ages and sexes of the deceased, are given in the next table:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
0-9	8	1	3	9	11	2	2	4	5	5
10-14	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	5
15-19	7	4	5	8	8	15	22	16	20	19
20-24	23	13	23	19	25	41	41	42	34	32
25-29	19	25	22	26	22	52	49	51	44	48
30-34	33	27	32	31	32	41	49	47	38	32
35-39	44	42	35	39	46	42	26	31	26	32
40-44	47	36	54	39	34	20	30	24	28	18
45-49	51	48	52	54	48	26	14	24	13	21
50-54	48	31	49	45	57	13	17	16	16	21
55-59	36	46	48	47	53	14	14	14	11	25
60-64	40	32	39	45	54	12	12	10	13	14
65-69	27	31	34	32	39	9	12	13	12	11
70 and over ..	25	34	37	41	40	14	16	29	28	17
Unknown .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	410	371	433	436	469	303	306	323	291	300

For the year 1941, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 48·4 years for males and 39·2 years for females.

Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).

In 1941 there occurred in Victoria 107 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system). This number represented a rate of 55 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 44 in 1940 48 in 1939, 47 in 1938, 51 in 1937, 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12 and 379 in 1890-92.

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

In earlier periods, the death rate from tuberculosis was considerably higher in the Metropolis and the mining centres of Ballarat and Bendigo—Bendigo in particular—than in the rural portions of the State.

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, BENDIGO, AND GEELONG.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.											
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.				Other Tubercular Diseases.				All Tubercular Diseases.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.
1891-1900 ..	16.7	17.1	24.1	†	4.7	3.5	4.0	†	21.4	20.6	28.1	†
1901-05 ..	13.9	15.3	22.7	†	4.2	4.0	4.7	†	18.1	19.3	27.4	†
1906-10 ..	10.8	11.5	21.2	†	3.0	2.1	2.0	†	13.8	13.6	23.2	†
1911-15 ..	9.1	10.3	16.5	†	2.1	2.3	2.1	†	11.2	12.5	18.6	†
1916-20 ..	8.3	11.2	16.0	†	1.9	1.5	2.0	†	10.2	12.7	18.0	†
1921-25 ..	6.9	6.7	11.9	4.6	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.9	8.4	7.7	14.1	6.5
1926-30 ..	5.9	5.2	10.7	4.2	1.0	.4	.8	.8	6.9	5.6	11.5	5.0
1937 ..	4.4	3.7	9.4	6.5	.6	.5	1.3	.3	5.0	4.2	10.7	6.2
1938 ..	4.4	4.2	9.3	2.3	.6	1.0	. .	.5	5.0	5.2	9.3	2.2
1939 ..	4.6	7.5	7.3	4.7	.5	.5	.3	1.0	5.1	8.0	7.6	5.7
1940 ..	4.5	5.9	8.3	3.9	.4	.3	.3	.5	4.9	6.2	8.6	4.4
1941 ..	4.8	5.6	7.2	2.7	.6	.8	.3	.2	5.4	6.4	7.5	2.9

† Not calculated.

Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1941 numbered 67. This corresponded to a rate of 35 per million of the population as compared with rates of 42 in 1940, 106 in 1939, 53 in 1938, 43 in 1937, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

The rate of mortality in 1941 was 40 per cent. below the average of the previous quinquennium.

Of the deaths recorded in 1941, 51 per cent. were associated with specified respiratory complications.

With the exception of the 1919 epidemic, when 72 per cent. of the deaths were of persons between 20 and 50 years of age, influenza has always proved more fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1941, 55 per cent. were of persons over 50 years of age.

Small-pox—Deaths from. Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease has never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1941, only 31 deaths occurred from this cause. The last death from small-pox in Victoria occurred in 1921.

Measles. Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898, when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. There were 2 deaths from measles in 1941, representing a rate of 1 per million of population. Rates per million of population were 7 in 1940, 35 in 1939, 0 in 1938, and 1 in 1937. The disease chiefly affects children. On the average of the five years, 1937 to 1941, 25 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years, and 51 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

Other infectious and parasitic diseases. Deaths in 1941, from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 14, on page 115) were cerebro-spinal meningitis 46, erysipelas 5, tetanus 12, septicaemia 28, dysentery 4, acute poliomyelitis 2, acute infectious encephalitis 8, hydatid disease 17, Hodgkin's disease 29, and other diseases 15.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. Two hundred and eighteen cases were reported during 1941, this being four times the incidence of 1940. From 1919 to 1939 inclusive the average annual incidence was 19 cases and the highest 28.

Deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis numbered 46 in 1941, 9 in 1940, 4 in 1939, 7 in 1938, and 10 in 1937.

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). The incidence of Poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. The highest incidence (until the 1937-38 epidemic) was 303 cases in 1918. Seven years later, in 1925, 140 cases were reported. The years 1928 to 1931 were all years of high incidence. The disease assumed epidemic proportions in 1931, 1934, and 1937. In the 1937-38 epidemic there were 2,096 cases, the number of deaths being 113.

Poliomyelitis was responsible for 2 deaths in 1941, 7 in 1940, 9 in 1939, 41 in 1938, 77 in 1937, 4 in 1936, 7 in 1935, 9 in 1934, 7 in 1933, and 4 in 1932.

Hydatids. In 1941, there were 10 male and 7 female deaths from hydatids, of which 4 of males and 4 of females were attributed to hydatid tumour of the liver. The deaths from hydatids in 1941 were equivalent to a rate of 9 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 9 in 1940, 16 in 1939, 6 in 1938, 11 in 1937, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92.

Cancer—Death rates. Deaths from cancer in 1941 numbered 2,675, and represented a death rate of 1,381 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,333 in 1940, 1,332 in 1939, 1,226 in 1938, 1,267 in 1937, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-92.

Cancer—Deaths at various ages. The number of deaths from cancer in various age groups in each of the last five years is given below :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
0-14	6	4	6	9	5	4	6	4	5	7
15-24	4	3	5	9	5	4	5	1	4	9
25-34	17	24	19	15	10	18	16	17	21	16
35-44	50	50	35	49	53	95	88	94	67	92
45-54	113	119	128	130	113	177	190	196	222	218
55-64	227	263	241	266	263	260	237	274	283	304
65-74	429	413	422	390	453	371	377	418	394	404
75-84	276	268	295	322	316	236	252	281	274	302
85 and over ..	25	14	29	32	41	39	36	42	36	64
Total	1,147	1,158	1,180	1,222	1,259	1,204	1,207	1,327	1,306	1,416

Ninety-three per cent. of the deaths from cancer in 1941 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases, cancer and tuberculosis of the respiratory system, are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1941 the average age of those who died from the former was 66·8 years for males and 64·3 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 48·4 years for males and 39·2 years for females.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1941 :—

VICTORIA—SEAT OF CANCER, 1941.

Seat of Cancer.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	80	21	101
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—			
Oesophagus	50	24	74
Stomach and Duodenum	335	252	587
Intestines other than Duodenum or Rectum ..	186	194	380
Rectum	80	65	145
Liver and Biliary Passages	28	64	92
Pancreas	44	41	85
Peritoneum	10	9	19
Other Digestive Organs .. .. .	..	..	..
Respiratory System	105	36	141
Uterus .. .. .	..	169	169
Other Female Genital Organs .. .. .	..	89	89
Breast	2	298	300
Male Genital Organs	151	..	151
Urinary Organs	53	31	84
Skin	57	43	100
Brain and other parts of the Nervous System—			
Glioma (not specified as benign)	10	6	16
Other	6	2	8
Other or Unspecified Organs	62	72	134
	1,259	1,416	2,675

Diabetes. The rate of mortality from diabetes shows a marked increase, the average of the last five years being 84 per cent. higher than that for the period 1908–12.

During 1941 diabetes was responsible for 151 male and 262 female deaths, representing a rate of 213 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 201 in 1940, 206 in 1939, 199 in 1938, 164 in 1937, 130 in 1918–22, and 107 in 1908–12.

Vitamin-deficiency diseases, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings. Deaths in 1941 from diseases in this category (cause No. 20 on page 115) were acute rheumatic fever 38, exophthalmic goitre 49, other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands 16, pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias 51, other anaemias 16, leukaemia 66, and other diseases 69.

**Meningitis
(non-meningo-
coccal) and
diseases of the
medulla and
spinal cord.**

In 1941 deaths from these causes numbered 99, the rate per million of population being 51, as compared with rates of 53 in 1940, 42 in 1939, 60 in 1938, and 46 in 1937.

**Intra-cranial
lesions of
vascular
origin.**

In 1941, 713 male and 1,198 female deaths were ascribed to these causes, the total—1,911—corresponding to a rate of 987 per million of the population. Of the 1,911 deaths in 1941, 1,220 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, 12 to cerebral embolism, 501 to cerebral thrombosis, 28 to softening of the brain, 139 to hemiplegia and unspecified paralysis, and 11 to other intra-cranial effusions.

**Other diseases
of nervous
system and
sense organs.**

In this category (cause No. 23 on page 115) in 1941 were 24 deaths from encephalitis (non-epidemic), 36 from epilepsy, 23 diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and 97 from other diseases.

**Diseases of
the heart.**

During 1941 there were 5,373 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 9 due to pericarditis, 573 to endocarditis, 3,077 to disease of the myocardium, 1,150 to diseases of coronary arteries, 92 to angina pectoris, 89 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, and 383 to other diseases of the heart. The total causes in 1941 represented a rate of 2,774 per million of the population, the rates for previous years being 2,686 in 1940, 2,663 in 1939, 1,347 in 1922-26, and 1,441 in 1908-12.

**Other diseases
of the
circulatory
system.**

Deaths under this heading (cause No. 25 on page 115), in 1941 were arterio-sclerosis 532, and other diseases 120. Of the deaths from arterio-sclerosis, 73 per cent. were of persons aged 70 years and over.

**Diseases of the
respiratory
system.**

In 1941 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,813, which represented a rate of 936 per million of the population as compared with rates of 1,016 in 1940, 883 in 1939, 893 in 1938, and 881 in 1937. Of the deaths in the year under review, 27 were due to acute bronchitis, 167 to chronic bronchitis,

768 to broncho-pneumonia, 303 to lobar pneumonia, 249 to pneumonia unspecified, 57 to pleurisy, 144 to congestion, edema, embolism, &c., of lungs, 32 to asthma and 66 to other diseases. Further details will be found under causes Nos. 26 to 28 on page 115.

In 1941 the greatest mortality from the respiratory diseases occurred during the months of July, August, and September.

Diseases of the digestive system. In 1941 there were 537 male and 398 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 483 per million of the population, as against rates of 523 in 1940, 536 in 1939, 523 in 1938, 524 in 1937, 807 in 1922-26, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Deaths from principal diseases in 1941 were: 200 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 113 from diarrhoeal diseases, 129 from appendicitis, 51 from hernia, 105 from intestinal obstruction, 110 from cirrhosis of the liver, 57 from biliary calculi, 42 from other diseases of the gall bladder and biliary passages, and 128 from other diseases. Further rates and details are given under causes Nos. 29 to 32 on page 115.

The 113 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in 1941 correspond to a rate of 58 per million of the population as compared with rates of 74 in 1940, 81 in 1939, 81 in 1938, 81 in 1937, 380 in 1922-26, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. In earlier years these diseases constituted one of the most fatal menaces to infant life. The decline in the mortality therefrom has, however, been progressive, and since 1928 the rate has reached small proportions. Of the deaths at all ages in 1941, 37 were of infants under one year of age, 10 were between the ages of one and two years, 4 between two and five years, while 28 were of persons aged 65 years and over. Infantile diarrhoea has been further dealt with in the section "Infantile Mortality."

Diseases of the genito-urinary system. In 1941 there were 1,684 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 869 per million of the population, as against rates of 890 in 1940, 891 in 1939, 803 in 1938, 787 in 1937, 670 in 1918-22, and 700 in 1909-12. In 1941, acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 1,322 deaths, other diseases of the kidney and ureters for 79, diseases of the prostate for 202, and other genito-urinary diseases for 81.

Maternal deaths.

The death rate of women in childbirth is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of live births. In the following table are given the proportions of deaths from puerperal infection and all other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium for the year 1941 and the averages of previous periods back to 1871. The rates given for years prior to 1940 are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1871 TO 1941.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths from—						Rate per 10,000 Live Births from—											
	Puerperal Infection.			Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 141-146, 148-150).	Total.		Puerperal Infection.			Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium.	Total.							
	Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 147).	Post-abortion Infection (Detailed List No. 140).			Including Criminal Abortion.	Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 147).	Post-abortion Infection (Detailed List No. 140).			Including Criminal Abortion.	Excluding Criminal Abortion.						
		Spontaneous, Therapeutic, or Unspecified.	Criminal Abortion.					Spontaneous, Therapeutic, or Unspecified.	Criminal Abortion.									
1871-1880		46		127	173		17	12		47	26	64	38					
1881-1890		64		121	185		20	48		38	71	59	19					
1891-1900		66		117	183		20	20		35	81	56	01					
1901-1910		52		114	166		16	93		37	12	54	05					
1911-1920		53		94	147		15	42		27	35	42	77					
1921-1925		43		102	145		11	96		28	37	40	33					
1926-29..	44	12	21	121	198	177	12	78	3	46	5	92	34	86	57	02	51	10
1930-34..	33	9	27	91	160	133	11	08	3	13	9	17	30	99	54	37	45	20
1935-39..	18	6	41	74	139	98	5	97	1	90	14	05	25	25	47	17	33	12
1940 ..	19	1	50	58	128	72	5	95	31	15	64	18	15	40	05	22	53	
1941 ..	23	1	44	57	125	78	6	68	29	12	79	16	57	36	33	22	76	

Note—See following table regarding deaths from Criminal Abortion.

The following tables give information in age groups for the year 1941 relating to the causes of death of women in childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1941.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total.	No. of Married Mothers.	No. of Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and over.			
140. Post-abortion Infection—									
(a) Spontaneous, Therapeutic or Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
(b) Criminal Abortion ..	5	10	11	11	6	1	44	32	12
141. Abortion without mention of Septic Conditions—									
(a) Spontaneous, Therapeutic or Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
(b) Criminal Abortion ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	2
142. Ectopic Gestation ..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	4	..
143. Haemorrhage of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	4	..
144. Toxaemias of Pregnancy—									
(a) Eclampsia of Pregnancy ..	..	2	1	1	2	..	6	6	..
(b) Albuminuria and Nephritis of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	..
(c) Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver Associated with Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	4	..
145. Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	..
146. Haemorrhage of Childbirth and the Puerperium ..	..	1	2	2	1	..	6	6	..
147. Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium—									
(a) Puerperal Infections ..	1	2	6	1	2	2	14	14	..
(b) Puerperal Thrombophlebitis ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	4	..
(c) Puerperal Embolism and Sudden Death ..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5	5	..
148. Puerperal Toxaemias—									
(a) Puerperal Eclampsia ..	1	..	2	1	1	..	5	5	..
(b) Puerperal Albuminuria and Nephritis ..	..	..	3	..	1	1	5	5	..
(c) Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver (Post-partum) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
(d) Other puerperal Toxaemias ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149. Other Accidents of Childbirth—									
(a) Caesarean Section ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	3	..
(b) Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	3	..
(c) Others ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	4	4	..
150. Other or Unspecified Diseases of Childbirth and the Puerperium—									
(a) Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
(b) Others ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Total ..	8	18	35	30	23	11	125	111	14
No. of Married Mothers ..	4	13	32	29	22	11	111	..	..
No. of Unmarried Mothers ..	4	5	3	1	1	..	14	..	..
Issue of Married Mothers ..	2	9	59	51	63	61	245	..	..

Of the 245 children born to the 111 married women who died, 232 were living at the time of their mother's death, or an average of 2.1 children per mother.

First confinements were responsible for 42, or 37·8 per cent. of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 34·9 in 1940, 37·1 per cent. in 1939, 37·1 per cent. in 1938, and 38·4 per cent. in 1937.

The death rate of women in childbirth varies considerably at different ages, and is higher at older than at younger ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and the death rates in various age groups in Victoria for the period 1926-30 and the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1926 TO 1941.

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born alive.			
	1926-30.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1926-30.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Under 20 years ..	41	4	8	8	47·1	24·0	51·6	50·3
20 to 24 " ..	150	27	30	18	39·1	36·6	38·9	20·8
25 " 29 " ..	231	23	33	35	46·5	23·4	31·2	31·0
30 " 34 " ..	226	28	25	30	56·8	41·2	34·3	38·8
35 " 39 " ..	226	25	16	23	88·1	69·7	44·6	59·1
40 years and over	111	11	16	11	117·8	87·4	125·5	86·8
Total ..	985	118	128	125	57·4	38·7	40·0	36·3

The experience of the years 1926-30 showed that, for the age period 35 years and upwards, the deaths of mothers in childbirth were 96 per 10,000 live births, as compared with 47 per 10,000 for those under that age.

Senile decay. During the year 1941, the deaths of 287 men and 336 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 367 men and 427 women in 1940. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, *i.e.*, heart failure, debility, &c., of those persons over 65 years of age, were classified as senile decay. In that year, however, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes were so classified.

Suicide. In the year 1941, 108 males and 43 females took their lives. The deaths represented a rate of 78 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 76 in 1940, 77 in 1939, 73 in 1938, 86 in 1937, 87 in 1918-22, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. Of the 108 male deaths in 1941 from suicide, 37 or 34 per cent., were connected with firearms. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than among males, the rate for the former, on the average of the last five years, being 30 per cent. of that of the latter.

Homicide.

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1941 numbered 11, of which 4 were of males and 7 of females. These represented a rate of 6 per million of the population, as against rates of 6 in 1940, 8 in 1939, 13 in 1938, 10 in 1937, 14 in 1918-22, and 19 in 1908-12. Since 1930 deaths from criminal abortion have been excluded from this category and included, with deaths from maternal causes.

Accidental deaths.

In 1941 there were 1,006 accidental deaths (740 male, 266 female). These represented a rate of 519 per million of population. This proportion was approximately 8 per cent. below the rate (562) for the previous five years. The numbers of deaths from various accidents are given in the appended table:—

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1937 TO 1941.

Deaths from—	Number.						
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents on Railways ..	35	22	26	25	37	9	46
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	456	441	487	471	305	91	396
Other Road Transport Accidents ..	60	59	54	38	43	9	52
Water Transport Accidents ..	10	6	3	7	8	1	9
Air Transport Accidents ..	7	23	9	10	7	..	7
Accidents in Mines and Quarries ..	28	20	9	8	9	..	9
Agricultural and Forestry Accidents	*	*	*	23	23	..	23
Accidents caused by Machinery, N.E.I. ..	10	10	15	9	8	..	8
Food Poisoning ..	..	3	2	1	1	1	2
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gases ..	5	9	11	4	4	1	5
Other Acute Accidental Poisoning ..	4	7	10	14	4	1	5
Conflagration ..	3	10	74	12	7	1	8
Accidental Burns ..	44	50	30	41	21	12	33
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	10	8	16	15	8	11	19
Accidental Drowning ..	125	127	131	129	105	24	129
Accidental Injury by Firearms ..	30	29	29	39	24	2	26
Accidental Injury by Fall ..	128	100	162	100	67	84	151
Accidental Injury by Crushing ..	17	14	21	6	13	2	15
Injury by Animals ..	2	10	6	3	5	1	6
Excessive Cold ..	..	1	3	1	1	..	1
Excessive Heat ..	4	1	33	1	1	2	3
Lightning ..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2
Electricity ..	11	8	9	10	2	..	2
Snakebite ..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
Other Venomous Bites and Stings ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Accidents ..	59	79	103	40	34	14	48
	1,050	1,041	1,245	1,008	740	266	1,006

* Not available.

Note.—The high number of deaths recorded in 1939 from conflagration and effects of heat are directly related to the bush fires and heat wave of January of that year.

On the average of the last five years, the female mortality rate from accidents was about 33 per cent. of the rate for males.

Transport accidents.

In 1941 deaths from transport accidents numbered 510, as against 551 in 1940, 579 in 1939, 551 in 1938, 568 in 1937, 508 in 1936, 440 in 1935, 385 in 1934, 350 in 1933, and 350 in 1932.

During the year 1941, deaths connected with transport represented 51 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of transport and other fatal accidents in which transport was concerned, for the year 1941.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, 1941.

	Collisions.											Other Accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	Railway vehicle. Tramcar.	Motor car.	Motor lorry, &c.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle, &c.	Bicycle.	Other Vehicle.	Animal.	Fixed object.	Aeroplane.	Water Transport.					Total.
Railway vehicle ..	3 ..	3	3	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	10	*42	52	41	11
Tramcar	8	..	5	..	2 ..	..	..	..	15	16	31	23	8	
Motor-car	20	18	18	2	34	2	..	18	..	112	136	248	192	56
„ omnibus	1	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	2	8	10	9	1	
„ lorry, &c.	1	3	11	..	13	1	..	3	..	32	56	88	67	21
„ cycle	1	1	2 ..	2	5	..	11	20	31	21	10	
Horse - drawn vehicle	11	11	11	..	
Bicycle	1 ..	..	1	..	2	19	21	20	1	
Other Vehicle	2	2	1	1	
Aeroplane	4	2	6	1	7	7	..	
Water transport	6	3	9	8	1	
Total ..	3 ..	32	25	35	3	54	3	2	31	2	6	196	314	510	400	110

* Includes rail accidents to 21 railway employees.

Accidental
deaths
involving
motor vehicles.

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1932 to 1941, were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES,
1932 TO 1941.**

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles (30th June.)	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Population.
1932	167,952	262	15·6	145
1933	179,602	255	14·2	140
1934	188,256	294	15·6	161
1935	200,759	338	16·8	184
1936	219,925	395	18·0	214
1937	233,573	456	19·5	246
1938	250,455	441	17·6	236
1939	261,855	487	18·6	259
1940	266,677	471	17·7	248
1941	256,502	396	15·4	204

The mortality per 10,000 vehicles was 17·7 for the period 1937-41 as compared with a rate of 16·1 in 1932-36. The mortality per million of population was 204 in 1941, 248 in 1940, 259 in 1939, 236 in 1938, 246 in 1937, and 214 in 1936. The mortality rate in 1939 was the highest on record.

On the average of the five years, 1937 to 1941, motor cars, &c., were involved in 18·0 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 33·1 deaths per 10,000 motor cycles registered.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in Australian States and in New Zealand.

The average annual natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the mean population, in each Australian State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, for various periods since 1909, as well as detailed particulars for Victoria since 1879, are shown in the following tables:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	13.85	18.38	18.51	17.63	18.61	19.35	17.03	16.80
1915-19	11.75	15.98	17.06	14.84	15.47	17.83	14.99	16.80
1920-24	12.49	15.73	16.13	13.75	13.96	16.66	14.60	14.01
1925-29	10.57	12.99	13.35	11.18	12.71	13.27	12.18	11.65
1930-34	6.77	9.52	10.56	6.89	10.26	11.05	8.78	9.19
1935-39	5.63	7.91	10.06	6.12	9.85	10.36	7.67	8.37
1937 ..	5.99	8.27	10.26	6.34	10.00	11.18	7.99	8.21
1938 ..	6.10	7.80	9.79	6.53	10.67	11.11	7.82	8.22
1939 ..	5.48	7.71	10.68	6.50	10.11	10.84	7.72	9.53
1940 ..	6.16	8.38	10.99	7.23	9.96	10.91	8.27	11.95
1941 ..	7.17	8.73	11.59	7.79	11.43	10.99	8.92	12.97

VICTORIA.

Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
		Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1880-84	14,466	30.64	14.40	16.24	1925-29	18,218	20.24	9.67	10.57
1885-89	16,741	32.27	15.87	16.40	1930-34	12,249	16.27	9.50	6.77
1890-94	20,059	31.99	14.62	17.37	1935-39	10,473	15.85	10.22	5.63
1895-99	15,625	26.76	13.81	12.95	1937 ..	11,118	16.02	10.03	5.99
1900-04	14,859	25.08	12.78	12.30	1938 ..	11,389	16.25	10.15	6.10
1905-09	16,062	24.76	11.93	12.83	1939 ..	10,324	16.20	10.72	5.48
1910-14	18,795	25.42	11.57	13.85	1940 ..	11,669	16.86	10.70	6.16
1915-19	16,818	23.13	11.38	11.75	1941 ..	13,884	17.76	10.59	7.17
1920-24	19,647	22.89	10.40	12.49					

PART IV.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Legal system
in Victoria.

A statement, giving the basic principles and main provisions of the law of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 189.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

Supreme
Court civil
business.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was established in 1852, and although the procedure was entirely remoulded by *The Judicature Act* 1883 (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act* 1928), its constitution and powers remain practically unaltered. There were in 1941, six Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last five years :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1938 TO 1942.

Heading.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Number of Places at which Sittings were held	5	7	7	7	6
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	5	6	14	5	3
For Trial	167	169	152	148	137
Number of Causes Tried—					
By Juries of Six	14	23	20	27	34
By a Judge	30	50	24	30	41
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	27	59	32	45	61
Defendant	17	14	12	12	14
Amount Awarded £	8,810	15,914	26,573	10,165	17,947
Writs of Summons issued	699	747	616	604	562
Other Original Proceedings	274	140	122	147	118
Appellate Proceedings (other than Criminal Appeals heard and determined)—					
By Full Court	41	45	45	37	44
By a Judge	49	57	42	51	57
Fees Collected £	3,891	3,901	3,537	4,347	3,900

County Courts. County Courts have jurisdiction, both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; but actions of tort or contract, commenced in the Supreme Court, may under certain conditions be remitted to the County Court, even although the amount claimed may exceed £500. At the present time County Courts are held at Melbourne and at twelve other places in Victoria. Every Court has jurisdiction throughout the whole of Victoria.

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.					Number of Causes Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
						£	£
1938	..	..	..	..	1,390	569,575	207,455
1939	..	..	..	..	1,210	605,738	216,929
1940	..	..	..	..	1,352	616,248	207,527
1941	..	..	..	..	2,173	448,292	140,764
1942	..	..	..	..	1,695	361,644	112,117

**Petty
Sessions,
civil
business.**

In 1941, Courts of Petty Sessions by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices were held at 225 places in Victoria. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates, but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of civil cases, &c., heard during the last five years are as follows:—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, ETC., 1937 TO 1941.

Heading.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Civil Cases—					
Number heard	100,818	103,718	112,423	97,811	73,013
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed	£ 835,370	915,052	824,288	881,744	616,434
Awarded	£ 607,495	710,492	705,971	646,197	431,948
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	617	575	716	1,020	758
Ejectment Cases	2,766	2,765	2,917	2,601	2,034
Examination of Lunatics ..	241	187	210	150	304
Fraud Summonses	5,562	4,641	6,248	4,893	3,695
Garnishee Cases	3,475	3,838	4,354	4,611	4,662
Licences and Certificates ..	18,219	18,824	17,479	15,384	14,043
Maintenance Cases	1,802	1,995	1,943	1,828	1,610
Prohibition Cases	69	74	80	91	41
Show Cause Summonses ..	9,397	10,889	6,570	5,150	3,705
Other			6,008*	5,442*	4,769

* Revised.

Writs by the Sheriff. A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the last five years.

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
		The Person.	Property.	
1938	17	8	108	133
1939	8	7	109	124
1940	10	1	110	121
1941	4	1	73	78
1942	6	1	41	48

High Court of Australia. A statement showing the nature of this court and the powers vested in it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 433.

BANKRUPTCIES.

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Federal Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during each of the five years ended 31st July, 1942, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Acts* 1924-1933, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year ended 31st July—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates.	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act.	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act.	Total.
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NUMBER.

1938	..	255	9	121	385
1939	..	295	7	129	431
1940	..	266	6	160	432
1941	..	190	11	112	313
1942	..	141	1	72	214

LIABILITIES.

		£	£	£	£
1938	..	250,282	11,217	199,581	461,080
1939	..	211,630	11,747	206,235	429,612
1940	..	188,926	24,742	193,683	407,351
1941	..	149,908	7,933	145,215	303,056
1942	..	148,615	2,505	101,723	252,843

ASSETS.

	£	£	£	£
1938	74,138	5,553	114,401	194,092
1939	64,087	13,063	133,329	210,479
1940	6,205	17,986	126,869	151,060
1941	34,128	6,183	97,058	137,369
1942	36,024	551	64,814	101,389

The yearly average number of sequestrations, &c., and the average declared liabilities and assets are shown in the subjoined table for each of the quinquennial periods ended in 1933 and 1938.

Period.	Yearly Average Number.	Average declared Liabilities. £	Average declared Assets. £
1928-29 to 1932-33	.. 690	.. 1,419,060	.. 1,009,294
1933-34 to 1937-38	.. 381	.. 595,056	.. 274,545

DIVORCE.

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act 1928*, as amended by the *Marriage (Divorce) Act 1933*.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the years 1941 and 1942 :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1941 AND 1942.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands.	Wives.	Total.	Husbands.	Wives.	Total.
1941—						
Dissolution of Marriage ..	435	534	969	376	457	833
Judicial Separation ..	..	6	6	..	5	5
Nullity of Marriage ..	3	3	6	2	2	4
Total	438	543	981	378	464	842
1942—						
Dissolution of Marriage ..	600	608	1,208	459	494	953
Judicial Separation ..	..	3	3	..	2	2
Nullity of Marriage ..	4	9	13	1	3	4
Total	604	620	1,224	460	499	959

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the years 1941 and 1942 were as set out in the following tables :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, GROUNDS OF, 1941.

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
Adultery	106	94	..	2	..	..
Bigamy .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cruelty, repeated acts of ..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Desertion	257	337	..	2	..	..
Desertion and adultery ..	5	10	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness and cruelty .. ..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Impotence .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Insanity	8	3	..	..	..	..
Sentences for Crime ..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Total	376	457	..	5	2	2

VICTORIA—DIVORCE, GROUNDS OF, 1942.

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
Adultery	138	87	..	..	..	..
Bigamy	1	2	..	..	..	..
Desertion and Drunkenness	1	4	..	..	..	..
Desertion	301	378	..	2	..	..
Desertion and Adultery	6	9	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual)	2	3	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness and Cruelty .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Impotence .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Insanity	10	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences for Crime.. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Total	459	494	..	2	1	3

Divorce. The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1942, the ages of such petitioners and the number of their children as at date of decree.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE PETITIONS (GRANTED), AGES OF PETITIONERS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO EXISTING MARRIAGE, 1942.

Ages. (Years).	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.		Number of Children.	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
21	4	6	..	..	..	..	3	2
22-25	25	35	..	..	..	1	18	22
26-29	66	100	..	..	..	1	56	84
30-34	92	113	..	..	..	1	77	117
35-39	89	72	..	..	1	..	148	89
40-44	86	81	..	..	..	..	103	135
45-49	45	47	..	2	..	..	100	91
50-54	26	25	..	..	..	..	54	50
55-59	16	9	..	..	..	..	41	29
60	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
61	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	7
62 .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
65	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1
67	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Un-disclosed .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	459	494	..	2	1	3	629	631

Divorces, 1861 to 1942. In 1861 jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court of Victoria in matrimonial matters. The Divorce Act of 1889, which received the Royal Assent on 13th May, 1890, considerably extended the grounds upon which divorce might be granted.

The following is a statement of the number of decrees granted in Victoria for dissolution of marriage and for judicial separation during the period 1861 to 1890, for the decennial periods 1891-1900 to 1931-40, and for each of the years 1941 and 1942.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS, 1861 TO 1942.

Period.	Decrees Granted for—	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1861-1890	348	71
1891-1900	949	14
1901-1910	1,255	6
1911-1920	2,499	14
1921-1930	4,403	16
1931-1940	6,495	16
1941	833	5
1942	953	2
Total—1891 to 1942	17,387	73
Total—1861 to 1942	17,735	144

RACECOURSE LICENCES.

Racecourse licences and percentage fees. The *Police Offences Act* 1928 provides that no race-meeting shall be held except on a racecourse which is licensed under such Act for horse races or for pony races or for trotting races. Any licence shall, unless cancelled, be in force for twelve months from the date of its issue. For each such licence there shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue a fee of £1, and also an annual sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue from all sources received from such racecourse by the owner or

trustees of the racecourse during the year immediately preceding the year for which the licence is required. It is provided, however, that where the gross revenue is less than £1,500 but more than £600, the annual sum payable shall be 2 per cent. of the gross revenue, and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no amount shall be payable. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on gross revenue during each of the last ten years were as follows :—

VICTORIA—REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND
PERCENTAGE FEES, 1932-33 TO 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1933	..	..	15,575	1938	..	.	16,627
1934	..	..	15,050	1939	..	..	17,191
1935	..	..	14,885	1940	..	..	16,710
1936	..	..	15,554	1941	..	..	15,420
1937	..	.	15,718	1942	..	..	15,095

CRIME.

Information relating to the administration of the criminal law in Victoria appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 196.

Administration
of the criminal
law.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

The statistics of crime and drunkenness for the years subsequent to 1932 have been compiled on a basis which differs from that for the years 1893 to 1932. The particulars for the years 1933 to 1941 represent, in respect of multiple charges, the total number of all offences with which arrested persons were charged whereas, for the period 1893 to 1932, only the most serious offence in each case was tabulated. Summons cases in 1933 to 1941 relate, as in previous years, to all offences with which a person was charged. The statistics for the last nine years are comparable, therefore, with those for the years prior to 1893 appearing in earlier issues of the *Year-Book*.

Alteration in
method of
tabulation.

**Offences and
drunkenness.**

The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the numbers of arrest and summons cases, and also the numbers per 1,000 of the population, tabulated according to the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made. The particulars include cases (other than arrests of neglected children) disposed of in Children's Courts.

VICTORIA—OFFENCES AND DRUNKENNESS, 1890 TO 1941.

Year.			Number of Arrest and Summons Cases—				
			Offences Against the Person.	Offences Against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
1890	..	..	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
1895*	..	..	2,344	3,336	11,143	20,843	37,666
1900*	..	..	2,103	3,106	15,878	28,003	49,090
1910*	..	..	1,663	3,052	12,719	34,626	52,060
1920*	..	..	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1930*	..	..	1,680	5,078	8,132	41,859	56,749
1937	..	..	1,351	7,244	10,433	55,194	74,222
1938	..	..	1,412	8,320	11,311	58,013	79,056
1939	..	..	1,308	8,104	11,609	61,837	82,858
1940	..	..	1,346	7,698	11,619	65,624	86,287
1941	..	..	1,380	7,329	12,064	56,230	77,003
			Number of Arrest and Summons Cases per 1,000 of Population.				
1890	..	..	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59	57·29
1895*	..	..	1·98	2·82	9·41	17·60	31·81
1900*	..	..	1·76	2·60	13·31	23·47	41·14
1910*	..	..	1·30	2·38	9·92	27·00	40·60
1920*	..	..	1·26	3·23	4·73	28·27	37·49
1930*	..	..	·94	2·84	4·55	23·44	31·77
1937	..	..	·73	3·90	5·62	29·74	39·99
1938	..	..	·76	4·45	6·06	31·06	42·33
1939	..	..	·69	4·31	6·17	32·86	44·03
1940	..	..	·71	4·06	6·12	34·61	45·50
1941	..	..	·71	3·75	6·17	28·77	39·40

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 140.

**Offences
against the
person and
property.**

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other offences.

The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury. These were very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1941 only 89 of such charges out of a total of 56,230 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" were merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There were also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c.

If it be desired to compare the above figures with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. These points must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1941.

VICTORIA—ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1941.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial.	
		Convicted.		Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—							
Murder and attempts at	11	..	..	2	4	5	..
Manslaughter	9	..	..	2	..	7	..
Shooting at, wounding, &c.	54	7	..	14	..	32	1
Assaults	1,106	587	34	380	61	43	1
Others	200	18	..	36	3	133	10
Total	1,380	612	34	434	68	220	12
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	765	189	8	45	11	493	19
Larceny and similar offences	5,044	3,142	377	989	65	419	52
Wilful damage	412	275	23	103	6	4	1
Others	1,108	747	22	252	21	58	8
Total	7,329	4,353	430	1,389	103	974	80
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	67	..	..	..	..	58	9
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness*	12,064	10,445	1,454	125	40	..	..
Others	7,269	5,358	580	1,100	227	4	..
Total	19,333	15,803	2,034	1,225	267	4	..
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act	7,141	4,938	1,701	336	166	..	..
Licensing Act	7,125	5,096	690	971	368	..	..
Motor Car Act	10,674	9,993	231	430	20	..	..
Traffic Regulations	8,929	8,112	493	296	28	..	..
Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act	224	118	37	51	18	..	..
Miscellaneous	14,801	11,190	1,655	1,685	228	39	4
Total	48,894	39,447	4,807	3,769	828	39	4
Grand Total	77,003	60,215	7,305	6,817	1,266	1,295	105

* See footnote on page 144.

Arrest and
summons
cases.

Particulars of the arrest and summons cases for the last five years are given in the subjoined table.

VICTORIA—ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Arrest Cases.		Summons Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1937	18,534	2,070	50,108	3,510	74,222
1938	20,893	2,292	52,085	3,786	79,056
1939	21,121	2,369	54,726	4,642	82,858
1940	20,666	2,406	57,516	5,699	86,287
1941	19,710	2,624	48,617	6,052	77,003

The following table shows for each of the last five years the number of offences for which persons were arrested or summoned, summarily convicted, discharged by magistrates, or committed for trial; also the number per 10,000 of the population.

VICTORIA—DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.
1937	74,222	64,772	7,905	1,545
1938	79,056	68,841	8,199	2,016
1939	82,858	72,186	8,895	1,777
1940	86,287	75,712	9,032	1,543
1941	77,003	67,520	8,083	1,400
Number per 10,000 of Population.				
1937	399·9	349·0	42·6	8·3
1938	423·3	368·6	43·9	10·8
1939	440·3	383·6	47·3	9·4
1940	455·0	399·1	47·6	8·1
1941	394·0	345·5	41·3	7·2

NOTE.—The convictions in respect of drunkenness include those cases in which offenders were discharged by magistrates on a first appearance. Prior to 1936 such cases were not treated as convictions.

Children's Courts. The jurisdiction of Children's Courts is limited to children under the age of seventeen years. In 1939, the office was re-organized and the appointment was made of a Stipendiary Special Magistrate with jurisdiction throughout the State. He has the assistance of two Stipendiary Probation Officers who investigate problem cases which come before the Court. A clinic has been established for the purpose of dealing with cases referred to it by the Court.

The table which follows shows the number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1941.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF, 1941.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial.	
		Convicted.		Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—							
Assaults	70	54	..	13	3	..	..
Others	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	74	58	..	13	3	..	..
Against Property—							
Larceny, &c.	3,383	2,765	102	487	26	3	..
Wilful Damage	185	141	4	40	..	..	..
Others	261	233	5	23	..	..	..
Total	3,829	3,139	111	550	26	3	..
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	10	7	1	2	..	..	..
Others	249	175	23	46	5	..	..
Total	259	182	24	48	5	..	..
Other Offences, &c.—							
Traffic Offences	589	495	30	62	2	..	..
Other Offences	240	169	8	62	1	..	..
Neglected Children	527	192	149	106	80	..	..
Total	1,356	856	187	230	83	..	..
Grand Total	5,518	4,235	322	841	117	3	..

The number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the last five years is given in the following statement:—

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF
1938 TO 1942.**

Nature of Offence.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Against the Person—					
Assaults	98	65	60	70	82
Others	2	3	10	4	11
Against Property—					
Larceny, &c.	3,249	3,076	3,031	3,383	3,865
Wilful Damage	210	128	136	185	146
Others	36	73	114	261	296
Against Good Order—					
Drunkenness	5	5	9	10	25
Others	165	244	234	249	278
Traffic Offences	1,162	862	589	589	731
Other Offences	627	425	346	240	240
Neglected Children	697	610	558	527	604
Total	6,251	5,491	5,087	5,518	6,278
Summarily Convicted	5,394	4,585	4,232	4,557	5,414
Summarily Dismissed, &c. ..	851	905	852	958	860
Committed for Trial	6	1	3	3	4

The following statement gives particulars of the manner
Children's Courts—cases, in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of by magistrates in 1941 and 1942.
 how dealt with.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES, HOW DEALT WITH

How dealt with.	During 1941.			During 1942.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adjourned for period without probation	1,165	89	1,254	1,423	85	1,508
Released on probation	1,194	60	1,254	1,370	79	1,449
Committed to care of Children's Welfare Department	314	109	423	473	142	615
Committed to reformatory	73	1	74	96	..	96
Committed to care of a private person or institution	7	7	14	12	8	20
Fined	684	35	719	851	75	926
Released under Section 356 of <i>Crimes Act 1928</i>	4	..	4	12	..	12
Dismissed on payment of costs or damages or both	105	3	108	46	13	59
Discharged upon surety	23	5	28	27	1	28
Sentenced to term of imprisonment ..	4	1	5	3	..	3
Sentenced to imprisonment, the execution of which has been suspended	66	3	69	58	4	62
Convicted and discharged	352	4	356	413	13	426
Discharged with a caution	233	4	237	146	6	152
Otherwise dealt with	11	1	12	54	4	58
Summarily Convicted	4,235	322	4,557	4,984	430	5,414
Summarily Dismissed, &c. ..	841	117	958	725	135	860
Committed for Trial	3	..	3	4	..	4
Grand Total	5,079	439	5,518	5,713	565	6,278

Children's
Courts—pro-
bation cases.

In the following table particulars are given of the cases in which children were released on probation by magistrates in Children's Courts during the last five years.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : PROBATION CASES,
1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Cases Released on Probation.	Results of Probation.		
		Satisfactory.	Fair.	Unsatisfactory.
		%	%	%
1938	1,743	86	5	9
1939	1,401	90	4	6
1940	1,291	82	8	10
1941	1,254	81	9	10
1942	1,449	81	9	10

Arrest cases
summarily
disposed of by
magistrates.

The following is a statement of the arrest cases summarily disposed of by magistrates during 1941.

VICTORIA—ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF
BY MAGISTRATES, 1941.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	5,213	550	5,763
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,937	648	4,585
1 month and under 6 months	1,234	180	1,414
6 months and under 12 months	222	16	238
1 year and under 2 years	21	..	21
2 years .. ..	..	..	..
Admonished	5,396	677	6,073
Ordered to find bail or sentence sus- pended on entering surety	421	104	525
Sent to Reformatory Schools, &c.	193	13	206
Otherwise dealt with	287	41	328
Total Convicted	16,924	2,229	19,153
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	1,674	308	1,982
Total summarily disposed of	18,598	2,537	21,135

Committals for trial—convictions. The following table shows the offences of distinct persons who were convicted in the Supreme Court and in Courts of General Sessions during 1941. Where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL, DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED, 1941.

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Against the Person—			
Murder	1	..	1
Manslaughter	3	..	3
Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm, &c.	16	1	17
Rape and other offences against females	52	..	52
Unnatural offences	36	..	36
Bigamy	16	5	21
Assault	9	..	9
Demanding money with menaces ..	1	..	1
Other	3	3	6
Against Property—			
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ..	23	2	25
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c. ..	247	5	252
Stealing Horses, Cattle, and Sheep ..	8	..	8
Other Larceny	131	8	139
Embezzlement	13	..	13
Fraud and False Pretences	20	1	21
Receiving	38	7	45
Arson, Incendiarism	9	..	9
Other	6	..	6
Forgery and offences against the Currency	13	3	16
Other offences—			
Perjury and Subornation	7	1	8
Effecting a Public Mischief	4	..	4
Conspiracy	7	..	7
Breaches of <i>Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1928</i>	1	..	1
Other	5	..	5
Total	669	36	705

Drunkenness.

The number of persons and the number per 1,000 of the population arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1937	10,409	24	10,433	5·62
1938	11,282	29	11,311	6·06
1939	11,577	32	11,609	6·17
1940	11,590	29	11,619	6·12
1941	12,035	29	12,064	6·17

The continuity of the above statistics has not been materially affected by the alteration in the method of tabulation referred to on page 140.

Drunkenness — Comparison with previous years.

If the amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as measured by the number of arrests therefor, be represented as 100 for the period 1874–78, the corresponding numbers for subsequent periods will show the comparative increase or decrease. These numbers are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DRUNKENNESS, 1874 TO 1941.

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number.
1874–78	100	1918–22	32
1879–85	88	1923–27	41
1886–92	106	1928–32	30
1893–97	65	1933–37	36
1898–1902	84	1938	41
1903–07	77	1939	42
1908–12	68	1940	42
1913–17	59	1941	42

A considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893–97, which was a period of general depression, followed by an increase in the subsequent five-yearly period. A similar trend is

shown, for the depression years 1928-32 and subsequent years. In the middle of the year 1915, an Act was passed reducing the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further reduction was made in the following year. This possibly accounts for the marked decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness in the period immediately following.

Young persons
charged
with
drunkenness.

The accompanying table shows for the last five years the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, and also the number arrested per 100,000 of the population under that age.

VICTORIA—ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.			Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1937	..	..	108	16·72
1938	..	..	95	14·03
1939	..	..	126	19·24
1940	..	..	142	21·52
1941	..	..	126	18·69

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

Licences
Reduction
Board.

Information relating to the nature of the duties of and the powers vested in the Licences Reduction Board is given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 476, and in that for 1928-29, page 213.

To 31st December, 1941, 1,844 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. Of these hotels 530 were located in metropolitan districts, and the compensation paid in respect thereof amounted to £581,662, or an average of £1,097 each. Of the 1,314 hotels closed in country districts, compensation amounted to £696,899—an average of £530 each. The total sum paid in compensation in all districts of the State was £1,278,561, or an average of £693 for each hotel.

In addition to the above closings, the following have been deprived of their licences as a result of the local option poll held on 21st October, 1920:—5 spirit merchants, 4 grocers, 1 club, and 4

Australian wine licensees. The amount of compensation awarded was £550. Since 1922, 10 grocers' and 94 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £19,636 has been awarded.

Improvement and extension of licensed accommodation. A section of the Board's work which has grown rapidly in extent and importance since 1922 is the consideration given to enforcing improvement in the type of structure and in the class of accommodation of licensed houses.

Since 1922 plans have been passed by the Board for new and improved licensed premises, the estimated cost thereof being £6,074,240 exclusive of the cost of sewerage and new equipment.

Number of hotels. The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and certain subsequent years, and the average number of persons to each hotel in those years. The years 1885 and 1906 have been selected because in those years important alterations were made in the liquor licensing laws.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1941.

Year.					Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Average Number of Persons to each Hotel.
1885	..	..	..	..	969,200	4,339	223
1906	..	..	..	..	1,219,832	3,520	347
1930	..	..	..	..	1,792,605	1,803	994
1931	..	..	..	..	1,803,570	1,781	1,013
1932	..	..	..	..	1,813,387	1,770	1,025
1933	..	..	..	..	1,824,479	1,759	1,037
1934	..	..	..	..	1,837,490	1,749	1,051
1935	..	..	..	..	1,843,023	1,744	1,057
1936	..	..	..	..	1,851,593	1,725	1,073
1937	..	..	..	..	1,859,487	1,711	1,087
1938	..	..	..	..	1,873,760	1,706	1,098
1939	..	..	..	..	1,887,356	1,700	1,110
1940	..	..	..	..	1,918,774	1,691	1,135
1941	..	..	..	..	1,952,152†	1,683	1,160
1942	..	..	..	..	‡	‡	‡
Increase, 1885 to 31st December, 1941 ..					982,952	..	937
Decrease, 1885 to 31st December, 1941..					..	2,656	..

* Including Roadside Licences.

† Subject to Revision.

‡ Not available.

While the population since 1885 has increased by 104 per cent. the number of hotels has decreased by 61 per cent. The average number of persons to an hotel is now 420 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885 to 31st December, 1941, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,844 were deprived of or surrendered their licences, and 664 were closed voluntarily. During the period 1907 to 31st December, 1941, 79 new licences were granted.

Licensing Fund.

The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1942, amounted to £340,699. The amounts received from the various sources were :—Licences, certificates, &c., £317,095 ; interest on investments, £10,982 ; fees and fines, £12,557 ; and miscellaneous, £65. The expenditure which totalled £340,669 consisted of the following items :—Annual payments to municipalities, £59,192 ; compensation, £18,120 ; transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 311 of Act No. 3717, £23,000 ; transferred to revenue under section 312 of Act No. 3717, as amended by Act No. 4757, £220,878 ; and salaries, expenses, &c., £19,509. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1942, was £410,976, of which £341,000 was invested.

Hours for sale of intoxicants.

The trading hours* of hotels in Victoria are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., but trading is not permitted on Sundays, Anzac Day (25th April), and Good Friday. The various legislative enactments, which from time to time have curtailed such trading hours, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1935-36, page 110.

Local Option Acts of 1920 and 1922.

A statement, giving particulars of the provisions of the Local Option Acts of 1920 and 1922 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 211 and 212.

Local option poll held 21st October, 1920.

Particulars relating to the Local Option Poll, held on 21st October, 1920, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 211.

* Under National Security Regulations, the hours in Metropolitan Electoral District made 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Hotels closed
by local
option.**

During the period 1885 to 1938, compensation paid to the 227 hotels closed as the result of local option polls amounted to £224,870, or an average of £990 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the Licensing Fund, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of Consolidated Revenue.

**Licensing
polls 1930
and 1938.**

On the 29th March, 1930, a Referendum, called a Licensing Poll, was conducted under Part XIV. of the *Licensing Act* 1928 (as amended) to determine whether or not licences should be abolished throughout Victoria. The Act provides that the resolution shall be carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given is in favour of the resolution. The poll was State-wide, and was the first of the octennial polls provided for by the Licensing Act of 1922 (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act* 1928). A similar poll was held on the 8th October, 1938. Particulars relating to the number of votes recorded at each of these polls appears in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 71.

**Consumption
of beer.**

The estimated quantity of beer consumed in Victoria in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN VICTORIA, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year.	Quantity of Beer Consumed.	Per head of Population.
	gallons.	gallons.
1937-38 ..	23,099,800	12·41
1938-39 ..	23,555,700	12·56
1939-40 ..	24,524,500	12·97
1940-41 ..	26,364,500	13·90
1941-42 ..	27,288,500	13·96

GAOLS AND PRISONERS

Gaols and
prisoners.

In Victoria there are five gaols and five reformatory prisons as set out hereunder. There are also sixty-seven police gaols which are used for the detention of prisoners undergoing short sentences. The following statement contains information (other than for police gaols) for the year 1941 in regard to the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average number in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year.

VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1941.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received (including transfers).		In Confinement at end of year. (a)	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Pentridge ..	908	83	627·6	49·7	4,968	859	583	41
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	64	3	61·2	·3	140	..	64	..
Ballarat Gaol ..	66	18	25·2	..	201	..	17	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	78	..	53·1	..	31	..	49	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	91	..	63·2	..	94	..	61	..
Cooriemungle Prison Camp	32	..	29·9	..	69	..	31	..
Geelong Gaol ..	179	..	106·1	..	377	..	95	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	21	..	4·0	..	4	..	..	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	52	..	47·6	..	39	..	46	..
Sale Gaol ..	26	9	5·1	..	55	..	3	..
Total ..	1,517	113	1,023·0	50·0	5,978	859	949	41

(a) Including 45 males and 6 females awaiting trial.

Prisoners
received and
discharged.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols and reformatory prisons (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the year 1941 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED
FROM GAOLS AND REFORMATORY PRISONS, 1941.
(Exclusive of Police Gaols.)

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1940—			
Convicted	998	48	1,046
Awaiting trial	43	2	45
Total	1,041	50	1,091
Received during 1941—			
Convicted of—			
Felony	1,233	109	1,342
Misdemeanour	2,471	543	3,014
Other offences	372	27	399
Transfers from—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	541	..	541
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	47	..	47
For Trial, not subsequently convicted ..	1,314	180	1,494
Total	5,978	859	6,837
Discharged during 1941—			
By remission of sentence	460	22	482
On expiration of sentence and payment of fines	3,456	651	4,107
Bailed to appeal	23	15	33
On bond from Court, Judge's Order, Attorney- General's Order, &c.	12	4	16
By special authority	13	4	17
On parole	164	1	165
Died	8	..	8
Executed	1	..	1
Deported	23	..	23
Absconded	10	..	10
Transfers to—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	538	..	538
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	50	..	50
Unconvicted	1,312	176	1,488
Total	6,070	868	6,938
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1941—			
Convicted	904	35	939
Awaiting trial	45	6	51
Total	949	41	990

Prisoners under sentence. The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence at the end of each of the last ten years.

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE, 1932 TO 1941.

At 31st De- cember.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of Popula- tion.	At 31st De- cember.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of Popula- tion.
1932	1,275	64	1,339	7·38	1937	955	34	989	5·32
1933	1,297	50	1,347	7·38	1938	1,043	41	1,084	5·71
1934	1,191	34	1,225	6·67	1939	1,107	37	1,144	6·06
1935	1,118	41	1,159	6·29	1940	998	48	1,046	5·45
1936	1,057	37	1,094	5·91	1941	904	35	939	4·82

Daily average number of prisoners in confinement. A statement is given below of the daily average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last year of each of the decennial periods 1871 to 1931 inclusive, and in each of the last five years. The rate per 10,000 of the population aged fifteen years and over was, in 1941, 48 per cent. less than in 1901, and 22 per cent. less than the yearly average in the quinquennial period 1927-31.

VICTORIA—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1941.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement.			Number per 10,000 of Population, aged 15 years and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ..	1,345	274	1,619	54·77	15·46	38·30
1881 ..	1,294	304	1,598	45·25	12·35	30·03
1891 ..	1,550	350	1,900	38·78	10·07	25·43
1901 ..	951	200	1,151	23·92	5·06	14·53
1911 ..	713	100	813	15·73	2·16	8·87
1921 ..	741	54	795	14·56	·98	7·40
1931 ..	1,391	50	1,441	22·59	·78	11·43
1937 ..	1,072	41	1,113	15·94	·58	8·10
1938 ..	1,084	45	1,129	16·02	·64	8·16
1939 ..	1,193	49	1,242	17·50	·69	8·91
1940 ..	1,128	53	1,181	16·47	·74	8·41
1941 ..	1,023	50	1,073	14·53	·68	7·48

Indeterminate sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. It is now incorporated in the *Crimes Act* 1928. The principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as to minors.

The Board was appointed on 18th August, 1908. A statement of its chief functions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 106 to 108.

The number of prisoners under indeterminate detention on 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

**VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER INDETERMINATE
DETENTION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year Ended 30th June.				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	56	71	73	59	46
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	59	52	65	55	43
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	100	90	97	58	70
Geelong Reformatory Prison	16	10	6	6	..
McLeod Settlement, French Island	48	50	49	47	52
Total	279	273	290	225	211

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the courts on recognizance under the provisions of the *Crimes Act* 1928 are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. A number of persons connected with religious and philanthropic organizations have been appointed to the office, which is honorary.

From 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1942, admissions to the several reformatories totalled 4,688 (4,639 males and 49 females). Particulars of those released on parole or probation (inclusive of cases released more than once) and of those otherwise dealt with during the same period are given hereunder:—

Heading.	Number.	Per Cent.
Reconvicted or returned to prison	1,702	36·69
Probation satisfactorily completed	1,935	41·71
Still on parole or probation	400	8·62
Deaths—		
In institutions	26	0·56
On parole or probation	26	0·56
Escapes*	178	3·83
Released by Special Authority, deported, &c. ..	161	3·49
In institutions at 30th June, 1942	211	4·54
Total admissions to 30th June, 1942	4,639	100·00

* Of 178 who escaped, 158 were subsequently recaptured.

POLICE PROTECTION.

Numerical
strength of
Police Force
in Victoria.

The following table shows the numbers in the various ranks of the police force in Victoria on 31st December, 1942.

**VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE, CLASSIFICATION AND
NUMERICAL STRENGTH AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.**

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	..	1
Superintendents	3	7	10
Inspectors	8	6	14
Sub-Inspectors	18	8	26
Sub-Inspectors (brevet rank)	1	..	1
Sergeants, First class	29	15	44
Sergeants, Second class	40	12	52
Senior Constables	167	75	242
Senior Constables (brevet rank)	2	..	2
First Constables	614	371	985
Constables	568	95	663
Total	1,451	589	2,040
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Superintendent	1	..	1
Inspector	2	..	2
Sub-Inspectors	4	..	4
Sub-Inspectors (brevet rank)	1	..	1
Sergeants, First class	4	..	4
Sergeants, Second class	4	..	4
Senior Detectives	22	2	24
First Detectives	69	13	82
Detectives	23	..	23
Total	130	15	145
<i>Mounted.</i>			
First Constables	14	85	99
Constables	9	25	34
Total	23	110	133
Grand Total	1,604	714	2,318

The above particulars include 12 police-women, and 40 members with Defence Forces, but exclude 26 recalled police pensioners, 31 members of the Victoria Police Women's Auxiliary, 4 members of the Police Auxiliary Force, 3 matrons, and 1 black tracker.

The following statement gives the numerical strength of the police force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the end of each of the last ten years.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE, NUMERICAL STRENGTH,
1933 to 1942.

Year.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police-officer.	Year.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police-officer.
1933	2,148	849	1938	2,271	825
1934	2,170	847	1939	2,313*	816
1935	2,247	820	1940	2,319†	827
1936	2,289	809	1941	2,327*	838
1937	2,280	815	1942	2,318	855

* Including members with Defence Forces but excluding recalled Police Pensioners.

† Excluding members with Defence Forces and Police Pensioners.

The next table shows the total amount and the amount per head of population expended from Consolidated Revenue in connexion with the police, and with the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS,
1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June.		Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
		Maintenance, &c.		Buildings and Rents		Total.	
		Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.		
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1938	..	777,953	117,850	39,011	4,490	939,304	10 1
1939	..	780,068	119,254	35,665	7,101	942,088	10 1
1940	..	799,450	122,260	32,527	9,306	963,543	10 2
1941	..	800,071	129,850	32,143	6,264	968,328	10 2
1942	..	813,010	136,193	30,557	5,875	985,635	10 1

Executions.

During the thirty-seven years ended with 1942 there were only fourteen executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, one in 1922, one in 1924, one in 1932, two in 1936, two in 1939, and one in 1941. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 182 criminals (178 males and 4 females) have been executed within the State on account of the following offences:—Murder, 142; attempted murder, 17; robbery with violence, 9; burglary and wounding, 1; sexual offences, 12; and arson 1.

Inquests.

The number of inquest cases in Victoria during each of the last five years is given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—INQUESTS, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Inquests into the Deaths of—			Total Persons per 1,000 Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total Persons.	
1938	1,234	535	1,769	93·3
1939	1,346	630	1,976	98·0
1940	1,190	509	1,699	83·7
1941	1,139	568	1,707	83·2
1942	1,386	577	1,963	89·3

PART V.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

The Customs Tariff. By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. Since that date the Tariff has been extensively altered. The Tariff at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff Proposals Nos. 7 and 8, which were introduced in the House of Representatives on 5th March, 1942 and 2nd September, 1942, respectively.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been built up in conformity with the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods the produce or manufacture of British countries, and with due regard to the revenue aspects. The principles for the determination of the margin of preference to be accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom was laid down in the *United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932*.

There are three scales of duties at present operating—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff.

British Preferential Tariff. The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the conditions that the goods comply with the statutory requirements in force regarding the grant of British Preference and that they have been shipped in the United Kingdom and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods when shipped from the United Kingdom was Australia. The benefits of the British

Preferential Tariff may also be applied wholly or in part by trade agreement to any British Dominion. A number of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates is also now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect to certain specified goods.

Intermediate Tariff. The Intermediate Tariff—a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until 14th October, 1932—was reintroduced on 28th November, 1935, insofar as certain items were concerned, in order to facilitate the implementation of trade agreements. The benefits of this Tariff may be extended in whole or in part to any country by proclamation.

Consequent on its reintroduction, trade agreements have been completed with the undermentioned countries, and the Intermediate Tariff, in respect of certain goods, became operative as indicated:—

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa (January, 1937), Switzerland (December, 1938), Brazil (January, 1940), Greece (June, 1940).

The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff have by proclamation also been conferred on countries other than those mentioned above, the latest addition being the United States of America as from 18th February, 1943. Trade, however, with enemy countries and enemy-occupied countries is prohibited under *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1939-1940.

General Tariff. The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended or which are not entitled to special rates of import duties under preference tariffs or other Acts of Parliament.

Reciprocal Agreements. A reciprocal trade agreement, under which special Tariff rates are granted on certain goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, has been in force since 1922, the British Preferential Tariff being extended to all other New Zealand goods. A new agreement was made in 1933 and reviewed in 1934, and 1938. The schedule under which special rates are accorded certain goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, is the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933-1934 as amended by Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Proposals No. 4 of 5th March, 1942.

In 1925, a trade agreement between Australia and Canada was consummated. As this, however, covered only a limited number of items, a new agreement under which practically all goods of Canadian origin were accorded preference was completed in 1931. Amendments were made to the latter agreement in 1934, 1936, 1938, and 1939. The schedules at present in operation are the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1931 and the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934-1939, as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942.

A reciprocal trade agreement was concluded with Newfoundland in 1939, providing for the grant of the British Preferential Tariff on newsprinting paper, the produce or manufacture of that country. In return, Newfoundland accords exclusive tariff preferences on Australian butter and canned fruits of 1 cent. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem respectively.

A trade agreement with Southern Rhodesia became effective in April, 1941. Briefly, the agreement provides for concessional tariff treatment for Southern Rhodesian tobacco, raw asbestos and chrome ore, in return for which the Southern Rhodesian Government grants tariff concessions on a wide range of Australian primary and manufactured products.

In conformity with the *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act 1936*, certain specified goods, the produce of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are admitted into Australia free of duty. All other goods are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition (as stated previously) reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, Brazil, and Greece. Certain of these countries, however, being enemy-occupied, are affected by *Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-1940*.

The *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1939* as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942, varies the duty imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 in respect of a large range of goods which fall under the British Preferential Tariff of specified items deemed to be protective in their incidence.

Since the enactment of this Act, the Tariff Board in its inquiries into the economics of Australian industries, adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of—

- (a) reasonable and adequate protection necessary under existing conditions, after provision is made for the protective incidence due to Australian depreciated currency; and
- (b) reasonable and adequate protection necessary where exchange conditions, Australia on London, are at par.

The Tariff Proposals of the 6th December, 1934, gave effect, for the first time, to the new principle of imposing rates of duty as recommended by the Tariff Board as in (a) above. Automatic increases in the rates of duty are, however, provided for during any stage in which Australian currency appreciates in relation to sterling, and thereby ensure the *pro rata* maintenance of the duty level recommended by the Tariff Board in its (b) recommendation for par exchange conditions. Recommendations of the Tariff Board in respect of items carrying protective rates of duty given effect to subsequent

to the 6th December, 1934, have provided for automatic variations in duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange and, consequently, such items have been removed from the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act.

**External
Exchange
Rate.**

The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London, is £125 10s. After reaching £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931, the rate was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931, since when it has remained constant.

**Primage
Duty.**

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1939, ad valorem primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are charged according to the type of goods and origin thereof. Goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Papua, or the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty, as are a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, whilst many machines, tools of trade and raw materials not manufactured in Australia, when subject to the British Preferential Tariff, are also free of primage duty. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are accorded to Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and also to proclaimed commodities from the British non-self-governing colonies and protectorates. Primage duties at concessional rates (in most cases at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff rate) are payable on a limited number of goods the product of proclaimed countries, included among which is the United States of America.

**Special
War Duty.**

The Customs Tariff (Special War Duty) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942, provide for the imposition of a special war duty of customs at the rate of 10 per centum of the total of all other duties collected (i.e., customs and primage duties). The only exceptions to this duty are petroleum and shale products covered by Tariff Item 229 (C) and unmanufactured tobacco classifiable under Tariff Items 18, 19, and 23.

(NOTE.—This duty first become operative in respect of all items other than Item 229 (C) on 2nd May, 1940. On 21st November, 1940, unmanufactured tobacco was also excepted).

**Recorded
Value of
Imports and
Exports.**

The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged ad valorem. Such amount is—

- (a) (i) The actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods—whichever is the higher—plus
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus
- (c) ten per cent. of the total of (a) and (b) as representing cost of insurance, freight and other charges.

When the value of imported goods is shown on invoices in any other currency than British, the equivalent value in British currency is ascertained according to the commercial rates of exchange.

The value of goods exported, including the cost of containers, is recorded in Australian currency, and the basis of this valuation is as follows :—

(a) *Goods sold to overseas buyers before export.*—The f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold—

(e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).

(b) *Goods shipped on consignment.*—The Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are despatched for sale—

(as regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received).

The Excise Tariff in operation is the Excise Tariff
Excise Tariff. 1921–1939 as proposed to be amended by Excise Tariff Proposals Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of 5th March, 1942, 25th March, 1942, 2nd September, 1942, and 28th January, 1943, respectively. This tariff relates only to beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, certain petroleum or shale products, coal tar and coke oven distillates, aromatic hydrocarbons and light oils (not being petroleum or shale products) suitable for use as petrol substitutes, amyl alcohol, fusel oil, concentrated grape must, playing cards, cigarette tubes, cigarette papers, matches, wine, saccharin, snuff, wireless valves, carbonic acid gas and dry batteries and dry cells less than 6 volt.

**War-time
Trading
Legislation.**

Brief reference to the steps taken to control War-time trading are made in the paragraphs which follow :—

**Customs
(Overseas
Exchange)
Regulations.**

The Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations promulgated in September, 1939, prohibit the export of all goods, except under licence. Under this control system, exporters are required to surrender the overseas exchange arising from their sales abroad to the Commonwealth Bank, or to the trading banks acting as agents of the Commonwealth Bank. The exporter then receives an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds of the sale. The effect is to place all overseas exchange arising from exports under direct Government control.

**Export
Restrictions.**

In addition to the general supervision of exports exercised for monetary reasons under the Overseas Exchange Regulations, special export restrictions have been applied to a number of commodities since the outbreak of war.

These export restrictions fall into three main classes :—

1. Those designed to conserve supplies of essential commodities for the home market.
2. Those operated in conjunction with price control measures to stabilize marketing conditions in Australia.
3. Those which are used to facilitate the carrying out of export contracts entered into with the British Government.

The Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations, which were promulgated on 1st December, 1939, were originally applied only to imports from countries outside the sterling area. The primary object at that time was to eliminate non-essential items from Australia's import trade with non-sterling countries in order to conserve foreign exchange.

Some items were placed on the totally prohibited list while others were limited to a percentage of either the value or quantity of imports in the pre-war year 1938-39. Certain classes of goods, such as machinery, which could not be conveniently rationed on a quota basis, were placed "under administrative control", each application being dealt with on its merits without reference to past importations.

The restrictions applied to the importation of non-essential goods have been progressively tightened since the regulations were first brought down and many more classes of goods have been added to the lists of items subject to "total prohibition" and "administrative control."

Consequent upon changes in the general war situation and the intensification of the Australian war effort, an increasing range of goods imported from the United Kingdom and other sterling countries has been brought within the scope of the licensing regulations since December, 1941. The extension of the restrictions to sterling goods is a necessary corollary to the measures adopted in Australia and throughout the British Commonwealth to divert manpower, machinery, and raw materials to war production. Conservation of shipping space is also an important consideration.

The greater part of Australia's essential wartime requirements from the United States is now being supplied under "lend-lease" procedure and licences authorizing commercial imports from that country are issued only in instances where the order is too small to be brought within the scope of such procedure or where other special circumstances exist.

The Import Procurement Division of the Department of Trade and Customs is responsible for the administration of the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations and full particulars regarding their operation may be obtained from the head office of the Division at 52 William-street, Sydney.

Trading with the Enemy. Under the *Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-40*, machinery has been set up to cut off all trade which might directly or indirectly benefit the enemy.

The trading with the enemy ban applies to all enemy countries and also to territories under enemy control.

Enemy countries are Germany, Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Japan, and Thailand, and countries currently (i.e., at May, 1943) listed as "enemy territory" viz. :—

Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, Danzig, Poland (excluding the regions under Soviet control), Denmark (excluding Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Norway, Netherlands (excluding Netherlands dependencies), Luxemburg, Belgium (excluding the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), French Territory in Europe (including Corsica), Algeria, the French Zone of Morocco, Tunisia, Principality of Monaco, Yugoslavia and Greece.

However, the trading with the enemy legislation applies to all territory in enemy occupation, whether specifically listed or not.

In order to check illegal traffic with the enemy through neutral countries, statutory lists are published of persons, firms and companies in neutral countries who are deemed to be "enemies" under the Trading with the Enemy Act and with whom all commercial transactions are prohibited.

The Trading with the Enemy Act provides for the issue of licences exempting approved transactions from the general prohibition on dealings with the enemy. A number of such licences has been issued to meet the circumstances of special cases.

The legislation also covers the treatment of enemy firms in Australia and, following decisions of the High Court, controllers have been appointed to conduct the affairs of a number of such companies. The procedure followed is to appoint interim-controllers until the cases have come before the High Court.

The Tariff Board. *The Tariff Board Act 1921* (No. 21 of 1921) provided for the appointment by the Governor General of a Tariff Board. The Act came into operation in March, 1922.

The Board consists of four members, one of whom is an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce and may be Chairman. The Governor General appoints the Chairman, who convenes all sittings of the Board.

The Minister (of the Department of Trade and Customs) is required to refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters :—

Any dispute arising out of the interpretation of any Customs Tariff, or Excise Tariff, or the classification of articles in any Tariff, in which an appeal is made to the Minister from the decision of the Comptroller-General.

The necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties, and the deferment of existing or proposed deferred duties.

The necessity for granting bounties for the encouragement of any primary or secondary industry in Australia.

The effect of existing bounties or of bounties subsequently granted.

Any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country, together with any requests received from Australian producers or exporters in relation to the export of their goods to any such part or country.

Any question whether a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff, and in particular in regard to his :—

- (1) Charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods, or
 - (2) Acting in restraint of trade to the detriment of the public, or
 - (3) Acting in a manner which results in unnecessarily high prices being charged to the consumer for his goods,
- and shall not take any action in respect of any of these matters until he has received the report of the Board.

The Minister may refer to the Board for their inquiry and report the following matters :—

The general effect of the working of the Customs and the Excise Tariff, in relation to the primary and secondary industries of the Commonwealth.

The fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth.

The incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products.

The classification of goods under all Tariff Items which provide for classification under by-laws.

The determination of the value of goods for duty under Section 160 of the *Customs Act* 1901-1925 ; and

Any other matter in any way affecting the encouragement of primary or secondary industries in relation to the Tariff.

Any of the above six matters may be inquired into and reported upon by the Board on its own initiative.

All inquiries conducted by the Board relating to:—

Any revision of the Tariff.

Any proposal for a bounty ; or

Any question that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff ;
are required to be held in public.

In accordance with the National Security (Inquiries) Regulations the Minister may also direct the Tariff Board to inquire into, and report to him on, any matter in relation to the public safety or defence of the Commonwealth and the Territories of the Commonwealth.

The Board makes to the Minister an annual report, a copy of which the Minister is required to lay on the table of each House of Parliament.

**Trade and
Shipping
Statistics.**

Difficulties inseparable from war-time conditions, and considerations of the requirements of censorship and of national policy, limit the amount of information which may be published. Tables relating to Trade and Shipping, which have been a feature of this part of the *Year-Book*, have therefore been omitted from this volume.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND WIRELESS.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (63 and 64 Vict., Chapter 12) provided, in section 51, power to make laws with respect to, *inter alia*, "postal, telegraphic, telephonic and other like services."

These services are under the control of the Postmaster General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Information given in the following tables refers only to the Victorian activities of the department.

The number of post offices, and the number of mails despatched and received in each of the last five years are given hereunder.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND MAILS,
1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Number of Mails.—	
		Despatched.	Received.
1938	2,564	2,252,009	2,130,580
1939	2,572	2,281,908	2,140,462
1940	2,583	2,272,963	2,126,363
1941	2,579	2,320,389	2,123,445
1942	2,560	2,263,630	2,107,101

* Excluding "Telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only is transacted, viz., 1937-38, 256; 1938-39, 251; 1939-40, 252; 1940-41, 248; 1941-42, 243.

Postal
Returns—
Victoria.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1940-41 and 1941-42 are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWSPAPERS DEALT WITH, 1940-41 AND 1941-42.

Particulars.	1940-41.			1941-42.		
	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.
<i>Posted for delivery—</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Within the Commonwealth ..</i>	253,111,900	29,631,500	282,743,400	253,378,400	35,348,000	288,726,400
<i>Beyond the Commonwealth—</i>						
<i>Despatched ..</i>	6,780,700	2,795,100	9,575,800	8,258,200	2,468,000	10,726,200
<i>Received ..</i>	5,267,800	1,665,200	6,933,000	4,668,200	2,091,900	6,760,100
<i>Total ..</i>	265,160,400	34,091,800	299,252,200	266,304,800	39,907,900	306,212,700

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, are shown below.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June—	Registered Articles (other than Parcels)—				Parcels Post.*			
	Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth.	Posted for delivery beyond the Commonwealth.	Total posted in Commonwealth.	Received from beyond the Commonwealth.	Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth.	Posted for delivery beyond the Commonwealth.	Total posted in Commonwealth.	Received from beyond the Commonwealth.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938 ..	1,979,712	128,304	2,108,016	149,158	1,805,400	53,300	1,858,700	84,800
1939 ..	2,067,878	103,513	2,171,391	132,428	1,759,400	53,100	1,812,500	88,510
1940 ..	2,219,252	85,269	2,304,521	99,298	1,843,400	52,000	1,895,400	66,600
1941 ..	2,645,246	72,133	2,717,429	80,757	2,013,500	252,500	2,266,000	72,200
1942 ..	3,130,340	55,483	3,185,823	80,321	2,421,400	478,700	2,900,100	134,400

* Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

Dead
Letters—
Victoria.

During 1941-42 there were 391,535 letters, &c., and 214,795 packets, &c., returned direct to writers or delivered; 49,241 letters, &c., and 35,589 packets, &c., were destroyed in accordance with the Post and Telegraph Act; and 17,485 letters, &c., and 1,860 packets, &c., were returned, as unclaimed, to other countries. Money and valuables to the amount of £36,923 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 10,623 were irregularly addressed, and contained money and valuables to the extent of £1,445.

Money Orders and Postal Notes. The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the last five years.

**VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1937-38
TO 1941-42.**

Heading.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of Money Order Offices open	789	796	817	832	844
Money Orders Issued—					
Inland { Number ..	493,551	507,606	524,544	548,822	582,021
.. { Amount £	2,936,766	2,973,063	3,120,385	3,488,210	4,307,799
Interstate .. { Number ..	82,951	79,404	98,778	115,910	137,795
.. { Amount £	412,318	413,911	438,618	494,595	582,702
Beyond the monwealth Com- { Number ..	43,099	42,950	39,724	24,050	16,121
.. { Amount £	114,586	109,162	77,025	45,464	32,403
Total .. { Number ..	619,601	629,960	663,046	688,782	735,937
.. { Amount £	3,463,670	3,496,136	3,636,028	4,028,269	4,922,904
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland { Number ..	505,216	500,928	524,000	542,091	584,242
.. { Amount £	2,936,506	2,975,157	3,140,381	3,491,207	4,307,701
Interstate .. { Number ..	142,861	148,588	150,266	169,144	186,229
.. { Amount £	690,744	694,418	676,588	755,304	871,694
Beyond the monwealth Com- { Number ..	30,073	42,343	25,043	17,153	15,199
.. { Amount £	89,606	147,907	75,877	52,970	49,033
Total .. { Number ..	678,150	691,859	699,309	728,388	785,670
.. { Amount £	3,716,856	3,817,482	3,892,846	4,299,481	5,228,428
Postal Notes—					
Issued { Number ..	6,338,041	6,544,497	6,476,137	6,408,665	6,437,509
.. { Amount £	2,183,188	2,241,741	2,232,187	2,269,268	2,370,790
Paid—Issued within the State { Number ..	3,825,000	3,854,165	3,898,827	4,022,446	4,100,012
.. { Amount £	1,416,841	1,439,992	1,480,670	1,556,511	1,638,223
Paid—Issued in other States { Number ..	542,842	563,208	621,326	634,679	628,905
.. { Amount £	220,470	228,306	242,581	271,938	275,181

Of the money orders issued in 1941-42, 719,816 for £4,890,501 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, 3,367 for £6,338 in New Zealand, 9,764 for £18,577 in the United Kingdom, and 2,990 for £7,488 in other countries. The orders paid included 770,471 for £5,179,395 issued in the Commonwealth, 6,655 for £14,430 in New Zealand, 4,893 for £22,147 in the United Kingdom, and 3,651 for £12,456 in other countries.

The following table gives particulars relating to the telegraph business during each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heading.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices) ..	2,452	2,453	2,474	2,471	2,464
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams					
Despatched—					
Ordinary, Urgent and Press	3,581,662	3,583,095	3,736,055	4,338,022	5,327,044
Lettergrams	38,657	33,796	37,688	30,827	33,577
Radiograms	2,894	3,055	1,921	2,215	735
Unpaid Telegrams Transmitted—					
Service, Shipping, Meteorological	253,930	299,395	306,876	301,144	442,610
Total	3,877,143	3,919,341	4,082,540	4,672,208	5,803,966
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Despatched	248,196	245,479	238,334	289,375	439,983
Received	225,013	220,538	223,992	276,033	361,429
Total Number of Telegrams dealt with	4,350,352	4,385,358	4,544,866	5,237,616	6,605,378
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
Telegrams within the Commonwealth	247,707	244,317	246,760	274,564	376,009
Telegrams beyond the Commonwealth	44,187	37,120	51,062	55,999	95,342
Total Revenue received in State	291,894	281,437	297,822	330,563	471,351

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1937-38 to 1941-42.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONES, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heading.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges ..	1,682	1,680	1,685	1,686	1,676
Public Telephones ..	2,506	2,573	2,620	2,775	2,928
Lines connected ..	143,657	150,570	157,081	164,051	167,909
Instruments connected	198,761	208,230	218,128	228,936	237,484
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	106·5	110·7	114·6	118·1	121·5
Effective Paid Local Calls—					
(a) Subscribers ..	152,305,209	166,528,717	173,986,478	180,849,691	186,734,556
(b) Public Telephones	10,078,118	10,856,620	11,549,253	13,561,093	15,749,645
Trunk Line Calls ..	11,007,373	11,197,897	11,853,346	12,223,393	12,940,573

Details of wireless licences issued in each of the years 1937-38 to 1941-42 are shown hereunder. Broadcast listeners' licences issued in Victoria at 30th June, 1942, represented 28 per cent. of the total for Australia (1,320,073).

VICTORIA—WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED. 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences Issued During—				
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Coast	1	1	1	1	1
Ship	95	96	94	86	82
Aircraft	14	13	10	11	9
Land	3	3	4	4	3
Broadcasting* ..	18	18	19	19	19
Broadcast Listeners	315,406	327,579	348,158	362,790	371,502
Experimental ..	539	580	106	†	†
Portable	5	4	2	2	..
Special	24	24	28	26	65
Total	316,105	328,318	348,422	362,939	371,681

* Exclusive of five stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department).

† Operation of Experimental Stations suspended for duration of war.

Post Office
revenue and
expenditure.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1937-38 to 1941-42 are contained in the following table :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Particulars.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941 42.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Postage*	1,786,186	1,820,005	1,856,018	1,966,168	2,449,926
Money Order Commission	72,897	75,096	74,608	74,699	74,649
Poundage on Postal Notes	14,099	14,512	14,465	14,544	14,829
Private Boxes and Bags	136,688	132,632	136,454	218,862	213,820
Miscellaneous*					
Total Postal	2,009,870	2,042,245	2,081,545	2,274,273	2,753,224
Telegraph	341,796	341,182	366,780	408,517	491,785
Radio*	155,926	152,629	161,422	198,657	156,514
Telephones	2,192,308	2,351,611	2,487,315	2,648,137	2,919,470
Grand Total†	4,699,900	4,887,667	5,097,062	5,529,584	6,320,993
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the					
Nature of Salary	1,454,186	1,535,967	1,594,464	1,656,788	1,837,095
General Expenses	114,692	128,875	133,476	143,530	151,212
Stores and Material	48,347	124,363	51,942	45,104	69,542
Mail Services	274,692	287,392	269,599	283,993	296,677
Engineering Services (other than new works)	766,423	885,459	949,018	976,889	1,115,140
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	28,372	26,127	23,168	20,402	18,917
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	29,318	35,204	32,902	32,515	43,660
Proportion of Audit Expenses	2,884	3,150	3,240	3,304	3,577
New Works—					
Telegraph, Telephones, and Wireless	1,009,646	1,011,128	885,694	814,060	765,800
New Buildings, &c.	56,993	108,579	16,592	61,191	75,897
Total Expenditure‡	3,785,553	4,146,244	3,960,095	4,037,776	4,377,517

* Including "Central Office" collections. † Actual collections. ‡ Actual payments.

TRANSPORT.

Transport
Regulation
Board.

Under the provisions of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1932, the Transport Regulation Board was appointed by the Governor in Council on 16th February, 1933, for the purposes of securing the improvement and co-ordination of means and facilities for locomotion and transport, and of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the Act.

Brief reference to certain provisions of the Transport Regulation Acts of 1933, 1935, and 1940 respectively and the system evolved to implement them is made in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

The number of transport licences in force at 30th June, 1942, classified according to the various types of licence issued, are shown hereunder.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT LICENCES IN FORCE AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Discretionary Licences.			Licences "As of Right."		
Type of Licence.	Permanent Licences relating to Commercial Passenger Vehicles operated as—	Number of Licences.	Type of Licence.	To operate for Hire or Reward—	Number of Licences.
A	Stage Omnibuses ..	587	EA	Within 25 miles of Melbourne ..	6,021
B	Touring Omnibuses ..	79	EB	Within 25 miles of Ballarat ..	144
C	Special Service Omnibuses ..	89	EC	Within 25 miles of Bendigo ..	187
				Within 25 miles of Geelong ..	214
D	Permanent licences relating to commercial goods vehicles ..	1,551		Within 20 miles of the places of business of the owners outside the radius of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong ..	4,398
			ED	Primary Producers, the vehicles being operated in connexion with their business as such and in some cases for the carriage for hire or reward of their neighbours' produce ..	696
			EF	Commercial goods vehicles owned by butter or cheese factories and operated for the carriage of milk or cream and goods necessary for such factory ..	276
			EG	Private Carriers, the vehicles being used to carry the goods of the owners in the course of trade in connexion with their own business ..	21,106
			EH	(i) Carrying only 3rd Schedule goods ..	541
				(ii) Racehorse floats ..	31
				(iii) Tank wagons carrying only petroleum products ..	23
				(iv) Commercial travellers' vehicles registered at the commercial rate of motor registration ..	480
			All other	.. ..	74
	Total (Discretionary) ..	2,306		Total (As of Right) ..	34,171

In addition to those shown above, sundry additional and temporary licences numbering 582 were issued. This made the grand total of licences issued at the 30th June, 1942, 37,059, while the fees collected amounted to £16,674

In October, 1941, the Transport Regulation (Amendment) Act was passed. This involved a number of amendments to the existing legislation, probably the most significant being an amendment to Section 22 (g) of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1933 (No. 4198).

Prior to the amending legislation, a licence "as of right" was issued in respect of any commercial goods vehicle owned by any person engaged in business and used solely by him for carrying his goods in the course of trade. Under the amending Act a licence "as of right" issues in such cases only in respect of vehicles, the load capacity of which is not in excess of 4 tons, and the licence when issued is limited to a radius of 50 miles from the owner's principal place of business.

Another important provision brings hire cars within the scope of the Transport Regulation Acts. Hitherto such vehicles, except in the metropolitan area and in the urban areas of Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong, where they are controlled by the local authority, were not under any form of control, and although under the new legislation hire cars operating elsewhere are licensed "as of right" if the seating capacity is less than six, they are subject to the requirements of the Regulations relating to commercial passenger vehicles.

As a result of war conditions, very material changes have occurred in the State's road transport system, and these changes were accentuated by the entry of Japan into the conflict in December, 1941. Thereupon National Security (Road Transport) Regulations were promulgated, and for these were later substituted National Security (Land Transport) Regulations. Under these regulations extensive powers covering all forms of road transport were delegated to the Transport Regulation Board, acting as a Directorate of Emergency Road Transport. Steps were taken, in common with all other States in the Commonwealth, to rationalize all forms of road transport to achieve the greatest possible economies in road use. As a consequence long distance road haulage of goods ceased, and road passenger services were curtailed and co-ordinated with rail. Cartage pools have been established in the metropolitan area, with a view of eliminating unladen running as far as possible, and other avenues to secure economy in road use are being explored continuously.

Directorate of
Emergency
Road
Transport.

There has been a necessity also to organize extensive road services in various parts of the State, to meet the demands of the services.

In the 1940-41 *Year-Book*, reference was made to the fact that the Transport Regulation Board, with an additional member representing the Commonwealth Liquid Fuel Control Board, had been appointed Liquid Fuel Control Board for the State of Victoria under the provisions of the National Security (Liquid Fuel) Regulations. During the year another member, representing motor interests, was appointed to the Board by the Commonwealth Government.

The rationing scheme is of considerable magnitude, and involves the licensing of approximately 400,000 consumers, although this number includes, of course, persons to whom licences have been issued for motor spirit and diesel oil fuel for purposes other than use in road vehicles.

The rationing scale at the inception of rationing in 1940 was on a reasonably liberal basis, but the restrictions imposed have become progressively heavier, and very substantial savings are now being effected in the over-all consumption of these imported fuels in this State.

Coincidental with the reduction in the use of motor spirit has been a development of substitute fuels, mainly producer gas and methylated spirit (wet alcohol).

RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 183, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Certain border railways in New South Wales are also under the control of the Victorian Railway Commissioners by virtue of an agreement ratified between Victoria and New South Wales Governments under Act No. 3194 of 1922.

All lines controlled by the Railways Commissioners are shown on the map opposite page 161.

The succeeding tables relate to the State Railways, the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways and the Road Motor Services, all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The operations of these tramways and the Road Motor Services are also shown separately on page 182. Steam or motor power provides the traction for country passenger and goods traffic, while electricity is used mainly for passenger traffic on suburban lines.

Reduction of loan liability. Important legislation bearing on railway finances was contained in the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, No. 4429. A brief outline of the principal provisions of this Act was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1939-1940, page 361.

Total capital cost of railways and equipment. The total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railways Department as at the end of each of the last five years, is shown in the following table.

**VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC.,
EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING-STOCK, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

At 30th June—	Railways.		Electric Tramways.	Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.*
	Lines Opened.	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1938	50,514,751	481,387	151,719	16,559	51,164,416
1939	51,085,894	256,854	152,412	23,382	51,518,542
1940	50,720,098	257,339	139,835	18,144	51,135,416
1941	50,723,116	258,886	135,636	7,620	51,125,258
1942	51,090,964	255,551	140,191	10,082	51,496,788

* Written down in accordance with Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429 of 1936.

At 30th June, 1942, the cost of construction of lines open for traffic amounted to £39,664,122, after having been written down under Act No. 4429 of 1936.

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the **Loan liability.** Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with Act No. 4429, amounted to £49,257,698 at 30th June, 1942. After deducting the value of securities purchased and cancelled from the National Debt Sinking Fund—£3,348,672—the total liability in respect of current loans outstanding at that date was £45,909,026. The annual interest payable on this amount, calculated at the average rate of 3·77 per cent., was £1,730,770.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, funds amounting to £6,133,193 at 30th June, 1942, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, &c., out of Consolidated Revenue and the National Recovery Loan and other Funds. No interest is charged on this amount.

**Railways
traffic.**

The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1937-38 to 1941-42 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Miles Constructed ..	4,777·47	4,815·67	4,815·59	4,815·59	4,845·32
" Dismantled ..	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63	46·38
" Closed to Traffic ..	11·47	11·47	11·47	11·47	25·47
" Open for Traffic ..	4,728·37	4,766·57	4,766·49	4,766·49	4,773·47
Vehicle Mileage ..	18,889,686	18,875,525	18,032,670	18,837,283	19,170,009
Passenger Journeys ..	144,051,267	148,543,244	151,279,927	166,650,465	189,775,439
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons)* ..	7,273,422	5,989,557	6,202,458	6,641,249	7,526,012

* Figures relating to Road Motor Services are included as follows:—15,053 tons in 1937-38, 13,704 tons in 1938-39, 15,469 tons in 1939-40, 18,464 tons in 1940-41, and 23,372 tons in 1941-42.

The tonnage (7,526,012) of goods and live stock carried during 1941-42, represented an increase of 884,763 tons as compared with the previous year.

**Railways
revenue and
expenditure.**

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the last five financial years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares ..	3,745,247	3,918,072	4,097,300	5,077,746	6,382,477
Parcels, &c. ..	357,196	331,221	319,381	328,328	407,486
Other ..	77,875	100,672	99,361	104,469	114,860
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods ..	4,275,515	3,621,893	3,986,847	4,097,048	5,857,774
Live Stock ..	608,265	606,299	539,551	619,185	617,940
Minerals ..	73,741	60,703	61,422	93,609	} 108,049
Other ..	..	..	63,997	66,206	
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment					
Services ..	346,862	370,984	408,381	519,248	674,432
Sale of Electrical Power ..	39,454	41,030	44,323	48,536	57,939
Rentals ..	139,334	140,052	144,900	160,005	171,861
Book Stalls ..	68,327	72,594	77,478	93,127	108,580
Advertising ..	37,876	38,045	35,475	37,007	35,842
Other* ..	39,466	58,764	64,032	85,706	77,597
Total ..	9,809,158	9,360,329	9,942,448	11,330,220	14,614,837

* Including recoup on account of reduction outer suburban fares, £33,750 in 1938-39, £42,900 in 1939-40, £39,000 in 1940-41, and £36,000 in 1941-42.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. 1937-38
TO 1941-42—continued.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	1,786,377	1,523,840	1,728,950	1,799,549	2,001,561
Rolling Stock	2,645,898	2,584,629	2,686,950	2,837,571	3,177,420
Transportation	2,569,196	2,742,199	2,714,934	2,920,766	3,271,649
Electrical Engineering Branch	248,194	280,262	330,263	331,799	501,217
Stores Branch	121,524	126,564	125,837	127,034	136,196
Pensions and Gratuities ..	123,292	113,921	103,649	92,109	84,349
Payment to the Superannuation Fund	361,697	370,363	379,885	383,274	387,758
Contribution to Railway Renewals and Replacements Fund	250,000	225,000	200,000	525,000	1,500,000
Repayment to Public Account (Act No. 4499) .. ..	..	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000
Other	239,508	260,146	249,112	236,406	574,714*
Total Working Expenses ..	8,345,686	8,276,924	8,569,580	9,353,508	11,734,864
Less Expenditure charged to special Funds	445,633	139,302	436,406	299,580	51,548
Working Expenses charged to Railway Revenue	7,900,053	8,137,622	8,133,174	9,053,928	11,683,316
Net Revenue	1,909,105	1,222,707	1,809,274	2,276,292	2,931,521
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses† ..	1,846,972	1,866,062	1,886,413	1,920,732	1,948,428
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption	184,651	188,693	197,438	206,521	209,476
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	119,435	120,018	121,624	122,445	124,250
Net Result for Year ..	- 241,953	- 952,066	- 396,201	+ 26,594	+ 649,347
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	%	%	%	%	%
	80·54	86·94	81·80	79·91	79·94

* Includes Pay-roll Tax and War Damage Insurance, &c.

† Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

The revenue for 1941-42 increased by £3,284,617 as compared with that for 1940-41. Passenger business increased by £1,394,280, and goods, &c., business increased by £1,707,715. Total working expenses increased by £2,381,356, as compared with those of the previous year.

Railways earnings and expenses per mile open.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heading.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Average Number of Miles open for Traffic	4,728	4,762	4,766	4,766	4,753
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile ..	2,075	1,966	2,086	2,377	3,074
Working Expenses per Mile ..	1,671	1,709	1,706	1,900	2,458
Net Revenue per Mile ..	404	257	380	478	617

This table does not take account of the interest paid on railway loans and expenses of paying same, which are given in the table on the previous page.

At 30th June, 1942, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling-stock after being written down in accordance with **Capital cost of Railways Rolling-stock.** Act No. 4429 of 1936 was £6,561,101, of the narrow-gauge £24,193, of the electric street tramway £19,333, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £3,010.

Railways staff. The number of officers and employees in the railways service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the past five financial years were as set forth below.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC., 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1938 ..	15,854	8,124	23,978	£ 5,871,451
1939 ..	15,515	8,345	23,860	6,064,800
1940 ..	17,506	6,488	23,994	6,177,177
1941 ..	16,690	7,170	23,860	6,661,937
1942 ..	15,745	9,100	24,845	7,786,251

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways. The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1941-42 are detailed in the following statement. As these tramways are controlled and operated by the Railways Commissioners, particulars relating to them have been included in all the preceding railway tables.

ELECTRIC STREET TRAMWAYS, 1941-42.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway	No.	No.	No.
Worked	5·18	2·42	7·60
Car Mileage	523,148	122,306	645,454
Passengers Carried	5,920,978	1,671,620	7,592,598
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	59,367	15,574	74,941
Working Expenses	48,332	8,568	56,900
Interest Charges, &c.	3,943*	1,967†	5,910
Net Profit	7,092	5,039	12,131
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1942, as written down under Act 4429 of 1936—	£	£	£
Construction of Lines	83,597	37,261	120,858
Rolling Stock	15,489	3,844	19,333
Total	99,086	41,105	140,191

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £366.

† Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £183.

The following table gives particulars for each of the last three years of the operations of the Road Motor Services under the control of the Railways Commissioners.

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1939-40 TO 1941-42.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	No.	No.	No.
Car Mileage	403,814	428,816	275,842
Passenger Journeys	1,152,683	1,333,602	1,180,941
Gross Revenue—	£	£	£
Passenger Service	11,756	14,386	9,446
Goods Service	14,955	16,418	10,611
Working Expenses	29,871	41,892	26,836
Interest Charges*	802	883	555
Net Loss	3,962	11,971	7,334
Capital Expenditure at end of Year (less depreciation written off)	18,144	7,620	10,082

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £69 in 1939-40, £79 in 1940-41, and £52 in 1941-42.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in railway accidents and the amount paid in compensation, damages, &c., for the years 1940-41 and 1941-42.

**Railway
accidents.**

VICTORIA—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1940-41 AND 1941-42.

Nature of Accident.	1940-41.		1941-42.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Train Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	..
Employees .. .. .	..	2		
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers	3	252		
Employees	2	106		
Shunting Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	..
Employees	2	98		
Other Persons	2	6		
Employees proceeding to or from Duty	2	..		
Accidents to Persons at Crossings ..	15	44		
Trespassers	22	9		
Total	48	517		
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 13,266		£ 16,978	

* Not available.

Municipal railway. A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the council of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5-ft. 3-in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length and, up to 30th September, 1942, cost £41,923 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1942, the gross receipts were £7,872 and the working expenses, excluding interest, £7,319. The train mileage for the same year was 9,296, the number of passenger journeys 6,408, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried 20,385.

Under Act No. 4861 of 1941 the Shire Council was relieved from all its liability (£8,037 2s. 5d.) to the Government of Victoria in respect of this railway.

Private railway. Another railway in Victoria, which does not belong to the State system, is that between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It is 11 miles in length and has a gauge of 3 feet. During 1941-42 the traffic on this line was confined to the transport of goods. A steel tramway continuation of the line—used only for the haulage of logs and sawn timbers—extends about 8 miles beyond Powelltown. The total cost of construction up to 30th June, 1942, was £80,354 and, for the year ended on the same date, the receipts and working expenses in connexion therewith (exclusive of

depreciation and interest on capital) were £829 and £2,614 respectively. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 4,400 and goods carried amounted to 10,200 tons.

TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State at 30th June, 1942 (excluding those under the control of the Railways Commissioners) comprised 162·218 miles of electric lines, of which 131·094 miles were double, and 31·124 miles single track. Cable tramways ceased operations and were replaced by motor omnibuses on 26th October, 1940. The succeeding tables contain particulars of cable tramways up to that date.

The electric street tramways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Beaumaris, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, but are included under the heading "Railways," page 182, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 187.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the foregoing exceptions) for each of the last five years.

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Financial Year.	Miles of Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Number of Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
1937-38	140·083	29·127	24,631,822	183,440,296	£ 2,180,347	£ 1,480,474	958	4,778
1938-39	136·864	29·865	24,616,995	190,614,457	2,254,865	1,544,236	932	4,734
1939-40	136·080	30·668	24,390,712	193,927,290	2,308,189	1,585,631	928	4,740
1940-41	136·610	32·052	23,199,505	203,265,413	2,425,445	1,548,298	902	4,920
1941-42	131·094	31·124	23,705,403	245,375,185	2,861,528	1,665,026	776	4,450

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act became operative on 7th January, 1919. The Act provided for a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council to control all tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £5,500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £400,000. At 30th June, 1942, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £5,100,000.

**Melbourne and
Metropolitan
Tramways
Board—
Combined
Traffic.**

Particulars in relation to the combined traffic of the cable system (up to 26th October, 1940, when it ceased to operate) and the electric system under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1937-38	130·563	5·177	22,995,124	175,564,110	2,105,159	1,363,083	887	4,527
1938-39	127·344	5·915	22,980,520	182,094,402	2,176,908	1,418,454	861	4,483
1939-40	126·640	6·598	22,761,438	185,282,354	2,230,455	1,458,652	857	4,486
1940-41	127·170	7·982	21,575,130	193,386,248	2,336,336	1,424,138	831	4,669
1941-42	121·654	7·054	22,063,659	233,136,284	2,751,997	1,539,595	705	4,196

**Melbourne and
Metropolitan
Tramways
Board—
Separate
Systems.**

In the next statement the operations of the cable tramways, the electric tramways and the motor omnibus systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown separately for the years 1940-41 and 1941-42.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1940-41 AND 1941-42.

System.	Track Open.		Tram/Bus Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Ex-penses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons Em-ployed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1940-41.								
Cable* ..	7·894	..	686,673	5,694,201	60,800	59,079	137	457
Electric ..	119·276	7·982	20,888,457	187,422,047	2,275,536	1,365,059	694	4,212
Motor Omnibus	88·139	..	5,264,684	39,694,121	426,671	277,656	205	941
1941-42.								
Electric ..	121·654	7·054	22,063,659	233,136,284	2,751,997	1,539,595	705	4,196
Motor Omnibus	66·825	..	7,624,706	61,893,220	672,469	462,161	281	1,203

* Cable Tramways ceased operation and were superseded by Motor Omnibuses from 26th October, 1940.

The total traffic receipts of the Tramways Board during 1941-42 amounted to £3,424,466. There was additional revenue from advertising, rents, &c., viz.:—£7,760 (including Municipal Guarantee £1,272), from electric tramways, £669 from motor omnibuses, and £6,119 from other sources, making a gross revenue for the year of £3,439,015.

There was a gross surplus of £1,424,684 for the year. From this sum interest on loans, rates, &c., amounting to £367,124 were paid, leaving an amount of £1,056,288, from which appropriations were made as follows:—Victorian Consolidated Revenue, £115,428; Renewals, &c., Reserve Account, £796,076; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £105,065. There was a net surplus of £40,991.

Pursuant to section 77 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act No. 3732, the Board is required to make certain annual payments to the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The total of such payments up to 30th June, 1942, amounted to £2,430,380. This amount was allocated as follows:—Fire Brigades Board, £1,225,823; Licensing Fund, £435,251; and Infectious Diseases Hospital, £769,306. Under the provisions of Act No. 4598 the Board was relieved of the Licensing Fund Payment as from 1st July, 1938.

Up to 30th June, 1942, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, after writing off the value of obsolete assets, amounted to £9,037,266, of which £149,806 was expended on cable tramways, £7,985,416 on electric tramways, £714,841 on motor omnibuses, and £187,203 on general properties.

In the next statement comparisons are made between the electric and bus systems operated by the Tramways Board, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1941-42.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS, WORKING EXPENSES, ETC. PER
MILE, ETC., 1941-42.

System.	Traffic Receipts.			Percentage of Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile, including Power Cost.	Average Distance per Penny.
	Per Vehicle Mile.	Per Mile of Single Track.	Per Passenger.			
	d.	£	d.	d.	d.	Miles.
Electric ..	29·935	10,992	2·833	55·813	14·041	·912
Bus ..	21·167	5,032	2·608	68·658	12·809	·934

**Tramways
in Extra-
Metropolitan
Cities.**

The cities, other than the metropolis, having electric tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·84 miles of lines (2·33 double and 11·51 single track) ; Bendigo, with 7·87 miles of lines (2·40 double and 5·47 single track) ; and Geelong, with 11·80 miles of lines (4·71 double and 7·09 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below.

TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1937-38	9·52	23·95	1,636,698	7,876,186	75,188	117,391	71	251
1938-39	9·52	23·95	1,636,475	8,520,055	77,957	125,782	71	251
1939-40	9·44	24·07	1,629,274	8,644,936	77,734	126,979	71	254
1940-41	9·44	24·07	1,624,375	9,879,165	89,109	124,160	71	251
1941-42	9·44	24·07	1,641,744	12,238,901	109,531	125,431	71	254

**Summary of
All Victorian
Tramways.**

A summary of the operations for the past two years of the foregoing tramway systems and of the electric tramways under the control of the Railways Commissioners is given in the following table :—

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1940-41 AND 1941-42.

Heading.				1940-41.	1941-42.
Route Mileage Open—	Double ..	miles		144·210	138·694
	Single ..	miles		32·052	31·124
	Total ..	miles		176·262	169·818
Cost of Construction and Equipment			£	8,585,739	8,324,404
Gross Revenue—					
Traffic Receipts				£ 2,485,901	2,936,063
Other				£ 10,828	8,591
Total Revenue			£	2,496,729	2,944,654

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1940-41 AND 1941-42—continued.

Heading.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Working Expenses £	1,601,398	1,721,926
Net Earnings £	895,331	1,222,728
Interest, &c. £	208,164	243,433
Statutory Charges, Rates, &c. .. £	750,869	929,341
Net Result after Paying Working Expenses, Interest, &c., Statutory Charges, Rates, &c. £	Loss 63,702	Profit 49,954
Tram Miles Run miles	23,841,085	24,352,857
Passenger Journeys No.	209,363,864	253,367,783
Staff Employed—		
Salaried No.	722	656
Wages No.	4,300	3,890
Total Staff No.	5,022	4,546
Rolling Stock No.	930	804

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed
vehicles in
Melbourne.

The licensing and regulating of vehicles used as hackney carriages, plying for hire within the city of Melbourne and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the city of Melbourne, are controlled by the Melbourne City Council.

Particulars regarding licences issued during 1941-42 were as follows :—

Description.	Number Licensed.	Revenue Received.
Horse-drawn Vehicles—		£
Wagonettes (22), Owners (16)	38	} 29
Hackney Carriage Drivers	24	
Carters (for conveyance of goods)	1,060	53
Motor Vehicles—		
Motor Omnibuses	354	} 992
Taxi-cabs	550	
Private Hire Cars	450	} 2,315
Motor Cabs	69	
Chars-a-banc	29	
Other	94	
Hackney Carriage Motor Car Owners	670	} 2,712
Hackney Carriage Motor Car Drivers	2,712	
Total Revenue .. ..	..	3,389

Motor
vehicles, etc.,
registrations.

A detailed statement of the rates chargeable for the annual registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 500. Subsequent amendments to the Motor Car Acts have provided *inter alia* for a reduction in the rate chargeable for registration or renewal of registration of motor vehicles owned by primary producers.

The *Motor Car (Amendment) Act* 1942 (No. 4925) provided *inter alia* for a reduction of 25% in the fee otherwise payable under the Motor Car Act for registration or renewal of registration of a motor car unless such vehicle is fitted with a gas producer or receives a monthly allowance of more than 25 gallons of liquid fuel.

The reduced fee shall continue in operation for the duration of the present war.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., the number of drivers' licences &c., issued, and the revenue received therefrom by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department during each of the five years, 1937-38 to 1941-42, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,
DRIVERS' LICENCES, ETC., ISSUED, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heading.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Vehicles—					
Private Cars ..	143,015	151,130	153,979	145,907	121,129
Commercial Vehicles ..	32,995	33,901	34,591	34,801	34,046
Hire Cars ..	2,164	2,261	2,358	2,530	2,465
Primary Producers' ..	44,579	47,427	49,549	49,295	49,521
Omnibuses ..	369	438	435	629	636
Traction Engines' ..	338	339	220	289	209
Trailers ..	4,217	4,668	5,132	5,620	6,086
Motor Cycles ..	27,333	26,698	25,765	23,572	16,688
Drivers' Licences ..	340,438	358,417	370,838	365,205	339,334
Dealers' Licences ..	499	486	438	313	204
Transfers ..	127,000	123,392	110,074	90,209	43,180
Total Revenue Received*	£ 1,794,652	£ 1,886,794	£ 1,939,735	£ 1,892,590	£ 1,652,271

* These amounts (less cost of collection, refunds, transfer fees, and the amount received on account of drivers' licences) are included in the Country Roads Board Fund.

The principal items of revenue received during 1941-42 were in respect of:—Motor cars, £1,527,265; Motor cycles, £17,949; and Drivers' licences, £84,844.

In the next statement, details relating to new registrations and renewals of registration of motor cars and motor cycles are shown for the years 1940-41 and 1941-42 respectively.

VICTORIA—NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Vehicles.	1940-41.			1941-42.		
	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registration.	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registration.
	New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.		New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—						
Private	4,924	14,627	126,356	1,242	13,216	106,671
Commercial and Hire ..	2,142	3,258	31,931	1,190	2,836	32,484
Primary Producers' ..	882	3,263	45,180	381	3,079	46,061
Motor Cycles	670	4,750	18,152	270	3,530	12,908

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Summary of all Traffic Accidents. The following statements contain particulars of traffic accidents which occurred only in the public thoroughfares of Victoria. Figures regarding accidents on private property or on railway lines, (except at level crossings), are not included. The total number of deaths shown in these statements is not comparable therefore, with those shown in Part "Vital Statistics" of this *Year-Book*, page 131.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED, 1942.

Place of Occurrence.	Number of Accidents in which Persons were Killed or Injured.	Number of Persons Killed.	Number of Persons Injured.	Number of Accidents in which no Person was Killed or Injured.	Total Number of Accidents.
City of Melbourne	1,406 (1,333)	72 (50)	1,461 (1,440)	1,502 (2,423)	2,908 (3,756)
Metropolitan Area (excluding City of Melbourne)	2,417 (3,029)	189 (162)	2,625 (3,348)	2,301 (3,703)	4,718 (6,732)
Total—Metropolitan Area ..	3,823 (4,362)	261 (212)	4,086 (4,788)	3,803 (6,126)	7,626 (10,488)
Remainder of State	1,115 (1,338)	160 (152)	1,405 (1,785)	1,129 (1,559)	2,244 (2,897)
Grand Total	4,938 (5,700)	421 (364)	5,491 (6,573)	4,932 (7,685)	9,870 (13,385)

Note.—Figures in parentheses relate to the year 1941.

In the table which follows traffic accidents during 1942 have been classified according to the description of male and female victims.

VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—PARTICULARS OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1942.

Description.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedestrian	150	1,441	40	628	190	2,069
Driver of motor vehicle other than motor cycle	39	478	4	37	43	515
Driver of motor cycle	36	411	..	..	36	411
Passenger—motor car, truck, bus, &c.	47	594	18	406	65	1,000
Passenger—motor cycle, side car ..	..	21	..	8	..	29
Pillion rider	2	42	..	23	2	65
Pedal cyclist	53	834	3	144	56	978
Riding tandem or on handle or bar of bicycle .. .. .	..	12	1	11	1	23
Tram passenger	6	104	3	90	9	194
Driver or passenger of horse-drawn vehicle	9	123	2	20	11	143
Equestrian	5	16	1	6	6	22
Other	2	33	..	9	2	42
Total	349	4,109	72	1,382	421	5,491

Particulars of victims of traffic accidents during 1942 are shown according to age and sex in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1942.

Age Group.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-4	7	83	1	37	8	120
5-9	6	189	4	103	10	292
10-14	16	267	5	78	21	345
15-19	14	393	9	184	23	577
20-29	67	924	6	282	73	1,206
30-39	43	577	6	175	49	752
40-49	48	521	8	146	56	667
50-59	53	486	15	157	68	643
60 and over	84	449	15	166	99	615
Not stated	11	220	3	54	14	274
Total	349	4,109	72	1,382	421	5,491

Numerous reasons are given to the Police as the causes of accidents. A summary of the principal reasons given is published hereafter. It must be remembered that, in some cases, only one party has been able to give evidence.

Causes of accidents.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1942.

Stated Cause.	Number of Accidents.		
	Fatal.	Non-fatal with Injured.	Total.
Driver or Rider—			
Skidding on roadway	14	132	146
Failure to exercise care at intersection ..	7	219	226
Excessive speed	14	51	65
Not keeping to left	16	78	94
Swerving to avoid vehicle or other object	3	79	82
Stopping or turning in front of other vehicle or leaving kerb without warning	6	96	105
Level Crossing	3	6	9
Rounding corner carelessly or on wrong side	2	41	43
Obscured vision	2	61	63
Failing to give right of way	1	27	28
Dazzled by sun or light	5	41	46
Breaking traffic regulations or failing to obey traffic officer's signal ..	4	48	52
Careless, negligent, or inefficient driving ..	48	530	578
Hit and run motorist	16	100	116
Error of judgment	13	297	310
All other	11	115	126
Total	165	1,924	2,089
Vehicle—			
Defective mechanism and/or tyres ..	12	98	110
No lights	7	55	62
Other	1	5	6
Total	20	158	178
Passenger—			
Alighting from moving vehicle ..	7	106	113
Falling from moving vehicle	6	54	60
Total	13	160	173
Pedestrian—			
Walking or running on roadway or crossing without care	72	904	976
Boarding vehicle in motion	2	46	48
Stepping on to road without care	2	24	26
Other	19	287	303
Total	95	1,261	1,356
Other—			
Horses shying, bolting, or stumbling ..	11	57	68
Other (including not known)	108	966	1,074
Total	119	1,023	1,142
Grand Total	412	4,526	4,938

A comparative statement of the number of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents during each of the last five years is given below. Accidents involving one vehicle with another vehicle or object are classified according to one type of vehicle only.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED
IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1938 TO 1942.**

Vehicle, &c.	1938.		1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedal Cycle ..	14	336	12	310	14	331	22	336	12	307
Motor Bus ..	8	53	4	60	6	85	10	137	30	225
Motor Car, Truck, &c.	356	6,239	400	6,826	377	6,915	271	5,254	295	4,025
Motor Cycle ..	28	645	40	606	41	707	33	524	19	313
Train—Electric and Steam ..	2	1	3	2	3	1	5	2	7	1
Tram—Electric and Cable ..	10	148	14	155	8	155	13	173	28	353
Other Vehicle ..	8	36	2	29	7	33	5	46	15	72
Pedestrian ..	3	52	3	77	2	96	2	91	9	179
Horse ..	4	13	2	9	2	8	3	10	6	16
Total ..	433	7,523	480	8,074	460	8,331	364	6,573	421	5,491

In the next table accidents in which persons were killed or injured have been classified according to type of vehicle, &c., involved; e.g., where a collision has occurred between a motor car and a pedal cyclist, particulars of such accident are included under each heading. Correct totals cannot be arrived at by the addition of the items shown in the table.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, TYPES OF
VEHICLES, ETC., INVOLVED, 1941 AND 1942.**

Type of Vehicle, &c., Involved.	1941.			1942.		
	Number of Accidents.*	Number Killed.	Number Injured.	Number of Accidents.*	Number Killed.	Number Injured.
Motor Car ..	3,687	195	4,372	2,657	205	3,086
Motor Van ..	168	10	197	143	10	178
Motor Truck, Lorry ..	773	76	923	848	94	1,032
Motor Bus ..	145	11	168	274	33	285
Motor Cycle ..	993	57	1,133	593	44	668
Pedal Cycle ..	1,534	77	1,545	1,112	60	1,117
Tram—Electric and Cable ..	243	25	290	406	34	427
Train—Electric and Steam ..	19	12	23	19	12	17
Horse-drawn Vehicle ..	198	10	220	213	16	235
Horse ..	26	3	26	32	6	27
Pedestrian ..	2,042	140	2,025	2,083	191	2,054
Other ..	..	..	..	8	3	10

* Number of accidents refers only to those in which persons were killed or injured.

Details of breaches of the Motor Car Act and Traffic Regulations will be found on page 143 of this *Year-Book*.

AIRCRAFT.

The collection and the compilation of aircraft statistics were undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as from 1st July, 1922.

The following particulars relating to Civil Aircraft registered in Victoria for the years specified below have been received from that source.

The main air lines of Victoria are shown on the map opposite page 161 of this *Year-Book*.

VICTORIA—CIVIL AIRCRAFT, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Particulars.	At 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Registered Owners	36	38	28	25	26
Registered Aircraft	70	70	58	38	36
Licensed Pilots—					
Private	216	268	(a)	165	47
Commercial	104	107	(a)	56	55
Licensed Ground Engineers ..	134	164	(a)	185	218
Licensed Navigators	12	16	(a)	26	16
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telegraph Operators	11	33	36	17	11
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telephone Operators	5	..	..	10	17
Aerodromes—					
Government	2	4	5	6	2
Public	18	18	19	15	13
Government Emergency Ground ..	11	10	8	7	6
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Flights carried out	39,920	39,736	34,270	16,723	14,296
Hours flown	37,042	41,268	33,169	25,142	23,549
Approximate mileage	4,439,191	5,089,412	3,770,979	3,199,286	3,103,116
Passengers carried—					
Paying	72,380	70,887	64,613	81,112	83,716
Non-paying	8,154	8,074	6,297	2,768	1,988
Total Passengers carried	80,534	78,961	70,910	83,880	85,704
Goods, Weight Carried .. lb.	557,836	850,286	863,567	936,018	1,067,018
Mails, Weight Carried	51,861	65,270	63,285	93,386	180,658
Accidents—					
Persons Killed	1	21	3	..	3
Persons Injured	2	10	1	..	..

(a) Not available.

PART VI.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne. The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria. The Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of a Council of 32 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings (to which large additions have recently been made), together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act 1923*. Under its provisions, as amended by the *University (Grant) Act 1933*, a further grant of £6,000 for research in Science and University extension was made payable annually. Other annual statutory grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,550 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics. For the financial year 1941-42 the additional appropriations included in the Budget amounted to £14,050, bringing the total Government Grant to £77,600. In addition to grants from the Government, the Council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas. Further income is derived from endowments of various kinds.

By Act of Parliament in 1923, a University Students' Loan Fund was established and a transfer of £10,000 thereto from the Assurance Fund under the *Transfer of Land Act* was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made to the Fund from the Consolidated Revenue. The Fund is administered by a special committee. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability and that, without assistance from the Fund, he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at rates of 4-5 per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any student in any year shall not exceed £100.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. The investments at present held as the result of private benefactions amount to £811,536. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to £154,830.

The University through a Schools Board (on which the **Public Examinations.** Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff and the business community are represented) conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and the School Leaving Certificates. The appended table gives the result of the examinations held in December, 1941, (when the entries totalled 13,185) and in February, 1942, (when they totalled 1,420):—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1941, AND FEBRUARY, 1942.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
School Intermediate	7,378	4,488	60·00
School Leaving	4,959	2,247	46·53

Of the successful candidates, 2,381 satisfied the requirements of the School Intermediate examination and 849 those of the School Leaving examination by submitting a Headmaster's certificate from an approved school.

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. **Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred.** The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the five years, 1937-1941, was as follows:—1937, 728; 1938, 888; 1939, 857; 1940, 979; and 1941, 929. The number of degrees taken in 1941 was 496, as against an average of 532 per annum for the preceding six years. Of the total of 15,318 degrees granted since the establishment of the University 3,355 have been conferred on women.

There were 4,623 students enrolled in 1941 (2,987 as **Students enrolled.** attending day lectures, 1,117 as attending evening lectures, and 519 for external study), taking courses as follows:—Agriculture, 73; architecture, 80; arts, 1,169; commerce, 676; dental science, 119; education, 126; engineering, 251; journalism, 19; law, 269; medicine, 783; postgraduate medical courses, 12; music, 217; physical education, 29; public administration, 47; science, 650; research, 42; veterinary science, 6; social studies, 29; and languages, 26. The number of women students included in these figures was 1,335.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1941, is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1941.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
State Government Grants—		Salaries	183,870
General Account ..	61,200	Examiners' Fees ..	11,789
Other	23,850	Examination Expenses ..	5,753
Commonwealth Grants (Research, &c.) ..	11,869	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	6,366
Bequests and Donations ..	9,724	Apparatus	12,213
Fees—		Books and Periodicals ..	4,857
Lecture	79,900	Printing and Stationery ..	3,962
Examination, &c. ..	46,669	Buildings and Grounds ..	10,535
Interest and Dividends ..	39,061	All other	40,777
Other Receipts	14,046		
Total	286,319	Total	280,122

Affiliated Colleges. There are five residential colleges affiliated with the University. Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges were established by the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Roman Catholic Churches respectively; the University Women's College (not a Church foundation) was affiliated during 1937. Information relating to the foundation and progress of the colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

College of Dentistry. In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control and, in return, undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Science. Particulars relating to the establishment of this College were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 and 517.

University Extension. Tutorial and lecture classes, and study circles are organized and maintained by the University Extension Board in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association. These classes are held in the city and suburbs and in a number of country towns. The Board also provides an extensive series of public lectures in the larger country towns, maintains reading and discussion circles in the smaller towns, and is the means through which persons seeking advice or information from the University may be served. The Board's work is cultural and educational in the broadest sense. Its courses are not intended for those proceeding to degrees, but for the ordinary citizen of the State.

MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Particulars relating to the establishment of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 517 and 518.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

The present system of education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the *Education Act* 1872, education to all willing to accept it was made "free, compulsory and secular"—free, because fees were not to be charged; compulsory, in the sense that, whether the children attend or do not attend State Schools, evidence must be produced that they are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, for the reason that no teacher is allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State School building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of those parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day. In practice the actual hours of instruction in the smaller primary schools are from 9.15 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch, and in the larger primary schools from 9.15 a.m. to 4 p.m. with 1½ hours for lunch.

The *Education Act* 1910 marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, in that it laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

Free
subjects.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (speech arts, reading—oral and silent—reading range and appreciation, written expression, handwriting, spelling, functional grammar, poetry), mathematics (accuracy and speed, knowledge of processes, problem solving), social studies (geography, history, civics and stories), nature knowledge (general science, rural science, horticulture, forestry or nature study), manual work (art, needlework, woodwork and other forms of handwork such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), cookery and domestic arts for girls, music and physical education (physical training and organized games, health knowledge, swimming). Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

Compulsory attendance.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928, parents or guardians of children of not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children to attend school on every school half-day in each week unless there is a reasonable excuse within the meaning of section 25 (3) of the Act for non-attendance. Failure to comply with these provisions renders a parent or guardian liable to a fine of not less than 2s. nor more than 10s. for each offence or, in default, imprisonment for a term of not more than three days. Attendance officers are appointed for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the compulsory attendance provisions of the *Education Act*.

Conveyance allowance.

An allowance for conveyance up to fourpence per day for each day's attendance at a State or Registered primary school may be granted to a child between the ages of six and fourteen years whose residence is more than four miles distant from the nearest existing State school and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances. Special conditions apply to children who are actually in attendance at a State school which is closed on account of low attendance.

Correspondence tuition.

In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Correspondence school for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standards of the School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates without having had any teaching except that given by correspondence tuition. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number of children enrolled for correspondence tuition on 30th June, 1942, was 1,308 (Primary 884, Secondary 424).

School Committees.

Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1928 (No. 3671), provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. A statement of the main duties of these committees was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. School committees with mothers' clubs and other school bodies have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in Girls' Schools, District High Schools, and Technical Schools.

Special schools

Special schools have been established for those children whose disabilities make the ordinary schools unsuitable or undesirable. Such special schools include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, five schools for the feeble-minded (three residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, and the schools in connexion with the institutions under the Children's Welfare Department. Two special schools for youthful prisoners have been provided (one in Pentridge Gaol and one in Castlemaine Reformatory) and a school established for young constables at the Police Depot.

Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities.

On 30th June, 1942, there were in operation 87 woodwork centres, having an attendance of 9,319 boys; and 70 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 3,759 girls. Physical education is taught in all schools and field sports have been organized and encouraged as a successful adjunct to education. Instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is given at schools that have the necessary facilities. For the purposes of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Social Service Leagues, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

School Savings Banks.

At 30th June, 1942, there were 2,800 School Savings Banks and 203,878 depositors with £256,300 to their credit.

Victorian State Schools' War Relief Fund.

A Victorian State Schools' War Relief Committee consisting of Departmental officials and representatives of organizations connected with the Department has been appointed by the Minister and has the authority of the Patriotic Funds Council to raise money for the following objects:—

- (1) To assist in the maintenance and education of children in Victoria (and such other children as it may be found possible to assist) adversely affected by the existing national emergency.
- (2) To purchase materials to be used in the schools to make articles of value to the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross.
- (3) To assist in the provision of comforts for members of the Australian Defence Forces on service or in hospitals.
- (4) To assist members of the Australian Defence Forces and their dependants if in need.
- (5) Such other purposes of special appeals in connexion with the war as may be considered desirable by the Committee

The Victorian State Schools' War Relief Depot began operations on the 18th June, 1940, and continued to despatch large quantities of wool and other material to schools to be made up into articles for the Australian Comforts Fund and the Australian Red Cross Society. At 30th June, 1942, the amount of money raised was £134,993, and the total number of articles supplied was 215,179.

Free Kindergarten Union. At 30th June, 1942, there were 32 kindergartens and nursery schools affiliated with the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria at which 2,038 children below school age were enrolled. There were also two holiday homes. The movement receives from the Education Department an annual subsidy which in 1941-42 amounted to £4,500.

School forestry and horticulture. A scheme for the establishment of school tree plantations was inaugurated in 1923 with the co-operation of the Lands and State Forests Departments. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. At 30th June, 1942, there were established 391 of these plantations. During the past planting season 38,125 trees were planted. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to pupils and teachers. The Society has established a nursery from which many thousands of packets of seeds, seedlings and shrubs are distributed annually to the schools throughout the State.

Young Farmers' Clubs. These have been established to interest pupils and young people generally in the agricultural life of the community. They are controlled by local committees of experts under the leadership of the head teacher of the school concerned. The movement is controlled by the Young Farmers' Clubs Association, on which body the Education Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Railways Department, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Rotary Club of Victoria are represented. Three full-time supervisors are employed. On the 30th June, 1942, there were 348 affiliated clubs in operation.

Medical inspection. Medical inspection was established in 1909. The present staff consists of seven full-time medical officers; in addition some assistance is given by a district health officer, who, in conjunction with the duties performed by him as a member of the staff of the Public Health Department, examines some of the children in his district.

In 1941-42, 50,524 children and 1,927 teachers were examined by School Medical officers.

Work of the School Nurses. Three school nurses render invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and in persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers. In 1941-42, they made 4,975 visits to 3,559 homes.

Dental Treatment. In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of nine full-time fully qualified dentists, having the assistance of ten dental attendants. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life.

In 1941-42, 29,678 children received treatment by the school dentists.

Cost of Medical, Dental, and Nursing Services. The total cost of the Medical, Dental, and Nursing Services in 1941-42 was £18,125.

Teachers' College. At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College. Those who have passed the School Leaving Examination and in Arithmetic for the School Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience and that their teaching abilities have been satisfactorily reported on by their Inspectors. In special cases Student Teachers without the School Leaving Certificate, but with very long service and good reports, may be admitted provided that they possess the School Intermediate Certificate.

State Schools, teachers, and scholars 1872 to 1941. The following table shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1880.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1880 TO 1941.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.*	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st December)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1930	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931	2,590	7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286
1932	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586
1933	2,609	7,371	264,697	190,977	234,174
1934	2,617	7,397	259,750	185,082	230,470
1935	2,606	7,353	256,564	182,442	226,728
1936	2,600	7,314	250,070	179,420	219,645
1937	2,589	7,394	234,228	153,381	209,043
1938	2,591	7,242	227,233	159,022	201,457
1939	2,585	7,316	221,219	155,441	194,725
1940	2,569	7,271	217,941	151,674	189,807
1941	2,542	7,222	211,434	150,517	183,987

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 87 on 31st December, 1940, and 405 on 31st December, 1941.

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940, AND 1941.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
Central Schools* and Classes	1940	30	6,928	5,757	6,797
	1941	30	7,906	6,475	7,658
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1940	48	4,952	3,935	4,829
	1941	48	4,940	3,983	4,902
Girls' Schools ..	1940	13	4,445	3,362	4,418
	1941	13	4,564	3,426	4,532
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1940	27	10,521	8,434	10,385
	1941	27	10,600	8,625	10,507
District High Schools ..	1940	37	17,343	13,906	16,668
	1941	37	17,826	14,290	17,110
Total ..	1940	155	44,189	35,394	43,097
	1941	155	45,836	36,799	34,709

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Primary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

Ages of State school scholars. The following table shows the number of children attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (from 6 to 14 years), during the years ended 31st December, 1940 and 1941 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1940 AND 1941.

Class of School.	Year.	Under 6 Years.	From 6 to 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Primary Schools ..	1940	15,986	165,783	8,577	190,346
	1941	16,458	160,024	7,995	184,477
Central Schools ..	1940	..	5,104	1,693	6,797
	1941	..	5,708	1,950	7,658
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1940	..	2,423	2,406	4,829
	1941	..	2,639	2,263	4,902
Girls' Schools ..	1940	..	2,367	2,051	4,418
	1941	..	2,470	2,062	4,532
Junior Technical Schools ..	1940	..	4,400	5,985	10,385
	1941	..	4,540	5,967	10,507
District High Schools ..	1940	..	5,902	10,227	16,129
	1941	..	6,544	10,076	16,620
Total ..	1940	15,986	185,979	30,939	232,904
	1941	16,458	181,925	30,313	228,696
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools ..	1940	15,878	183,373	30,456	229,707
	1941	16,340	178,977	29,706	225,023

**Council of
Public
Education.**

The Council of Public Education is appointed under Section 83 of the *Education Act* 1928 and is mainly concerned with schools other than State schools. Its chief functions relate to the registration of teachers and schools under Part VI. of the Act, i.e., to ensure that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that only persons who are registered or have been granted temporary permission to teach are employed therein.

In such Part of the Act "school" is defined as "An assembly at appointed times of three or more persons between the ages of six years and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely :—

Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, bookkeeping, shorthand, accountancy ;

but 'school' does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State, or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of this Act."

A person may not teach in a school unless he is registered or has obtained the express permission of the Council to be employed temporarily therein.

As at 31st December, 1940 and 1941, the number of registered schools was 518, and the number of persons employed therein 2,733 and 2,744 respectively. The number of individual pupils was 75,743 in 1940 and 76,305 in 1941. Particulars of registered schools for the years 1872 to 1928 were published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

**Registered
schools,
teachers and
pupils, 1940
and 1941.**

The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1940, AND 1941.

Age Groups.	Gross Enrolment.		Net Number of Pupils (Estimated).	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Under 6 years	6,905	7,514	6,510	7,196
From 6 to 14 years	56,227	55,978	51,354	51,568
Above 14 years	18,245	17,816	17,879	17,541
Total	81,377	81,308	75,743	76,305

Percentage of scholars attending registered schools. Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1941, approximately 25 per cent. attended registered schools.

Number and ages of children in all schools. After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools, it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the years 1940 and 1941 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940 AND 1941.

Age Groups.	1940.	1941.
Under 6 years	22,250	23,704
From 6 to 14 years	233,602	233,835
Above 14 years	47,970	47,166
Total	303,822	304,705

STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the higher elementary school and the district high school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in primary schools, and who are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at secondary schools, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their chosen careers in life. A statement in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, shows the nature of these schools.

Higher elementary schools,

There are 48 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1940, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,935 pupils, of whom 1,940 were boys and 1,995 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1941, the attendance was 3,983, of whom 1,946 were boys and 2,037 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to School Intermediate Certificate is provided.

Central schools and classes.

In 21 central schools in the metropolitan area and nine schools with central classes in country centres a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education is provided. This course was attended by 5,757 pupils in 1940 and by 6,475 in 1941. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to district high schools.

There are 13 girls' schools, of which ten are in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne, and one each in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. During the term ended 31st December, 1941, there were 3,426 girls in attendance at these schools, compared with 3,362 during the corresponding term in 1940. A three-years' course is provided which leads to the certificate of proficiency in home arts and crafts at the age of fifteen years.

District high schools.

There are 37 district high schools. In these schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the School Leaving Certificate which, under certain conditions, qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for School Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1940, there were in attendance at these schools 13,906 pupils, of whom 7,401 were boys and 6,505 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1941, the attendance was 14,290, comprising 7,215 boys and 6,975 girls.

University High School.

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers, the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910. In addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools, the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching. This is the official practising school for the work of the Diploma of Education of the University of Melbourne.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction awarded scholarships at the beginning of 1942 as under:—

Number and Kind.	Age Requirements of Candidates.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
600 Junior Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1942	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £16 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 for transit
300 Free Places at State secondary schools open to candidates attending State schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1942	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 p.a. for transit
100 Teaching Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Between 14½ years and 16½ years on 1st January, 1942	3 years	As for Junior Scholarships
50 Junior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 12½ years on 1st January, 1942	3 years	Free tuition at a junior technical school or approved State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £16 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 p.a. for transit
50 Intermediate Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1942	1 year	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £10 p.a.; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or £5 p.a. for transit
135 Senior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State, technical and registered schools	No age limit	Up to 5 years	Free tuition at senior technical schools; also £30 p.a. in case of day scholars and £10 p.a. or £5 p.a. in case of evening scholars
44 Senior Scholarships open to candidates attending State, registered and technical schools	Not over 18½ years on 1st January, 1942	Up to 6 years	£40 p.a. towards expense of course at University
70 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to Student Teachers and candidates attending State, registered, and technical schools	No age limit	Up to 6 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at University
5 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to officers (other than teachers) of the Government of Victoria	Not over 25 years on 1st January, 1942	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University. Leave on full pay to attend lectures and examinations
15 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to teachers of Education Department	No age limit	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University

In addition to these scholarships, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum may be granted to enable pupils who show special aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances to attend State secondary and technical schools. Free tuition is granted to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers, attending State secondary or technical schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools in the State were originally under the control of local school councils. In 1910, however, legislation was passed which provided for all schools established after that year to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1942, was 30, of which sixteen have been established since the passing of the *Education Act* 1910. The gross enrolment for the year 1940 comprised 10,521 junior and 29,706 senior students and, for the year 1941, 10,600 junior and 30,276 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of science and art, as applied to industries. They also provide instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, and domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, agriculture, art and applied art, commercial work, foremanship work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, food trades, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Melbourne Technical College, and the William Angliss Food Trades School, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment in metropolitan schools an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

Senior technical schools, such as the Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong), the Ballarat School of Mines, the Bendigo School of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial centres, such as at Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and

Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time or part-time farm utility courses specially adapted to the needs of the local district, in addition to the junior preparatory and certain full-time and part-time senior courses associated with engineering, building, commerce, and art and applied art.

The technical schools for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Technical School, and women's sections at Ballarat, Brighton, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Prahran, Sale, Sunshine, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi technical schools, the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), and the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong).

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1941-42 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

School.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	3,375	3,479	3,855	4,292	4,202
Ballarat	16,877	17,453	26,160	16,756	18,279
Bendigo	12,121	12,609	13,485	13,218	14,380
Box Hill	5,851	6,201	6,540	6,328	27,405
Brighton	14,358	15,161	22,005	17,719	17,871
Brunswick	13,212	13,768	18,494	21,001	20,618
Castlemaine	6,057	6,886	7,114	8,773	10,365
Caulfield	15,029	25,136	16,493	15,631	15,851
Collingwood	25,749	33,618	26,822	22,959	23,602
Daylesford	3,036	3,065	3,431	3,464	3,678
Echuca	5,454	5,333	5,409	5,611	6,191
Essendon	467	29,437	13,780	13,407	14,437
Footscray	39,626	27,712	27,489	27,197	37,047
Geelong (Gordon Institute of Technology)	16,125	23,150	17,684	20,240	25,112
Maryborough	8,957	9,492	9,059	9,952	9,252
Melbourne—					
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy ..	7,998	9,319	10,646	10,273	11,532
Swinburne Technical College ..	28,696	30,322	30,528	31,065	31,717
Technical College ..	110,758	76,363	53,430	52,871	66,968
William Angliss Food Trades ..	..	496	26,336	11,479	5,632
Prahran	13,021	13,820	17,608	14,667	15,276
Preston	10,548	12,017	14,397	16,439	13,676
Richmond	13,348	11,985	13,745	13,549	13,223
Sale	5,566	6,017	6,168	6,379	6,742
South Melbourne	12,599	12,216	13,422	13,073	13,594
Stawell	4,218	6,175	4,172	4,120	4,737
Sunshine	6,391	19,541	10,555	9,356	10,334
Wangaratta	4,930	5,547	5,540	6,058	6,120
Warrnambool	7,138	6,673	6,854	7,240	7,649
Wonthaggi	6,480	6,639	6,760	7,743	7,446
Yallourn	4,907	5,843	6,420	7,086	13,846
Other votes for technical schools ..	7,933	9,489	11,513	12,168	16,989
Miscellaneous	2,957	3,677	3,769	6,357	4,019
Total	433,782	468,739	459,683	436,471	497,790

The Melbourne Technical College. The Melbourne Technical College, as the Working Men's College, was founded in 1887 by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. It is open to both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Scholarships and Prizes. The College Council awards scholarships annually to students of Junior Technical Schools. Various other scholarships which have been donated by manufacturers, commercial associations, and other bodies are available to senior students of the College.

Every year the Council awards a prize to the best student of each of the day courses, and in each of the evening classes. Several valuable prizes are also given annually by employers and others interested in technical education.

Day Courses and Fees. All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1943 are shown in the following table:—

Diploma Courses.	Fee per Term.	Other Day Courses.	Fee per Term.
Applied Chemistry ..	£5 10s. for the first and second years and £6 10s. thereafter	Architecture ..	£ s. d.
Chemical Engineering ..		Commercial—Full Day ..	4 10 0
Metallurgy ..		Five Half-days ..	5 0 0
Metallurgical Engineering ..		Engineering Machine Shop—Special Full Day ..	3 0 0
Mining Engineering ..		Electrical Trades—Special Full Day ..	3 0 0
Applied Science ..		Art Course—Full Time ..	4 0 0
Mechanical Engineering ..		Five Half-days ..	3 0 0
Electrical Engineering ..		Wool-sorting—Full Courses ..	8 0 0
Civil Engineering ..		Special Course ..	1 15 0
Municipal Engineering ..		Photography—Full Day ..	6 0 0
Communication Engineering ..		Motor Mechanics—Trade Course ..	5 0 0
Automotive Engineering ..			

Evening Courses and Classes. In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers; geologists; aero, civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers; communication and production engineering; land surveyors; mechanical draughtsmen; public analysts; art; architects; industrial chemists; heat treatment; mine managers; mine surveying; primary and secondary metallurgy; and building, constructional engineering and printing trades. Evening courses for the diploma of chemistry, applied science, mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering, metallurgy and accountancy are also in operation. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £4 10s. per term according to the course taken.

The evening classes are also open to students who, instead of undertaking a full course, receive instruction in any one or more subjects of any course. Tuition is also given by correspondence.

During 1942 the College accommodated 6,909 Defence trainees from the R.A.A.F., the Army, the Navy, the Department of Aircraft Production and the Factory Board.

Details relating to the College during the years 1937 to 1941 are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1937 TO 1941.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Individual students enrolled ..	8,807	9,958	9,926†	9,450	9,516
Males	8,103	8,804	8,671	8,190	7,981
Females	704	1,154	1,255	1,260	1,535
Number of classes	388	396	396	396	398
Number of Instructors	306	360	408	448	384
Salaries paid to Instructors ..£	55,228†	63,721†	58,744†	53,563	53,779
Government grant	£ 42,456	44,861	44,016	44,154	51,032
Fees received during the year* ..£	31,376	37,818	38,620	37,421	39,012
Average fee per student per year	71s. 3d.	75s. 11d.	77s. 10d.	79s. 2d.	82s. 0d.

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,513 in 1937, £1,768 in 1938, £1,556 in 1939, £1,591 in 1940, and £1,988 in 1941. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

† Includes salaries paid to those instructors employed at the Melbourne Technical College but under the control of the Education Department.

‡ Junior school conducted at West Melbourne closed to permit of erection of Food Trades School. Staff transferred to new Essendon Technical School.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

**Public
Library of
Victoria.**

The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—

The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending (Travelling) Library. In regard to the

Reference Library, the librarian reports that 3,383 volumes were purchased, 2,364 volumes presented, 414 volumes obtained under the "Libraries Act," and 44,200 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1941. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 529,187 volumes and 84,938 pamphlets. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 255,339 volumes during 1941, an increase of 1,554 compared with 1940, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 14,462, which was 1,224 greater than the number in 1940. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1941 was 94,864, of which 4,781 were added during the year. At the same date there were 22,609 volumes in the Travelling Libraries.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £446,143. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament.

National Gallery. The National Gallery at the end of 1941 contained 29,483 works of art, viz., 961 oil paintings, 7,831 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 20,691 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. During 1941, the Trustees of the Felton Bequest provided the sum of £23,500 for the purchase of works of art, the total of such purchases to the end of the year amounting to £538,700. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 28 students and the school of drawing by 97 students.

National and Industrial Museums. The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology, while, in the latter, more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The collection of library statistics has been temporarily discontinued. Particulars for the year ended 31st December 1940—the latest available—were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, page 258.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1896, is situated on the south side of the River Yarra. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Shrine, the Domain, the Observatory, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in Royal Park, on the northern side of the city of Melbourne. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks, and spacious lawns for the convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world are represented there, as well as many native animals.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

On 1st October, 1941, the area (to nearest acre) devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 9,621 acres, of which 3,093 acres were acquired by the municipal councils at a cost of £803,265.

The particulars for each municipality comprising Greater Melbourne were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, page 259.

HOUSING.

The Housing Commission. The history of events leading up to the appointment of the Housing Commission, together with an epitome of the provisions of the *Housing Act* 1937 and the *Slum Reclamation and Housing Act* 1938, will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 224 and 225. The initial operations of the Commission are summarized in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39. Since its inception twenty estates totalling 1,247 houses have been developed by the Commission. Of these, fifteen estates, totalling 1,112 houses, are in the metropolitan area, and five estates, 135 houses, are in country centres.

At Sunshine and Coburg 234 houses have been erected for munition workers. In addition, the Commission has carried out much work for the Commonwealth War Workers' Housing Trust in the fitting and conversion of homes to hostels and the provision of temporary additions to homes to accommodate war workers.

In its normal house programme to the 30th June, 1942, the Commission had expended £903,016. At that date, 1,140 families had been rehoused, with a total of 3,333 children. There are seven or more children in 97 of these families. The largest family on the Commission's Estates is one of 14 children, while there are several with 10 children or more.

Rent collection totalled £42,978.

During the year a further 1,245 substandard houses were dealt with, repairs being effected in 809 houses. The balance of 436 houses were considered to be beyond repair and were ordered to be demolished. Because of house shortage, however, the majority of these orders will be deferred until a more appropriate time.

Apart from the direct improvement to houses occasioned by the Commission's orders for repairs, the regulations have effected vast indirect improvement in the general condition of rented houses.

VICTORIA—RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

A statement showing the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects, as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, page 226.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Legislation
1928-1941.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act* 1928, a summary of which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Amending Acts were passed in 1934, 1938, and 1939. The main provisions of the first of these amending Acts were published in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213, and those of the remaining two amending Acts in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 237. The amending Act of 1939 refers to the contributions and benefits of members engaged outside Australia or the territorial waters thereof in service with the naval or military forces in connexion with the present war. The provisions of this Act with regard to the sum of money payable at the death of a member have since been affected, to some extent, by the National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations, Statutory Rule No. 61, made in 1941 by the Commonwealth Government. If a member of a society, to whom the amending Act of 1939 applies, was, prior to 3rd September, 1939, paying a distinct contribution for a sum of money payable at his death in addition to the sum which was provided for by his contributions for normal sickness and funeral benefits, the Commonwealth Regulations preserve to him the right of continuing to contribute for, and remaining entitled to, that additional sum. The Regulations also set out the procedure to be followed by a society in respect to the additional sum if such a member should die within a prescribed period and have failed to continue paying the contribution for the additional sum.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. There are 29 friendly societies in Victoria which are required by the statute to have made a quinquennial valuation of their assets and liabilities by an actuary. The latest valuation reports show that there were only four societies with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1; two of these were societies of small membership.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be a fully qualified actuary.

**Progress of
Friendly
Societies.**

The total membership of Victorian Friendly Societies at 30th June, 1941, was 229,598, classified as follows:—

Members Contributing for—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sick and Funeral benefit	175,891	20,011	195,902
Medical benefit only (including widows)	13,793	14,181	27,974
No benefits (honorary)	3,377	2,345	5,722
Grand Total	193,061	36,537	229,598

During the five years ended June, 1941, there was a net increase of 24,596 in the number of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits; this increase was about 14 per cent. of the number of such members at the beginning of the period. There was a fall of 1,712 in this class of membership during 1938-39 as the result of a marked decline in the number of admissions and of an increase in the number of departures due, probably, to the passing of the *National Health and Pensions Insurance Act 1938*.

The total funds, exclusive of those of dispensaries, increased during a period of five years ended June, 1941, by £778,326, or more than 13 per cent. The funds at the end of the period amounted to £6,626,562. The funds are well invested, the average rate of interest obtained on the sick and funeral funds during 1940-41 being 4.44 per cent.

The total assets of the dispensaries at the end of 1940-41 amounted to £231,187.

Separate funds to provide for payments to hospitals for treatment received by members and their dependants have been established by all societies with the exception of a few small societies, dividing societies, and societies of a special nature. The benefit payments made from these funds in 1940-41 amounted to £21,039.

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries) in regard to the societies for the five years, 1936-37 to 1940-41:—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

NOTE.—*The figures given below for "Other Funds" include all monetary transactions of societies other than ordinary friendly societies.*

	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of societies	67	76	77	83	83
Number of branches	1,459	1,478	1,477	1,475	1,471
Number of members contributing at end of year for sick and funeral benefits*	180,462	189,042	187,330	191,864	195,902
Number of members (including widows) contributing at end of year for medical benefits only .. ..	..	23,510	24,754	26,458	27,974
Number of members who received sick pay	40,451	41,883	45,012	50,138	54,320
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	471,676	478,305	500,111	511,550	519,086
Deaths of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits	1,929	1,985	2,096	2,159	2,203
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits	646	669	712	683	626
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	469,383	516,639	499,013	505,905	514,337
Medical and Management Funds	414,964	439,968	456,659	456,072	467,942
Other Funds	143,628†	118,224	187,588	161,353‡	198,486
Less inter-fund transfers	— 79,697	— 56,225	— 112,762	— 75,829	— 98,761
Total Receipts	948,278†	1,018,606	1,030,498	1,048,001‡	1,082,004
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	329,986	352,024	397,885	383,992	414,075
Medical and Management Funds	410,281	425,479	444,861	446,795	452,877
Other Funds	156,803	113,122	158,403	138,970	146,782
Less inter-fund transfers	— 79,697	— 56,225	— 112,762	— 75,829	— 98,761
Total Expenditure	817,373	834,400	888,387	893,928	914,973
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	130,905†	184,206	142,111	154,073‡	167,031
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	4,849,499	5,014,114	5,115,242	5,237,155	5,337,417
Medical and Management Funds	314,278	228,767	240,565	249,842	264,907
Other Funds	915,364†	920,466	949,651	972,534‡	1,024,238
Total Funds	5,979,141†	6,163,347	6,305,458	6,459,531‡	6,626,562
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	4,834,827	4,994,356	5,100,290	5,218,481	5,322,740
Medical and Management Funds	205,461	218,525	230,910	239,761	257,651
Other Funds	910,534†	912,544	922,162	950,257‡	1,003,769
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds	28,319	37,922	52,096	51,032	42,402

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above statement.

* The figures shown for 1936-37 include about 1,000 members contributing for medical benefits only. † After the deduction of an overstatement of £407. ‡ After the deduction of an overstatement of £856.

During the twelve months ended June, 1941, the societies lost by secession 9,777 sick and funeral benefit members; this was equal to about 5.1 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40 were 5.0, 4.6, 5.6, and 5.5 respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions were those of new members who allowed their membership to lapse before they had time to appreciate its value. The cost of management per member in the year 1940-41, was 15s. 1d., which was 4d. less than the cost in the year 1939-40.

The following statements show in regard to members of societies (other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature) the number of weeks' sickness in respect of which claims for sick pay were granted since 1926-27. The years 1927-28 and 1928-29 immediately preceded the financial depression. The statements show also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, MALE BRANCHES.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks. Days.		
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2 2	1,423	11.04
1928-29	130,733	315,499	2 2	1,484	11.35
1929-30	131,655	321,799	2 3	1,515	11.51
1930-31	129,596	345,687	2 4	1,331	10.27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3 1	1,615	12.79
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3 1	1,562	12.50
1933-34	126,471	411,979	3 2	1,599	12.64
1934-35	130,152	424,341	3 2	1,732	13.31
1935-36	134,336	432,467	3 1	1,671	12.44
1936-37	139,413	434,234	3 1	1,794	12.87
1937-38	143,583	434,073	3 0	1,823	12.70
1938-39	146,137	450,925	3 1	1,910	13.07
1939-40	146,832	463,033	3 1	1,974	13.44
1940-41	149,733	467,680	3 1	2,000	13.36

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. FEMALE BRANCHES.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks. Days.		
1927-28 ..	9,957	17,571	1 5	50	5.02
1928-29 ..	10,228	19,510	1 5	47	4.60
1929-30 ..	10,717	21,288	2 0	45	4.20
1930-31 ..	10,897	22,250	2 0	51	4.68
1931-32 ..	10,935	25,103	2 2	47	4.30
1932-33 ..	11,246	27,248	2 3	40	3.56
1933-34 ..	11,759	28,448	2 3	44	3.74
1934-35 ..	12,318	30,414	2 3	56	4.55
1935-36 ..	12,761	30,553	2 2	56	4.39
1936-37 ..	13,166	30,441	2 2	64	4.86
1937-38 ..	14,940	36,054	2 2	86	5.76
1938-39 ..	15,165	37,733	2 3	80	5.28
1939-40 ..	15,163	36,490	2 2	69	4.55
1940-41 ..	15,342	37,293	2 3	84	5.48

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

The rate of sickness per average effective male member rose steadily after 1928-29 until it became three weeks and two days in 1933-34, at which it remained during the following year. Since 1934-35, with the exception of 1937-38, in which the rate fell by one day, it has remained at three weeks and one day; this is the same as in 1919. The rate in the last-mentioned year was abnormal; this was due chiefly to members who had been on active service in the Great War having deferred until their return to Victoria their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year.

The trend of sickness per average effective female member followed closely that of male members during the corresponding period.

At the end of 1940-41 there were 33 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered, under the Friendly Societies Acts of Victoria, as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of a number of registered friendly societies' dispensaries. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to their members and to persons claiming through members. Some of the dispensaries provide also the services of medical officers. The number of members connected with the dispensaries at the end of 1940-41 was 147,467. As the greater portions of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of the ordinary friendly societies, they are not given here. The assets.

and liabilities of the dispensaries at the end of 1940-41 amounted to £231,187 and £34,304 respectively. The assets consisted of freehold property, £133,397; stock, fittings, and sundry debtors, £81,822; cash, £14,270; and securities, £1,698. The liabilities consisted of bank overdrafts, £16,989; sundry creditors, £10,240; and mortgages, £7,075.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

**Labour
legislation.**

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day.

The abovementioned Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. That definition has since been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse power is in use or in which four or more persons are engaged in any handicraft or in preparing articles for trade or sale. (In some circumstances, notably where bread or pastry is baked for trade or sale, or where a process involving the use of a compound of lead is employed, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where no mechanical power is used.)

Since the passing of the original Act, the general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, the comfort and the safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

**Number of
Factories.**

In 1941 there were registered 11,587 factories in which 224,347 persons were employed.

**Amending
Factory
Legislation.**

The *Factories and Shops Act 1934* made important alterations in the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories and shops. The principal alterations (apart from those described under Wages Boards) are as follow:—

Work in the manufacture of boots and shoes in factories from Monday to Friday before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m., on a Saturday before 7.30 a.m. or after 2 p.m., or on a Sunday is prohibited. To meet the exigencies of trade, power is given to the Minister of Labour to suspend, for not more than two months, the operation of this prohibition.

The carting or delivery in the Metropolitan District of bread on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day is prohibited.

The carting of goods, &c., on a Sunday, except perishable and certain other goods, unless a permit to do such carting has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories, is prohibited.

A premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any Wages Board (other than the Chemists' Board) applies is forbidden. The sum of £100 is fixed as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement.

The conditions have been amended under which material may be issued from factories or other places for the manufacture of wearing apparel or of boots to licensed outside workers. An outworker is not permitted to employ any person other than members of his own family who are under 14 years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary for Labour. Factory occupiers are not permitted to employ a greater number of licensed outside workers than one for every ten or fraction of ten workers employed in the factory. Occupiers of factories are required to keep a complete record of work issued to outside workers.

The occupier of every factory where more than 600 persons are employed, or where work of a hazardous nature is performed and more than 300 persons are employed, shall, if directed, provide an ambulance room properly equipped and under the charge of a qualified attendant.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 provides that the Chief Inspector of Factories, after due inquiry, may refuse to register or may cancel the registration of any factory or shop. If the Chief Inspector refuses to register, or if he cancels the registration of a factory or shop, the occupier thereof may appeal in respect of such refusal or cancellation to a Court of Petty Sessions consisting of a police magistrate sitting alone. The decision of the Court is final. The provisions of earlier Acts which restricted the powers of Wages Boards have been repealed, and the 1936 Act gives the Boards authority to deal with any industrial matter other than the preferential employment of unionists. An important provision in this Act is that all legal proceedings for offences against the Factories and Shops Acts within the Metropolitan District shall be heard by the Metropolitan Industrial Court instead of by various Courts of Petty Sessions as formerly. The legislation has as its object uniformity in the manner of dealing with offenders and in the imposition of penalties.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1938 (No. 4578) which became operative on the 28th November, 1938, deals with two matters only—restriction of the hours of trading in motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories, and restriction of the hours of carting aerated waters, cordials, or ice cream.

Section 2 restricts the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories to definite hours set out in the Act, but allows the trade in case of emergency to supply petrol, &c., outside the hours fixed, on the signed statement by the traveller as to the circumstances. The traveller's statement must be written and signed in a prescribed book. Penalties are provided both for selling in contravention of the Act and for making a false statement in the emergency book.

Both within and outside the Metropolitan District, petrol, oil, and accessories may be sold until midnight on the days immediately preceding Good Friday and Anzac Day, but on these two holidays, shops must be closed and no sales effected.

The *Factories and Shops (Garages) Act* 1941, as a temporary measure to meet the altered conditions brought about by the rationing of motor spirit, further restricted the hours during which motor spirit and oil may be sold.

Section 3 of the 1938 Act places further restrictions on the carting and delivery of goods. The Section amends the original provisions of Section 130 of the Principal Act and Section 18 of Act 4275 (1934) by providing that aerated waters, cordials or ice cream may not be carted on Sunday from the place of manufacture or any depot of the manufacturer to any shop. On days other than Sundays, from the 16th April to the 31st October, the goods referred to may not be carted outside the hours fixed for carting ordinary merchandise.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1941 is the most important industrial legislation enacted during recent years. It is based on unanimous recommendations of a Board of Inquiry set up by the Government in 1940, and makes material changes in the working of the Wages Board system. The Act operated from 10th August, 1942, which date was fixed by Proclamation. The main provisions of the measure are summarized here:—

Section 2 provides that Wages Boards shall consist of a maximum of six representatives instead of ten and directs the appointment of Wages Boards for nurserymen and market gardeners to be operative within a radius of forty miles from Melbourne. The appointment of such Boards to include country districts within the forty-mile radius was not possible under earlier legislation.

Sections 3 to 10 make important alterations in the qualifications of representatives on Wages Boards and in the manner of their appointment.

Section 11 alters the system of appointing Wages Board Chairmen. The new Act provides for the appointment by the Governor-in-Council of a panel of two permanent salaried chairmen to perform this work exclusively.

Sections 17 to 29 deal with the appointment and functions of an Industrial Appeals Court.

The new Court has three main duties as follows:—

- (i) to decide appeals against determinations of Wages Boards (in this respect it supersedes the Court of Industrial Appeals as constituted under the Principal Act);
- (ii) to deal with proceedings ordered to be transferred to it from a Court of Petty Sessions in cases where the defendant alleges that the relationship of employer and employee does not exist (in this respect it supersedes the Trade Tribunals set up under the provisions of an earlier Act);
- (iii) to hear appeals against convictions or orders of the Metropolitan Industrial Court or any other Court of Petty Sessions for offences under the *Factories and Shops Acts*, or against any refusal to make an order.

The constitution of the Industrial Appeals Court differs from that of the Court of Industrial Appeals in that its members are appointed permanently and not for each individual case. The Act provides that the President of the Court shall be a judge of county courts having experience in industrial matters and that, of the two other members, one shall be a person having industrial experience appointed to represent employers and one with similar qualifications appointed to represent employees. The appointments are for a period of five years and provision is made for the appointment of deputies to act in the event of the inability of the President or members to do so.

Shops, Metropolitan District and outside thereof. The hours for closing of shops in both metropolitan and country districts, as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts, are as set out in the following tables:—

VICTORIA—CLOSING HOURS FOR ALL SHOPS SITUATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Class of Shop.	Hours of Closing.						Effect of Closing Shop for the whole of a Public Holiday which falls on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	
1. Booksellers and Newsagents*	p.m. 8	p.m. 8	p.m. 8	p.m. 8	p.m. 9.30	p.m. 1 Can re-open 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. 12 noon.	May remain open on half-holiday
2. Butcher	5	5	5	5	5		No effect
3. Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	Closing hours not fixed by law. The shopkeeper may therefore decide for himself when his shop shall close						No effect
4. Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)*	6	6	6	6	9	1	Same as No. 1
5. Fish and Oyster*	7	7					No effect
6. Flower ..	7	7	Same as No. 3				No effect
7. Fruit and Vegetable* †	7	7	7	7		1	No effect
8. Hairdressers and Tobacconists	During May, June, July, August, September, and October months						No effect. May remain open on preceding day till 9 p.m.
	7	7	7	7	9	1	
9. Motor oil, motor spirit and accessories	Special provisions under <i>Factories and Shops Act 1933</i> (No. 4578) and <i>Factories and Shops (Garages) Act 1941</i> (No. 4836.)						May remain open on preceding day till 9 p.m.
10. All shops of any kind not mentioned above	6	6	6	6	9	1	

NOTE.—On the Thursday preceding Good Friday and on the last day on which the shop is open preceding Christmas Day a shopkeeper may keep his shop open one hour later than the hour fixed for closing.

* These hours were fixed by Regulation under section 84.

† Regulation not applicable to central portion of City of Melbourne.

VICTORIA—CLOSING HOURS FOR ALL SHOPS OUTSIDE THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Class of Shop.	Hours of Closing.						Effect of Closing Shop for the whole of a Public Holiday which falls on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
1. Booksellers and Newsagents	Closing hours not fixed by law. The shopkeeper may therefore decide for himself when his shop shall close						No effect
2. Butchers	7	7	7	7	9	1	May remain open preceding day until 9 p.m.
3. Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	Same as No. 1						No effect
4. Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)	Same as No. 1						No effect
5. Fish and Oyster ..	Same as No. 1						No effect
6. Flower	Same as No. 1						No effect
7. Fruit and Vegetable ..	Same as No. 1						No effect
8. Hairdressers or Tobacconists at Ballarat, Bendigo, Warrnambool, Geelong District, Castlemaine, Eaglehawk, Sebastopol, and Kyneton	7	7	7	7	10	1	May remain open preceding day until 10 p.m.
9. Hairdressers or Tobacconists in } If Wednesday chosen for half-holiday If Saturday chosen for half-holiday other parts of Victoria }	7	7	1	7	7	10	} May remain open preceding day until 10 p.m.
	7	7	7	7	10	1	
10. Motor oil, motor spirit and accessories	Special provisions under <i>Factories and Shops Act 1938</i> (No. 4578) and <i>Factories and Shops (Garages) Act</i> (No. 4836).						
11. All shops of any kind not mentioned above	7	7	7	7	9	1	May remain open preceding day until 9 p.m.

NOTE.—The hours given in this table are the shop closing hours as fixed by law. The Factories Acts, however, provide for their alteration and variation by regulation wherever a majority of shopkeepers sign a petition. There are so many regulations in force throughout the country districts of Victoria applying to different localities that it would be impracticable to print them here. The hours given above must therefore be taken to be varied wherever such a regulation is in force.

On the Thursday preceding Good Friday and on the last day on which the shop is open preceding Christmas Day a shopkeeper may keep his shop open one hour later than the hour fixed for closing. The Minister has power to vary the hours of closing in certain circumstances when Christmas Day is observed on a Monday.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The annual registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 25 classes. During the year 1941, there was a decrease compared with 1940 of 3,862 shops, and a decrease of 2,714 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below :—

VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1941.

Class of Shop.	Metropolitan.		Provincial Cities and Country.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	4,032	1,655	2,304	930	6,336	2,585
Booksellers, Newsagents ..	905	824	350	307	1,255	1,131
Boot Dealers	288	996	233	363	521	1,359
Boot Repairers	732	55	466	62	1,198	117
Butchers	1,139	2,397	897	1,428	2,036	3,825
Chemists	549	880	344	455	893	1,335
Crockery	28	120	14	15	42	135
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	860	1,239	1,047	995	1,907	2,234
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	744	706	156	165	900	871
Drapery and Men's Clothing ..	1,979	11,385	1,118	2,886	3,097	14,271
Electrical and Radio	240	627	205	211	445	838
Fancy Goods Dealers	274	1,787	148	419	422	2,206
Fish	389	160	112	45	501	205
Florists	378	223	81	48	459	271
Fruit and Vegetable	1,478	418	773	437	2,251	855
Fuel and Fodder	828	435	250	251	1,078	686
Furniture	374	1,315	155	365	529	1,680
Grocers	2,554	2,813	1,363	1,574	3,917	4,387
Hairdressers	1,581	1,480	856	421	2,437	1,901
Hardware	427	1,497	379	721	806	2,218
Jewellery	201	379	148	94	349	473
Leather Goods	107	157	166	49	273	206
Musical Instruments	35	207	24	20	59	227
Tobacconists	1,339	184	286	46	1,625	230
Mixed Trades and Shops not classified	1,294	1,767	2,116	3,409	3,410	5,176
Total 1941	22,755	33,706	13,991	15,716	36,746	49,422
Total 1940	24,534	34,922	16,074	17,214	40,608	52,136
Total 1939	24,799	32,515	16,453	17,290	41,252	49,805
Total 1938	24,739	31,769	16,388	16,816	41,127	48,585
Total 1937	24,659	30,223	16,140	15,469	40,799	45,692

**Wages
Boards.**

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in the year 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch thereof. Each Board shall consist of not less than four nor more than six members and, in addition, a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was relaxed to permit of a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The Act of 1934 empowers a Board to determine that the wages rates and piecework prices fixed in any determination made by it shall be automatically adjusted, at prescribed periods, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation in the cost of living, as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Board considers appropriate. This Act, as amended by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1936, also provides that where, under any Commonwealth Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or a Conciliation Commissioner makes or has made an award with respect to employers and employees in any industry, the Wages Board for every trade concerned, as soon as may be, shall incorporate in any of its determinations those provisions of such award which the Board is, under the *Factories and Shops Acts*, empowered to include.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations that are not inconsistent with awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Any Wages Board has now the power to determine any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to—

- (a) work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;
- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any sex or age ;

- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees; and
- (h) all questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

The Act also empowered the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to appoint a Wages Board known as the "General Board" to determine the wages, &c., of persons in any trade specified by the Governor in Council in which no Wages Board Determination was operative. This provision had for its object the protection of persons engaged in industries which previously were unregulated by any Determination. Forty-two separate trades have been so specified.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association, or body.

Important alterations to the legislation controlling the Wages Board system are mentioned on an earlier page.

Enforcement of determinations. A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, on page 395.

Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court of Industrial Appeals, described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 396, has been replaced by an Industrial Appeals Court constituted under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1941. Details of the constitution and function of the Court are set out on page 221.

New Boards and Alterations of Powers. Three new Boards were appointed during 1941. In each case the area within which the Determination is to operate is the whole of the State. The powers conferred by Order in Council on these Boards are as follows:—

Entertainment Employees (Performers) Board.—"To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons subject to the jurisdiction of any Wages Board heretofore appointed) engaged as performers in radio or other entertainments conducted for private gain."

Industrial Life Assurance Canvassers Board.—"To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons subject to the jurisdiction of any Wages Board heretofore appointed) engaged canvassing for or soliciting industrial life assurance business or collecting premiums payable thereon."

Non-ferrous Metals Board.—"To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade or business of producing rods, bars, sections, angles, sheets, strips or ingots from brass, copper, or other non-ferrous metals."

The powers now exercised by the Non-ferrous Metals Board were previously included in the scope of the Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board. Employees subject to the two remaining new Boards were not previously controlled by any Wages Board.

The following alterations were made in the powers of Boards:—

Agricultural Implements Board.—The whole of the powers of the Country Agricultural Implements Board were taken away by Order in Council and conferred on this Board.

Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board.—Power to deal with persons employed in the trade of manufacturing or preparing lead and shot was taken from the General Board and conferred on this Board. This action was taken at the desire of a majority of employees in the trade in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1936. Certain powers were also taken from the Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board and conferred on the Non-ferrous Metals Board mentioned above.

Entertainment Employees (Non-performers) Board.—An order in Council was passed depriving this Board of the power to deal with persons employed in the maintenance of grounds used in the business of conducting for private gain outdoor entertainments, outdoor shows, outdoor sports meetings, or outdoor amusements of any kind. Such persons are now subject to the Determination of the Garden Employees Board.

Farriers Board.—The whole of the powers of the Country Farriers Board were taken away by Order in Council and conferred on this Board.

Garden Employees Board.—A considerable addition to the powers of the Garden Employees Board was made during 1941, the following classes of employees being brought within its jurisdiction:—

Gardeners or garden labourers employed in connexion with registered schools—

Persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of—

- (a) private paths, drives and ornamental features such as rockeries, &c.;
- (b) brick-dust or porous tennis courts;

- (c) grounds or enclosures used in the business of conducting for gain outdoor entertainments, outdoor shows, outdoor sports meetings or outdoor amusements of any kind.

General Board.—The manufacturing or preparing of mineral earths by milling, grinding or pulverizing rocks, earths, or clays other than mineral ores was added to the trades subject to the Board. Certain classes of metal workers were removed from the jurisdiction of this Board and placed under the control of the Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board.

Grocers Sundries Board.—The powers of this Board were varied by adding to its jurisdiction persons employed manufacturing or preparing maize products, glucose, matches and match boxes.

Leathergoods Board.—To bring the powers of the Leathergoods Board into line with the scope of the Award of the Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration an important variation was made by Order in Council. The new powers of the Board are:—

To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons subject to the Determination of any Wages Board heretofore appointed) employed in the trade of—

(a) manufacturing or repairing—

- (1) leather or fabric gloves ;
- (2) ladies' evening bags ;
- (3) articles made wholly or partly of leather or a substitute for leather including bags, braces, cases, cricket balls, pads or other sporting goods, garters, pocket book covers, portmanteaux, purses, trunks, wallets, travel goods, suit and attache cases ;
- (4) machine belting of all descriptions ;
- (5) any other kind of leather goods ;

- (b) covering or lining with leather or a substitute for leather spectacle cases, portable gramophones, wireless cabinets, travellers' sample cases, music cases, surgical cases, or similar goods.

Musical Instruments Board.—The making or repairing of brass or reed musical instruments or parts thereof was added to the powers of this Board.

Poster-hangers Board.—This Board, previously known by the short title of Bill-posters Board, was re-named and its powers varied so that they now include "poster-hanging" as well as "bill-posting".

Shops Board No. 3 (Butchers).—The Shops Board No. 4 (Butchers—Country) and the Shops Board No. 5 (Butchers—Provincial) were deprived of the whole of their powers and such powers were conferred on the No. 3 Board.

Slaughtering for Export Board.—By an addition to its powers this Board has been authorized to deal with persons employed in the meat export trade as drovers, stockmen or penners-up.

Tar and Bitumen Board.—The manufacturing or preparing of enamel made from tar pitch was added to the processes subject to the jurisdiction of the Tar and Bitumen Board.

Fixation of weekly hours by Boards. Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine, almost invariably, the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed. The Commercial Travellers Board, however, has departed from this practice.

During the year 1941, the determinations were in force of 182 Boards, in 163 of which a uniform set of hours for all employees was prescribed. In 18 determinations, however, varying sets of hours according to the class of work or to the sex of the worker were fixed by the Boards. The particulars are summarized in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS—DETERMINATIONS OF HOURS.

Boards which Determined Fixed Hours for all Employees.			Boards which Determined Differential Hours for Employees.		
Number of Boards.			Number of Boards.		
Weekly Hours Adopted.			Weekly Hours Adopted.		
4	..	..	Less than 44	1	.. .. 46 and 44
129	..	..	44	1	.. .. 47 „ 44
12	..	..	46	1	.. .. 47 „ 46
1	..	..	47	6	.. .. 48 „ 44
16	..	..	48	2	.. .. 48 „ 47
1	..	..	More than 48	1	.. .. 49 „ 46
5	..	..	44 and less than 44	1	.. .. 46, 48, and 50

On 31st December, 1941, there were 191 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 282,500 employees.

THE BASIC WAGE.

Basic Wage—Melbourne. The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage."

In 1913 the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index-Numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rent of all houses ("A" series), and thereafter the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

An amount known as the "Powers three shillings" was added in 1922 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker, during a period of rising prices, the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was also instituted in that year.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court, in its judgment of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of Index Numbers—Harvester—All Items Index ("D" Series). This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the "Powers three shillings" was superseded by the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series) as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage and the 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers. This is based upon and corresponds with the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" series, but it is specially numbered for convenience in the adjustment of the basic wage. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" of six shillings to the existing wage, payable in two instalments.

Applications by organisations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the years 1929-1942 :—

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE.

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ..	4 6 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0
1930 ..	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 5 6	4 3 0
1931 ..	3 10 2*	3 8 5	3 5 8	3 3 5
1932 ..	3 3 5	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 1 8
1933 ..	3 0 4	3 3 4†	3 2 5	3 2 10
1934 ..	3 3 4	..	..	..
	1st March.	1st June.	1st September.	1st December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1934 ..	..	3 4 0‡	3 4 0	3 4 0
1935 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0
1936 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0
1937 ..	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 13 0§	3 17 0
1938 ..	3 17 0	3 17 0	3 18 0	3 19 0
1939 ..	3 19 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 0 0
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1940 ..	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
1941 ..	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0
1942 ..	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 17 0

* 10 per cent. reduction became operative and continued to operate until 31st May, 1934.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction)—operative until 31st May, 1934.

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April 1934—operative until 31st August, 1937.

§ Commonwealth Arbitration Court Series Index Numbers.—Award of 23rd June, 1937 (operative from 1st September onwards). The Court ordered a "fixed loading" addition of six shillings to the existing wage—three shillings to be added as from the commencement of the first pay period in July, 1937, and October, 1937, respectively.

Basic Wage— Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only
Outside slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in
Metropolitan that year, the Court made special reference to the basic
Area.

wage payable in industries outside the metropolitan area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant three shillings per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision was made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
"C" Series.

The "C" Series (all items) of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne is prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This series comprises the costs of food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure, and is applied to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934. It was superseded by an index number of the Court's own construction as described in the Report of the "Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937" (see page 230). The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, expressed as 1,000, is the basis of comparison in the following table:—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, "C"
SERIES, "ALL ITEMS," 1914-1942.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, "All Items."	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, "All Items."
November, 1914 ..	671	1935	824
November, 1921 ..	1003	1936	844
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1937	868
1929 ..	1017	1938	896
1930 ..	956	1939	924
1931 ..	846	1940	964
1932 ..	813	1941	1,008
1933 ..	789	1942	1,100
1934 ..	801		

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928 (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder. The provisions of the Acts apply only within the Metropolitan District as proclaimed under such Acts.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1938 to 1942 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES
1938 TO 1942.**

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Plumbing and Gasfitting ..	303	372	431	483	565
Carpentry and Joinery ..	287	314	315	360	429
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	81	103	117	119	111
Plastering	26	31	37	43	39
Printing	649	690	699	691	819
Electrical	475	527	582	665	741
Motor Mechanics	293	369	383	440	459
Bootmaking	584	564	571	577	589
Moulding	250	261	252	296	286
Engineering	815	1,095	1,614	2,209	2,774
Fibrous Plastering	45	85	104	128	145
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	31	63	100	167	221
Sheet Metal	5	30	64	100	132
Bread Making and Baking .. ..	..	18	59	89	98
Pastrycooking .. ..	..	4	30	43	47
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making .. ..	..	..	52	122	212
Cooking .. ..	..	..	2	2	1
Hairdressing .. ..	..	..	..	..	55
Total	3,844	4,526	5,412	6,534*	7,723†

* Including 450 apprentices who have enlisted for the duration of the war, whose indentures have been suspended, but who are still under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

† Including 1,520 apprentices who have enlisted for the duration of the war, &c.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Following on war time control of manpower the work of the State Government Labour Exchange was taken over in March, 1942, by the Department of Labour and National Service.

A statement showing the work carried on by the Labour Exchange until it ceased to function, is published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, pages 280-282. Statistical records of registrations during the period July, 1941, to March, 1942, are not available.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, were published on pages 255 and 256 of the *Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment instead of by stamp duty. Particulars of the tax are given in pages 205 and 216 of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

The revenue raised by unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1942, amounted to £20,673,018, of which £213,069 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £20,459,948. The yearly net collections of tax during the last five years were as follow :—1937-38, £1,927,355 ; 1938-39, £1,874,270 ; 1939-40, £1,994,258 ; 1940-41, £1,580,702 ; and 1941-42, £1,280,248.

In addition to the revenue from the above-mentioned taxation, moneys for relief have been raised by way of loan, and contributions and grants have been made by the Commonwealth Parliament. Loans for relief purposes were first raised during the year 1932-33. The loan expenditure during the ten years 1932-33 to 1941-42 was £13,044,873. The total cost of relief during the thirteen years, 1929-30 to 1941-42, was £34,589,898, of which £19,351,391 was raised by taxation, and £13,044,873 by loans ; Commonwealth loan contributions and grants amounted to £1,906,645 and £286,988 was provided by interest on advances, &c. At 30th June, 1942, the balance to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund was £1,108,556. Details of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Fund, Loan, and other Funds from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1942, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1941-42.

Social Condition.

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Allocation of Expenditure.	Total Expended to 30th June, 1941, from—			Expended during 1941-42 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1942, from—		
	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work ..	12,636,671	140,900	12,777,571	111,792	..	111,792	12,748,463	140,900	12,889,363
Municipalities	705,851	326,478	1,032,329	..	812	812	705,851	327,290	1,033,141
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	776,270	1,785,403	2,561,673	77,300	33,179	110,479	853,570	1,818,582	2,672,152
Railways	15,011	2,560,836	2,575,847	..	..	..	15,011	2,560,836	2,575,847
Lands	179,524	312,170	491,694	7,081	8,425	15,506	186,605	320,595	507,200
Treasurer	303,980	1,761,912	2,065,892	..	..	..	305,835	1,761,912	2,067,747
Country Roads Board	222,934	1,512,130	1,735,064	1,855	1,104	1,212	223,042	1,513,234	1,736,276
Forests and Foresters' Quarters ..	198,795	1,707,559	1,906,354	108	3,736	5,136	200,195	1,711,295	1,911,490
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	315,856	2,965,580	3,281,436	1,400	..	..	319,470	3,003,154	3,322,624
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	91,477	91,477	3,614	37,574	41,188	..	91,477	91,477
State Electricity Commission ..	..	138,500	138,500	..	..	..	..	138,500	138,500
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	605,250	605,250	..	..	..	..	605,250	605,250
Sewerage Authorities .. .. .	..	286,757	286,757	.. 250	7,719	7,969	.. 250	294,476	294,726
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	..	161,267	161,267	1,504	15,043	16,547	1,504	176,310	177,814
Miscellaneous*	376,768	460,307	837,075	31,116	27,400	58,516	407,884	487,707	895,591
Expenditure on Relief ..	15,731,660	14,816,526	30,548,186	236,020	134,992	371,012	15,967,680	14,951,518	30,919,198
Administration	806,897	..	806,897	56,123	..	56,123	863,020	..	863,020
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ..	2,311,802	..	2,311,802	495,878	..	495,878	2,807,680	..	2,807,680
Refund of Taxes	208,519	..	208,519	4,549	..	4,549	213,068	..	213,068
Total Expenditure ..	19,058,878	14,816,526	33,875,404	792,570	134,992	927,562	19,851,448	14,951,518	34,802,966

* Including (a) Commonwealth and State joint relief to Local Authorities (municipalities, sewerage, and water authorities) for debt service charges.
(b) Commonwealth and State Youth Employment Grant.

Every male person who receives sustenance is required, on demand, and in return for such sustenance, to perform work (of such a class as is prescribed on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria) for the municipality within whose municipal district sustenance is received.

On 3rd July, 1933, on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria, a scheme was brought into operation under which genuine unemployed male persons have been, as far as practicable, provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WORK BY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN
RETURN FOR SUSTENANCE, 1942 AND 1943.

Month of—	1942.		1943.	
	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.*	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.*	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.
January ..	805	660	286	187
February ..	690	561	280	180
March ..	619	508	264	164
April ..	522	431	255	155
May ..	486	406	249	153
June ..	422	347	237	145
July ..	388	319	226	137
August ..	359	299	210	126
September ..	315	261	205	124
October ..	281	238	..	..
November ..	252	217	..	..
December ..	227	197	..	..

* Including number working in return for sustenance.

Eighty-one (81) of the number now receiving sustenance are purely Benevolent Cases receiving the minimum rate. Of the balance shown working for sustenance on work provided by Councils, approximately 60 per cent. are over 60 years of age, 75 per cent. over 55 years and 90 per cent. over 50 years and, on account of age, infirmity, or other disability, cannot find suitable employment. For all practical purposes therefore, they are regarded as definitely unemployable, but not eligible to receive either the Invalid or Old Age Pension.

Sustenance is provided at the same rates in every part of Victoria and is distributed through the agency of Public Assistance Committees appointed under the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932*.

Persons eligible to receive sustenance in accordance with the above-mentioned Act may be granted sustenance as set out in the following scales, but so that the total amount of the income received by a family unit and the value of the sustenance granted shall in no case exceed £4 0s. 6d. in any one week.

VICTORIA—RATES OF SUSTENANCE TO UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance that may be Granted to—		
		Unemployable Applicant for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Hon. the Minister.	Employable Applicant for whom Work in Return for Sustenance is not provided.	Employable Male Working in Return for Sustenance <i>vide</i> Section (8) of the Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	..	11 6	18 3
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	11 6	18 3
Individual residing with strangers or relatives other than parents ..	12 0	6 9	11 6	18 3
Two	20 0	10 3	19 3	31 9
Three	25 0	..	..	..
For every additional member of the family unit, there shall be added to the sum of 25s., a sum of 2s. 6d.		And for each unemployed dependant irrespective of age, residing with the applicant, 5s. 3d. per week; provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed £4 0s. 6d. per week		And for each unemployed dependant residing with the applicant, 5s. 3d. per week for each male dependant under 21 years of age and each female dependant irrespective of age, and 10s. 6d. per week for each male 21 years and over; provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed £4 0s. 6d. per week

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 732 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1941. The total receipts of these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1941, amounted to £3,876,477, of which £1,573,963 was contributed by the Government and £2,302,514 by all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,716,128. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £4,588,266 during 1940-41, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 21,199, and there were 369,937 cases of out-door relief during the year. These numbers, in respect of indoor and out-door patients, refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

A summary of the particulars in respect of charitable and reformatory institutions is given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1940-41.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients or Inmates.	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year)
				From Government. (exc. Loans.)	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
HOSPITALS.							
Special—							
Austin Hospital	1	431	..	33,499	49,672	83,171	75,038
Children's Hospital	1	413	18,311	37,846	90,116	127,962	95,840
Melbourne Dental Hospital ..	1	..	25,818	5,115	9,487	14,602	14,049
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	151	13,559	17,240	48,497	65,737	43,505
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	98	..	1,200	6,834	8,034	7,077
Eye and Ear Hospital	1	94	35,466	11,527	44,247	55,774	28,345
Women's Hospital	1	277	10,495	26,468	60,475	86,943	118,690
Caritas Christi Hospice	1	49	..	600	5,439	6,039	6,205
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	496	..	42,137	51,731	93,868	93,747
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	5	1,289	146,965	198,558	776,039	974,597	900,531
Country	48	2,126	25,369	158,727	357,956	516,683	521,450
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	296	5,295	22,782	26,679	49,461	46,127
Foundling Hospitals and							
Infants' Homes	5	415	..	8,153	25,161	33,314	33,135
Convalescent Homes	2	46	..	675	3,262	3,937	3,805
Sanatoria	3	357	..	26,208	15,269	41,477	41,477
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	12	6,469	..	443,679	65,582	509,261	509,261
Total	86	13,007	281,278	1,034,414	1,636,446	2,670,860	2,538,282
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes	10	2,380	977	37,948	112,663	150,611	147,923
Orphanages	28	3,469	..	49,004	127,511	176,515	168,314
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	4	236	..	3,300	48,604	51,904	49,565
Total	42	6,085	977	90,252	288,778	379,030	365,802
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	12	992	..	6,469	74,734	81,203	78,525
Inebriates' Institutions	2	42	..	1,301	3,100	4,401	4,387
Children's Welfare Department ..	..	..	..	279,476	13,004	292,480	292,480
Gaols and Penal Establishments	10	1,073	..	136,114	..	136,114	136,114
Total	24	2,107	..	423,360	90,838	514,198	511,506
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Societies	134*	..	16,264	12,515	50,106	62,621	60,595
Other Societies	446*	..	71,418	13,422	236,346	249,768	239,943
Total	580	..	87,682	25,937	286,452	312,389	300,538
Grand Total.. .. .	732	21,199	369,937	1,573,963	2,302,514	3,876,477	3,716,128

* Inclusive of branches.

**Income of
Charitable
Institutions.**

The receipts of hospitals, charitable, and reformatory institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) in the State under various headings for the year 1940-41 are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1940-41.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refugees.	Other Institutions.*	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	726,819	8,153	68,073	49,754	3,300	6,844	777,276	1,640,219
Municipal Grants and Contributions ..	81,882	182	885	703	689	112	15,072	99,525
Private Contributions ..	110,930	5,787	4,494	27,918	13,243	5,418	79,366	247,156
Proceeds of Entertainments	44,465	703	1,836	3,102	12,883	306	..	63,295
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	542,485	11,407	6,752	32,271	7,785	5,640	1,343	607,683
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	24,111	380	2,394	1,382	339	307	176	29,089
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	270,650	3,182	56,156	14,014	4,026	4,792	83,076	435,896
Out-patients' Fees ..	78,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,925
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	3,468	..	828	18,751	..	56,158	48	79,253
Interest or Rent ..	33,505	2,938	6,540	15,647	2,766	533	3,134	65,063
Loan Receipts ..	95,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,749
Other Sources ..	69,882	582	2,653	12,973	6,873	1,093	204,454	298,510
Total ..	2,082,871	33,314	150,611	176,515	51,904	81,203	1,163,945	3,740,363

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies, but excluding Gaols and Penal Establishments.

**Charitable
Institutions—
receipts and
expenditure.**

Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) during each year of the period of five years ended on 30th June, 1941, is given in the following table. For the year 1940-41, Government aid was equivalent to 43·85 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments to 2·66 per cent.; payments of inmates and out-patients to 13·76 per cent.; private

contributions to 6·60 per cent.; legacies, bequests, and donations to 16·24 per cent.; and receipts from all other sources to 16·89 per cent.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid	1,293,103	1,399,115	1,426,802	1,768,941	1,640,219
Municipal Grants and Contributions	107,473	110,674	121,172	122,227	99,525
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	360,185	391,036	410,130	446,133	514,821
Private Contributions	248,275	224,198	457,522	223,005	247,156
Legacies, Bequests and Donations..	309,056	294,168	234,800	306,072	607,683
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday, and Church Donations ..	22,631	24,850	24,151	22,264	29,089
Interest or Rent	62,046	65,943	64,377	64,318	65,063
Loan Receipts	131,553	169,275	145,649	345,997	95,749
Other Sources	385,364	390,759	457,137	515,704	441,053
Total Receipts	2,919,686	3,070,018	3,341,740	3,814,661	3,740,363
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Ordinary	2,335,156	2,543,470	2,896,702	2,825,051	2,820,304
Extraordinary	61,334	64,596	69,885	62,096	56,869
Building	353,692	431,936	417,230	589,778	702,814
Total Expenditure	2,750,182	3,040,002	3,383,817	3,476,925	3,580,014

**Charitable
Institutions—
Accommoda-
tion and
Inmates.**

The next table shows the normal bed provision and the actual number of inmates maintained in the named institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1941:—

**VICTORIA—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION,
AND INMATES, 1940-41.**

Institution.	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during the Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital	454	1,423	431·2
Children's Hospital	448	6,531	412·5
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	141	4,060	151·5
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	138	133	98·0
Eye and Ear Hospital	120	3,302	94·0
Women's Hospital	285	9,285	276·6
Caritas Christi Hospice	58	298	49·2
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	720	7,893	496·0
General Hospitals—Metropolitan	1,293	24,115	1,289·1
Country	3,482	44,486	2,126·3
Auxiliary Hospitals	320	7,172	295·9
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	260	469	251·4
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	100	234	50·4
Bethany Home, Geelong	40	78	37·4
St. Gabriel's Babies' Home	36	91	31·0
Presbyterian Babies' Home	53	78	45·0
Convalescent Homes	68	893	46·2
Greenvale Sanatorium	100	299	102·2
Heatherton Sanatorium	124	326	119·7
Gresswell Sanatorium	144	393	135·0
Mental Hospitals	6,587	8,690	6,469·0
Benevolent Homes	2,738	4,829	2,380·0
Orphanages	3,759	5,195	3,469·4
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	291	312	236·3
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,167	2,228	992·0
Inebriates' Institutions	63	86	42·1

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 56 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 70 in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 113 in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 8 in Bethany Home, Geelong, and 644 infants in the Female Refuges during the year.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of Hospitals and Charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928 and proclaimed on 18th December, 1929; important amendments were passed in 1936 and 1939.

The Charities Board of Victoria, which was constituted under the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1922, commenced to function in 1923. A summary of the constitution and principal duties of the Charities Board was published in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 263.

The Hospitals and Charities Fund is established at the Treasury and into it are paid :—

- (1) Monies appropriated by Parliament (now fixed under the *Hospitals and Charities (Fund) Act* 1939 at £440,000).
- (2) Five per cent. of the money invested in the Totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race where the races are held on courses within the radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and 2½ per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria. (*Totalizator Act* 1930 as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934.)

Since the date of the operation of the Act the sum of £1,656,337 has been paid. The total amount available for distribution from the Hospitals and Charities Fund for 1941-42, including Totalizator Receipts, was £657,507. Loans and grants amounting to £172,454 were made to institutions from Government Funds during 1941-42 for building purposes.

In making recommendations to the Minister as to what sums of money from Hospitals and Charities Fund should be paid to each subsidized institution or benevolent society in any financial year, the following matters are taken into consideration in each case :—

- (a) The financial position of such institution or benevolent society and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the financial year other than that from the Fund.
- (b) The probable net receipts and expenditure for the financial year.
- (c) The actual number of persons relieved during the preceding financial year.
- (d) The average number of beds (if any) occupied during the preceding financial year and the average cost per bed.
- (e) The average length of stay of each in-patient during the preceding financial year.
- (f) The general conditions and management.
- (g) Any exceptional circumstances with regard to the geographical position.
- (h) Such other matters as are prescribed or as the Board thinks fit.

Regulations were framed in 1929 covering the provision of accommodation for intermediate and private patients in public hospitals. During the year 1941-42, 45 of the 50 hospitals outside the metropolis admitted paying patients in accordance with these Regulations. In the metropolis six hospitals are now admitting intermediate and/or private patients. The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital was first to take advantage of the Regulations and a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital," was opened in 1931. The Alfred Hospital followed in 1933, when "Hamilton Russell House" was opened, and, at St. Vincent's Hospital, one floor of a section of the building was set aside for this purpose and patients admitted in 1934. In 1939, at the Austin Hospital for Chronic Diseases, an intermediate section, "Heidelberg House," was opened. The Williamstown, Footscray and District General Hospital and the Dandenong District Hospital (opened in April, 1942,) also admit intermediate and private patients.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. The social services rendered by each of these hospitals is briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Royal Melbourne Hospital. The origin of this institution belongs to the earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in 1910. During the year 1934 Their Majesties the King and Queen bestowed their patronage on this Hospital.

This institution has always been the most important of the general hospitals of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. In the year 1941-42 the number of in-patients treated was 8,050, the daily average number being 379, which was 1 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year, 47,233 persons were treated in the out-patients' and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 206,244.

In 1941-42 the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £165,947, the principal items of receipts being:—Government grant for maintenance, £71,569; municipal grants, £2,081; annual subscriptions, £5,740; donations, £4,229; bequests, £21,693; Hospital Sunday collections, £3,694; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation, £2,499, visitors' fees, £4,227, payments and contributions by in-door patients, £21,215; out-patients' fees, £15,724; interest, £10,970; and £2,306 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure from Maintenance Account was £165,947.

The hospital, which is a training school for nurses, requires a minimum nursing staff of 270. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to medical science.

Since the outbreak of the war both the hospital and the institute have also given valuable co-operation to the medical authorities of the Forces.

The new Hospital which, as a result of the provisions of the Royal Melbourne Hospital Acts of 1935 and 1938, was built on 11 acres of land at Parkville, adjacent to the University of Melbourne, has been used for National purposes since March, 1942.

When used later as a Public Hospital it will provide accommodation of 532 beds, will be able to treat up to 1,200 out-patients per day, and will include the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine. As a teaching centre, it will have five teaching schools—Medical, Nursing, Dietetic, Almoner and Massage.

Other features of the new hospital include the following:—A nurses' home to accommodate 406; a lecture room and demonstration room for students and nurses; nine clinics—medical, surgical and specialists; twelve operating theatres, including two for out-patients, one casualty, one X-ray and one radium; special accommodation and facilities necessary for medical students.

To relieve the pressure on the general hospitals in the City of Melbourne, the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. In eight wards there are 200 beds. During the year 1941-42 the number of patients treated was 3,401, the daily average number being 181. The total expenditure for the year was £24,728.

This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of the hospital is 14 acres. On the 22nd May, 1933, Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. As the majority of the buildings of the Hospital were some seventy years old, the Board of Management, in 1936, decided on a re-building scheme, the first section of which was completed early in 1940.

The building, which is of basement, ground floor and eight stories, comprises X-ray, Deep-therapy, Pathology, and Physio-therapy Departments, Students' Quarters, Operating Theatres, Neuro-Surgical Unit, consisting of theatre and wards, and Gynaecological Unit, which also has its own wards. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and

**Alfred
Hospital.**

is also a training school for nurses. The following particulars relate to the public section only:—On 30th June, 1942, there were 401 beds and cots in the institution. The total number of in-patients during the year 1941–42 was 6,781, and in the out-patients and casualty departments 31,165 persons were treated. The number of attendances of patients in these departments was 171,799. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1941–42 amounted to £127,496. The principal items of receipts were:—Government Grants, £61,068; municipal grants, £1,754; private contributions, £3,620; special donations and bequests, £10,342; Hospital Sunday collections, £2,196; Lord Mayor's Fund, £2,986; in-door patients' fees, £16,160; out-door patients' fees, £9,491; general clinic fees, £2,817; visitors' contributions, £3,733; proceeds of entertainments, £1,067; transfer from Hamilton Russell House, £800; sales refunds, &c. £4,255; interest from investments, £2,168; auxiliary efforts, £3,938; and miscellaneous receipts, £1,093. The total expenditure on maintenance was £127,999.

The history of the foundation and later development of this institution was published in the *Year-Book*, 1937–38, page 256.

The foundation stone of the new building was laid in October, 1928. On the 8th December, 1934, the New Wing of the hospital was opened. This addition, which created a heavy financial burden, increased the normal accommodation from 120 to 245 beds and provided 60 beds for Intermediate patients.

In September, 1937, two stories were added to the Nurses' Home at a cost of £22,600. Loan money for this was provided by the Government, interest being at 4 per cent.

In June, 1938, the new Pathological building was opened, the cost being £29,308.

The planned erection of the New Casualty Ward and the extensions to the Out-Patients Department, have not been commenced because of the present crisis. Plans and quantities have been approved and immediately permission to build is received the construction of these buildings will be commenced.

During the year a First Aid Post was established and arrangements for an emergency were carried out. This has involved a large amount of constructional work such as strengthening foundations and bricking up of windows, together with the creation of auxiliary units for water supply, lighting, and heating. The Medical Staff has been organized to cope with an emergency and members of the general staff have been trained as A.R.P. Wardens and auxiliary fire fighters.

During the year 1941–42 the number of in-patients treated was 4,320, and of out-patients and casualties 38,039. In 1941–42 the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £84,021 6s. 4d.

and the total expenditure on maintenance to £89,517 2s., of which A.R.P. and Emergency Expenditure amounted to £6,430 2s. 7d. as at 30th June, 1942.

The genesis of this institution was a meeting convened **Prince Henry's on 13th October, 1869,** when it was resolved to **Hospital.** establish a dispensary for the treatment of sick and afflicted persons. The dispensary was subsequently opened in Collins-street. In 1876 it was decided to close the dispensary, remove to more commodious premises in Spring-street, which were previously used as a hospital for sick children, and open a hospital for the treatment of both In and Out-Patients.

In course of time the accommodation proved insufficient and a site was selected on which to build an up-to-date hospital. The site chosen was that on which the hospital now stands. The North Wing and Administrative Quarters were first built, the foundation stone being laid by the Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, on the 29th July, 1882.

The Operating Theatre and Casualty Room were added in 1904. The Children's Wards and the Nurses' Home were built and opened for occupation in 1910. The next additions were the erection of the Edward Wilson Casualty Ward, new Out-Patients' and Casualty Departments and the extension of No. 1 Male Medical Ward. These buildings were opened in 1925.

To commemorate the visit to Melbourne for the Centenary Celebrations in 1934 of His Royal Highness, Prince Henry, the name of the Institute was changed from the Homœopathic to Prince Henry's Hospital.

The new central block of the hospital was completed in 1939 and a Government grant of £130,000 will enable the Board of Management to proceed with the building of the Nurses' Home and the South Wing.

In the first year of its existence the hospital treated 55 In-patients and 1,193 Out-patients. During 1941-42, 3,438 In-patients were treated and 65,439 Out-patients' visits recorded. The number of persons recorded as having received the benefits of the Institution since its first opening is 1,191,423.

The total receipts during 1941-42 on account of Maintenance Fund amounted to £58,544 and the expenditure to £68,014.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The principal special hospitals in the State are the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, the Children's Hospital, the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the Women's Hospital. Details of the activities of each of these hospitals are set out hereunder.

**Austin Hospital
for Cancer and
Chronic
Diseases.**

The history of the foundation of this hospital in 1881 and of its later development was published in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 257.

From a small institution containing 66 beds it has expanded into a modern hospital and now accommodates 524 patients. Attached to the cancer division is the deep X-ray and radium departments for the treatment of the 144 patients in this section of the hospital.

The Hospital was a part-time training school for nurses for many years, but in 1938 it was advanced to the status of a full-time training school.

Opened on the 1st May, 1939, "Heidelberg House" provides an intermediate hospital service for patients able to pay moderate fees. Approached by a separate entrance, it is situated in the grounds of the Austin Hospital and is entirely detached from the public hospital. Containing four floors the building accommodates sixty-nine patients and is the first hospital building in Victoria to be air-conditioned throughout. Both general medical and surgical cases and cases of the chronic type are accepted for treatment.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 1,436 patients were treated in the public section and 1,438 in the intermediate.

Of the total expenditure for the year 1941-42 (£82,994), £2,873 was for buildings and £80,121 for maintenance. The revenue for the same period was £74,020.

Children's Hospital. The history of the foundation of this hospital in 1870 and of its later development was published in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 258. It now ranks amongst the largest Children's Hospitals in the British Empire, with accommodation of 440 beds.

For children's diseases the hospital is an important teaching and research centre where medical students from Melbourne University are required to devote one term.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, the number of patients admitted to the hospital was 5,622, which, with 420 patients in the hospital at 1st July, 1941, made a total of 6,042 patients.

In addition to its in-patient activities, the hospital treated 16,767 separate children as out-patients during the year 1941-42, involving 70,986 attendances.

The cost of maintenance during the same period was £93,679 which, with £851 expended on building, gave a total expenditure of £94,530. The total revenue during the year was £120,747.

Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital. This institution dates from 1904 when the first patient was admitted. Its early history and later development is recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 259.

In 1930-31, diphtheria and scarlet fever both became more prevalent and the accommodation was not equal to the demand. The Board obtained approval for the provision of extra wards, additions to the nurses' home and other services, bringing the nominal number of beds to 550, but with additional balcony accommodation.

Transport of patients to the hospital is provided by motor ambulances, the area served extending as far as Werribee, Ferntree Gully, Whittlesea, and Mornington.

The greatest number of patients in hospital on any one day was 745, during the epidemic of diphtheria in 1936.

The patients treated, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1942, numbered 4,701, and the maximum number of occupied beds in any one day 630.

For the same period receipts amounted to £96,112, and expenditure to £94,840.

The hospital is now an approved Training School for Nurses in association with other major hospitals, and has a fully-equipped Preliminary Training School, through which all probationer nurses pass before taking up ward duty.

A dietary department was established during year 1939-1940.

The history and later development of this hospital, which was founded in 1856, is recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 260.

A service block costing £110,000 was officially opened by Her Excellency Lady Gowrie in November, 1937. A Pathological block, the tender price of which was £42,000, was opened by Lord Huntingfield in 1939.

In 1941 a new maternity wing, costing £60,000 and accommodating 69 patients was opened by Lady Dugan.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, the daily average number of in-patients was 252, whilst out-patients numbered 8,999 with 29,774 attendances.

Since its foundation, there have been 126,602 births in the hospital, and out-patients' attendances have numbered 720,013.

In 1941-42 the total receipts and expenditure amounted to £110,517 and £106,400 respectively.

Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

With the definite object of obtaining improved results in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, a State Director of Tuberculosis was appointed in 1927. Since this appointment, a new feature in the control and cure of the disease has been the establishment of tuberculosis bureaux in the metropolis and in the provincial centres of the State. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted to the Sanatoria. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay therein, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous members of the population.

At Greenvale, construction of a new Sanatorium for women, a new administration block and 4 wards each containing 24 beds has been completed.

A Government grant of £5,000 was made for a new building at Royal Park Benevolent Home for the reception of 19 indigent male patients. This building is named the Dunstan Chalet, and has been in use since 1939-40.

An anonymous donor presented a cheque for £3,500 to the Committee of Royal Park Benevolent Home (now known as Mount Royal) and the Committee agreed to erect a chalet, much on the lines of the above chalet for men, to accommodate twelve indigent female patients. The Government undertook to furnish and equip the chalet and maintain the patients, and the Public Works Department supervised the planning and building.

The following table shows the accommodation of, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths of males and females in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1942 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—
ACCOMMODATION, ETC., 1941-42.

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale ..	..	148	..	176	..	149	..	22
Austin ..	89	49	171	76	85	29	96	33
Heatherton ..	..	124	..	202	..	169	..	34
Royal Park ..	19	12	15	..	10	..	4	..
Gresswell ..	168	..	262	..	231	..	15	..
Bendigo Chalet ..	14	14	27	21	18	11	10	7
Ballarat Chalet ..	6	6	15	9	13	6	4	6
Total ..	296	353	490	484	357	364	129	102

Close co-operation with the Army Authorities has resulted in the prevention of known cases of lung tuberculosis being admitted to the services. The splendid pioneer work of the Army Authorities in submitting recruits to Miniature Radiography has resulted in about 1 in 200 being rejected for tuberculosis. A number of these cases naturally required treatment and has thus thrown a great strain on the existing accommodation for males. Two new wards, each of 24 beds, have been erected at Gresswell Sanatorium to partially meet these new demands.

If Miniature Radiography is applied to the Civil Population on an extensive scale it will involve considerable increase in existing Sanatoria accommodation. A new sanatorium for males, with accommodation for 200 beds, will be required in the near future.

Sanatorium beds available in Victoria in 1927 numbered 413. The number of beds during 1941-42 was 649 ; and in 1943 it is expected that 729 beds will be available with additional buildings at Gresswell, Greenvale, and Mount Royal. This will give an increase of 316 since 1927.

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work. Work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 15,581 in 1938-39, 17,203 in 1939-40, 17,478 in 1940-41, and 21,550 in 1941-42. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. In recent years doctors in private practice have sent to the Bureaux an increasing number of patients for examination and report. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 12,557 domiciliary visits to tuberculosis patients were made by the 10 nurses attached to the various Bureaux.

The following table illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1942 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES, 1941-42.

Type of Service.	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying	2,520	2,194	258	166	302	266
Re-attendances	7,458	9,751	214	330	1,287	1,410
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions ..	593	444	29	31	78	54
Contacts—						
New—Examined	880	1,066	24	45	111	170
Old—Re-examined	2,983	3,659	5	31	373	392
Found Tuberculosis	37	57	1	1	5	4
Infecting Cases	385		64		295	
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Nurses	4,197	4,741	220	266	..	..
„ Nurses (Bendigo-Ballarat) ..	..	..	..	..	1,182	1,096
„ Nurses (Geelong) .. ..	..	..	..	..	855	
X-Ray Screen Examinations—						
Films	3,328	3,293	227	264	455	452
Screens	1,537	1,926	..	..	..	4
Pneumothorax Refills	325	815	..	9	68	112

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended on 30th June in each of the sixteen years, 1927 to 1942, was as follows:—

**VICTORIA—ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS AT
TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX, 1927 TO 1942.**

Year.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
1927 ..	596	..	..	..	..	596
1928 ..	1,115	..	..	..	..	1,115
1929 ..	3,309	..	..	..	..	3,309
1930 ..	6,088	177	..	..	..	6,265
1931 ..	8,212	316	512	..	..	9,040
1932 ..	9,235	285	543	164	..	10,227
1933 ..	9,527	370	838	944	..	11,679
1934 ..	10,370	365	939	1,028	..	12,702
1935 ..	10,836	474	1,204	926	439	13,879
1936 ..	12,319	431	1,184	731	654	15,319
1937 ..	13,765	501	1,064	959	735	17,024
1938 ..	13,565	571	1,147	1,312	714	17,309
1939 ..	15,581	748	904	1,576	759	19,568
1940 ..	17,203	737	1,029	1,415	693	21,077
1941 ..	17,478	418	1,431	1,332	626	21,285
1942 ..	21,550	600	1,417	1,236	583	25,386

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1941 and 1942.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31st DECEMBER,
1941 AND 1942.**

Location.	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (—).
	1941.	1942.	
In State Hospitals	6,373	6,344	— 29
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	734	660	— 74
Boarded Out	233	252	+ 19
In licensed Private Mental Homes ..	48	45	— 3
On Trial Leave from licensed Private Mental Homes	11	14	+ 3
Total Number of Certified Insane ..	7,399	7,315	— 84
In Receiving Institutions	112	113	+ 1
Total	7,511	7,428	— 83
Voluntary Boarders	207	217	+ 10
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	223	227	+ 4

There was a decrease in the year 1942, compared with 1941 in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1942, proportionately to the population, was 1 in 269. At 31st December, 1942, there were 227 military mental cases known to the Department and 217 voluntary boarders in various institutions.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1938 to 1942 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1938 ..	379	389	768	52	63	115	883
1939 ..	407	431	838	79	89	138	1,006
1940 ..	409	393	802	37	59	96	898
1941 ..	346	431	777	41	73	114	891
1942 ..	393	383	776	32	34	66	842

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1938 to 1942 are given below:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1938 ..	190	241	431	209	200	409	840
1939 ..	232	302	534	256	246	502	1,036
1940 ..	216	244	460	191	182	373	833
1941 ..	174	195	389	216	218	434	823
1942 ..	180	207	387	263	262	525	912

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

This Department is responsible for the supervision of
 (a) children committed as wards of the Children's Welfare Department pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act, and (b) those committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools under the provisions of Part II., Division 2, Crimes Act (Juvenile Offenders).

Wards of
Children's
Welfare
Department
and
Department for
Reformatory
Schools.

Wards of the Children's Welfare Department. In the main these represent children who have been committed through the Children's Courts under one or other of the several definitions of a "neglected child" (section 18), children committed to the Department on the application of relatives, &c., on the grounds that they are without means of support (section 24), and children who *ipso facto* become wards on default in payment by their parents under the Infant Life Protection provisions of the Act (section 103).

According to the circumstances existing at the time of committal, the children are boarded out for payment in private foster homes or with relatives, or are placed in institutions. Only one institution is governmentally controlled, viz., the Department's Receiving Depot at Royal Park, which is used as a clearing house. The remaining institutions are conducted by the various religious denominations or private charitable committees, and a capitation fee is paid for wards maintained therein.

With children in private foster homes or with relatives, boarding out payments do not continue beyond school leaving age (14 years). The children are then placed "on probation" (i.e., without cost) with their foster parents or relatives, or are placed in employment in service situations. Children in institutions are in due course either returned to their relatives or friends "on probation," transferred to private foster homes, or placed in employment in service situations.

The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Children's Welfare Department at the end of each of the five years, 1937-1941.

Year.	Boarded Out in Foster Homes.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	At Royal Park Depot.	In Other Institutions.	Total.
1937 ..	2,131	1,252	351	179	1,602	5,515
1938 ..	1,916	1,404	342	261	1,640	5,563
1939 ..	1,848	1,208	351	275	1,770	5,452
1940 ..	1,668	1,397	249	251	1,780	5,345
1941 ..	1,424	1,314	251	228	1,715	4,932

Wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools. Boys committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools are transferred for training as early as possible to the private reformatory school appropriate to their religion. They then come under the legal guardianship of the superintendent of the school, who in due course may return them to their friends or relatives (who are required to enter into a good behaviour bond) or place them at service

or in other employment. The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools at the end of five years 1937-1941 :—

Year	At Royal Park Reformatory School.	In Other Reformatory Schools.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	Total.
1937 ..	4	95	60	27	186
1938 ..	5	105	74	14	198
1939 ..	3	66	73	15	157
1940 ..	1	54	47	9	111
1941 ..	3	43	32	3	81

Children Maintained by Institutions and Private Persons. Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act 1928* provides for the approval by the Governor in Council of private persons and institutions prepared to maintain gratuitously children who may be deemed by any Court or Children's Court to be "neglected" under section 18 of the Act (section 61). Authority is given to any Court or Children's Court to commit such children to private persons and institutions so approved (section 63). Power is also given to a father or mother being the guardian of any child to transfer guardianship to private persons or institutions so approved (section 67). The number of children so held at 31st December, 1941, was :—

Court committals	65
Transfer of guardianship	89
Total	154

Infant Life Protection. Part II. of the *Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection)* provides that no person shall for payment or reward retain or receive into her care or charge in any home any infant under the age of five years for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infant apart from its parents for more than three consecutive days or for the purpose of adopting such infant unless such person and such home is registered by the Department (section 95). Exemptions from the operation of this section in the case of a relative or for other special reasons may be granted by the Minister (section 107). Payments are to be made through the Secretary and in no other way (section 103). If payments fall into arrears for four

weeks the child *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Children's Welfare Department (section 103). The following is a statement of the operations of this part for the year ended 31st December, 1941.

Children already placed at 1st January, 1941	..	216	
Children placed during 1941	.. ..	329	545

Discharged from operations of Part II. during 1941—

Custody resumed by parents	.. ..	202	
Made wards through arrears	.. ..	61	
Deaths	.. ..	2	
Attained five years of age	.. ..	23	
Adopted	.. ..	30	
		—	318

Under supervision at 31st December, 1941	..	227	545
--	----	-----	-----

Part III. of the *Maintenance Act* 1928 enables a mother whose child is without sufficient means of support, and who is unable to provide or to obtain by any available legal proceedings sufficient means of support for such child, to apply in the prescribed form to the Secretary of the Children's Welfare Department for assistance for or towards the maintenance thereof. "Child" means any person (whether born in lawful wedlock or not) under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory.

The following statement shows the number of children in respect of whom assistance under the Maintenance Act was being afforded at the 31st December, in the years 1938 to 1941 and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year, together with the average payments per child per week :—

Year.	Number of Children Assisted.	Total Amount of Assistance Payments.	Average Payment per Child per Week.
		£	s. d.
1938	8,118	162,321	7 11
1939	7,905	169,062	8 2
1940	6,933	164,152	8 4
1941	5,680	144,872	8 8

As a result of a report by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by Parliament to inquire into and report on the establishment in Victoria of a scheme to provide for the payment of Widows' Pensions, the *Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act* 1937 came into operation on the 4th March, 1938.

This Act, which is administered by the Children's Welfare Department under the direction of the Minister, provides for the granting of a pension to any widow mother who is receiving or is eligible to receive assistance from the Children's Welfare Department in respect of her child.

Application is made to the Secretary on the prescribed form, and the Minister, after due investigation has been made similar to that in the case of an application for assistance in respect of a child, either grants or refuses the application.

The Act fixes the rate of pension at not less than 6s. per week, and not more than 10s. per week.

The following statement shows the operations of this Act since its inception :—

Year.	Applications Approved.	Applications in Force at 31st December.	Total Amount of Allowances Paid.	Average Weekly Allowance.
			£	s. d.
1938 ..	930	918	13,121	8 10
1939 ..	238	965	21,381	9 0
1940 ..	129	934	23,183	9 1
1941 ..	178	827	21,171	9 2

NOTE.—*The Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act 1937* has been practically superseded by the *Commonwealth Widows Pensions Act*, No. 19 of 1942, see page 266.

Financial
Statement
Children's
Welfare
Department.

The following statement shows the financial operations of the Department for the year ended 31st December, 1941.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Children's Welfare Department—			
Boarded-out children	69,530	14	10
Royal Park Depot	11,025	7	6
Abbotsford Industrial School	1,219	16	1
Fairhaven	189	0	2
Department for Reformatory Schools	1,591	0	1
Maintenance Act—			
Children	144,872	14	1
Widows	21,171	8	1
General Maintenance Items—			
(Medical attention, School requisites, &c.)	7,503	15	1
Administration	35,375	18	4
Gross Expenditure	292,479	14	3

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Collections from parents	12,793	14	5
Other receipts	210	0	11
	13,003	15	4
Net Expenditure	279,475	18	11

The following statement shows the Net Expenditure of the Department during the ten years 1932-1941.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1932	..	..	332,886	1937	..	..	272,788
1933	..	..	286,254	1938	..	..	297,011*
1934	..	..	251,587	1939	..	..	310,048*
1935	..	..	251,614	1940	..	..	302,424*
1936	..	..	262,792	1941	..	..	297,476

* The *Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act* 1937 came into operation on 4th March, 1938.

INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.

Infant Welfare. With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £112 10s. per annum, providing the minimum salary paid to the nurse is £208 per annum for full-time and proportionately for each nurse employed part-time. If the salary is lower than this rate only half the nurse's salary is subsidized. On 30th June, 1942, there were 127 municipalities maintaining 233 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 83 centres, and 98 in the country were supporting 150 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 66,187, compared with 60,906 in 1941. Their attendances numbered 654,798 in 1942 and 597,982 in 1941, and the nurses made 75,279 and 76,980 visits in 1942 and 1941 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 123, but, including Infant Welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 161.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1937-38 to 1941-42:—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

—	1917-18.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Nurses in centres ..	1	106	114	118	123	123
Home Visits ..	1,407	89,821	73,490	75,271	76,980	75,279
Total Individual Children ..	913	43,736	51,316	56,809	60,906	66,187
Total Attendances ..	4,116	361,187*	520,819	560,321	597,982	654,798

* Owing to outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) activities of centres were curtailed.

There are nine Infant Welfare and Mothercraft training schools for nurses. Of these schools four train Infant Welfare and Mothercraft nurses, and five train Mothercraft nurses only. These schools are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies and are as follow :—

Foundling Hospital, Beaconsfield	Upper	} Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses
Presbyterian Babies' Home	..	
Victorian Baby Health Centres	..	
Association Training School	..	
Tweddle Baby Hospital	..	} Training Mothercraft Nurses
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	..	
Methodist Babies' Home	..	
Bethany Babies' Home	..	
St. Gabriel's Church of England Babies' Home	..	
Grey Sisters' Mothercraft Home, Barton Street, Surrey Hills		

There were 784 Infant Welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1942, and 816 Mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven creches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The original charge of 3d. to 4d. per day, varying with different creches, remains the same for soldiers' children, but, in cases where the father and mother are earning good wages, a higher charge is made. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended 30th June, 1942, were 76,113.

Bush Nursing. There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 30th June, 1942, the centres numbered 77, inclusive of 62 bush nursing hospitals. The bush nurses numbered 200 on permanent staff and 15 on relieving staff, the majority of whom held infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the bush nursing centres for the year ended 30th June, 1942, are shown below :—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES, 1941-42.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Grants—		Salaries—	
Government	515	Nurses, paid to Central Council	25,826
Municipalities	932	Other	15,289
Central Council	506	Provisions, Fuel and Lighting	
Donations	6,091	Surgery and Medicine ..	20,368
Proceeds from Entertainments	2,552	Repairs and Maintenance ..	5,164
Nursing Fees	57,433	Printing, Stationery ..	1,543
Members' Fees	16,786	Insurance, Rent, and Bank Charges	3,811
Interest and Rent ..	378	Other Maintenance Costs ..	3,820
Proceeds from Sale of Medicine	672	Loans and Interest Repayments	1,532
Loans—		Land and New Buildings ..	1,649
From Central Council ..	—	New Equipment	2,264
From other Sources ..	78		
Miscellaneous	738		
Total Receipts	86,681	Total Expenditure	81,266
Cash in hand or in Bank at 1st July, 1941	6,910	Bank Overdraft at 1st July, 1941	12,692
Bank Overdraft at 30th June, 1942	11,002	Cash in hand or in Bank, 30th June, 1942	10,635

Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1942, amounted to £50,780.

NOTE.—The above statement excludes Central Council receipts (£2,544) and expenditure (£1,820).

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the latter fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £1,322,792 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £209,010.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1931-32 to 1941-42 were as follows:—

Year.					Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
					£	£	£
1931-32	..	..	..	..	70,606	9,500	80,106
1932-33	..	..	..	..	80,716	10,170	90,886
1933-34	..	..	..	..	93,554	8,275	101,829
1934-35	..	..	..	..	78,717	8,633	87,350
1935-36	..	..	..	..	93,045	8,551	101,596
1936-37	..	..	..	..	105,714	8,843	114,557
1937-38	..	..	..	..	78,886	9,123	88,009
1938-39	..	..	..	..	72,509	8,986	81,495
1939-40	..	..	..	..	62,240	9,205	71,445
1940-41	..	..	..	..	65,413	12,867	78,280
1941-42	..	..	..	..	71,461	14,398	85,859

St. John Ambulance Association.

The work carried on by this Association is described in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and of the injured. During the year 1941-42 24,375 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 15,448 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 107,474 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 9,782 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.

This service attended to 30,776 calls, of which 6,192 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1942; the mileage travelled was 274,059. In 12,238 cases no fee was paid. Following on the Infantile Paralysis Epidemic in 1937 "After-care Medical Treatment Clinics" were established so that patients could receive proper medical attention. To these centres the patients were transported without charge. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 5,666 transportations were made. The decentralization of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 23 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

The locations of the Country Ambulance Stations are as follow :—

Ballarat (2 cars)	Horsham	Mornington	Wangaratta
Beechworth	Kerang	Rushworth	Warragul
Benalla	Korumburra	Sale	Warrnambool
Bendigo	Kyabram	Shepparton	Yarram
Castlemaine	Maffra	Stawell	
Echuca	Mildura	Swan Hill	

Royal Humane Society.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) to provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) to restore the apparently drowned or apparently dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful in so doing; (4) to collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 79 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 41 certificates of merit, 22 bronze medals and 8 silver medals were granted. During 1941-42 income of the Society amounted to £494 and expenditure to £438.

Royal Life Saving Society.

With the object of minimizing the great loss of life from drowning, a branch of the Royal Life Saving Society was established in Melbourne in 1904. A statement of the aims of the society was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1941-42 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 4,610. The total income of the Centre for 1941-42 was £1,007, and the expenditure £883.

Society for the Protection of Animals.

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 2,874 cases were dealt with, of which 1,060 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,046 to dogs. There were 19 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in 17 of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,035, and the expenditure to £2,091.

Other Funds and Social Organisations.

Details of the National Safety Council of Australia, the Queen's Fund, the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, the Lord Mayor's 1937 Coal Mining Accident Relief Fund, and the Lord Mayor's 1939 Bush Fire Relief Fund will be found on pages 284-286 of the 1939-40 *Year-Book*.

Cost of Social Services.

Expenditure on Social Services by the Government of Victoria during each of the last five years is shown hereunder.

Amounts shown include expenditure from Revenue and Loan Funds. Interest charges—except in the case of Unemployment Relief—and the cost of pensions have been excluded from the table :—

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Social Service.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Law, Order and Public Safety ..	1,290,171	1,315,866	1,385,282	1,446,572	1,651,231
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	111,525	103,018	106,656	115,010	133,692
Education ..	3,229,925	3,278,618	3,370,147	3,335,965	3,369,433
Promotion of Public Health and Recreation ..	1,349,023	1,305,180	1,503,945	1,671,266	1,773,144
Social Amelioration (excluding Unemployment Relief) ..	834,697	541,331	661,848	647,236	371,518
Unemployment Relief* ..	3,538,301	3,374,133	3,451,372	1,829,760	897,467
Total	10,353,642	9,918,146	10,479,250	9,045,809	8,196,485

* Includes expenditure from the Winter Relief Fund, viz. :—1937-38, £2,248 ; 1938-39, £5,191 ; 1939-40, £160 ; 1940-41, nil ; 1941-42, nil ; but excludes Commonwealth Grants as follows :—1937-38, £186,230 ; 1938-39, £91,542 ; 1939-40, £38,135 ; 1940-41, £28,274 ; 1941-42, £30,095.

Further information in regard to the above items appears in pages 207 and 208 of the *Year-Book*.

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The *Child Endowment Act* 1941-1942, (Commonwealth Act No. 8 of 1941) which was assented to on 7th April, 1941, and amended by Act No. 5 of 1942, is an Act to provide for the payment of endowments, in respect of certain children, at the rate of five shillings per week for each child until he reaches the age of sixteen years.

The general administration of the Act is vested in the Director General, Department of Social Services, who is required to furnish to the Minister annually, for presentation to Parliament, a report of the administration and operation of the Act.

Endowment may be granted to any person maintaining more than one child, in respect of each child in excess of one maintained by him.

Where a person is maintaining a child born in Australia who is a child of an alien father, and is also maintaining a child under the age of sixteen years not born in Australia who is the child of such father, an endowment may be granted in respect of such child born in Australia who is maintained by him.

An endowment shall not be granted unless—

- (a) The person (not being an institution) claiming the endowment is in Australia on the date on which the claim is made, and, if not born in Australia, has, for the period of twelve months immediately preceding that date, had his usual place of residence in Australia; and
- (b) The child in respect of whom the endowment is claimed is in Australia, and, if not born in Australia, has been resident in Australia for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date on which the claim is made.

A child shall be deemed to have been born in Australia if at the date of his birth the usual place of residence of his mother was in Australia and her absence from Australia was temporary only.

An endowment may be granted to an aboriginal native of Australia unless—

- (a) He is nomadic; or
- (b) The child in respect of whom the endowment is claimed is wholly or mainly dependent upon the Commonwealth or a State for his support.

Upon the grant of an endowment it shall be paid—

- (a) To the mother of the child in respect of whom it is granted; or
- (b) In such cases as are prescribed, to such persons as are respectively prescribed.

Endowment will be paid also to an Institution approved by the Minister and maintained by the Commonwealth or State in respect of every child who is an inmate thereof, other than a child the expenses of whose maintenance are met wholly and mainly by his parents or guardian.

For Commonwealth Income Tax purposes, endowment will not be regarded as income.

Based upon the estimate that there are about 1,830,000 children under sixteen in Australia, and that of these children 1,000,000 are dependent in excess of one child in each family and therefore eligible

for endowment, the cost of the scheme, at its inception, will be about £13,000,000 per annum. (At 26th July, 1943, the number of endowed children was 908,431.)

A tax on pay-rolls will, it is anticipated, produce £9,000,000 per annum; the abolition of the income tax deductions for each child after the first, £2,000,000; and the balance of £2,000,000 will be financed from general revenue.

Provision for the tax on pay-rolls is made by the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941 (No. 2 of 1941), as amended by the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1942 (No. 48 of 1942), and by the *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1941 (No. 3 of 1941). The latter Act imposes a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum "on all wages paid or payable by any employer in respect of any period of time occurring after the 30th day of June, 1941," and provides that the tax "shall be paid by the employer who pays or is liable to pay the wages." The general administration of the former Act is placed in the hands of a Commissioner of Taxation, who is required to furnish annually a report to Parliament on the working of the Act.

Every employer who pays or is liable to pay wages in excess of £20 per week is required to make application to the Commissioner for registration as an employer. He is also required to make a monthly return of all wages paid or payable by him.

The number of endowments in force in Victoria at 19th October, 1942, was 124,786, representing 219,169 endowable children.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal
Invalid and
Old-age
Pensions Act.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts. The commencing age for old-age pensioners is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work), and 60 years in the case of women. The maximum rate of pension payable at 30th June, 1942, was £65 per annum, or 25s. per week.

Pensioners,
1931-32 to
1941-42.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1942, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 33,071; women, 54,719; total, 87,790. Invalid pensioners—men, 5,646; women, 6,904; total, 12,550.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1942, are shown in the following statement:—

**VICTORIA—OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS,
1932-33 TO 1941-42.**

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
				£
1932-33	49,449	20,191	69,640	3,059,773
1933-34	57,253	15,193	72,446	3,053,247
1934-35	58,059	17,253	75,312	3,213,895
1935-36	60,548	17,741	78,289	3,463,701
1936-37	62,755	18,282	81,037	3,750,068
1937-38	65,203	18,817	84,020	4,218,918
1938-39	67,896	19,471	87,367	4,307,432
1939-40	76,081	12,739	88,820	4,413,702
1940-41	76,371	12,447	88,818	4,588,266
1941-42	75,240	12,550	87,790	5,037,118

* Includes payment of pensions to eligible inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. On 30th June, 1941, there were respectively 1,615 and 630 such pensions in force. The weekly rate of pension paid was 4s. from 8th October, 1925; 5s. 6d. from 4th October, 1928; 5s. from 23rd July, 1931; 3s. 9d. from 13th October, 1932; 5s. from 26th October, 1933; 5s. 6d. from 24th September, 1936; 6s. from 9th September, 1937; 6s. 6d. from 26th December, 1940; 6s. 9d. from 3rd April, 1941; 7s. 9d. from 11th December, 1941; 8s. from 2nd April, 1942; 8s. 6d. from 9th July, 1942; and 8s. 9d. from 1st October, 1942.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of each child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912.

The Commonwealth Financial Emergency Acts of 1931 and 1932 reduced the rate of payment and imposed income restrictions. Rates of payment and income restrictions were modified by the Commonwealth Financial Relief Act of 1934 and 1936, and by the *Maternity Allowance Act* (No. 44 of 1937). The latter Act increased—

- (a) the income limit to £247 per annum where there is no previous surviving issue under fourteen years of age, the additional allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each previous surviving child being retained up to a maximum of £338 per annum;

- (b) the allowance to £7 10s. in cases where there are three or more previous surviving children under fourteen years of age, £5 where there are two previous children, and £4 10s. for the first child.

The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1942, was 869,214, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £4,278,122.

For the year ended 30th June, 1942, the number of claims granted was 16,120, and the amount paid in allowances was £86,392.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The Commonwealth *Widows Pensions Act*, No. 19 of 1942, came into operation on 5th June, 1942, on which date it received the Royal Assent.

The Act provides for three classes of widows:—

- (a) Widows of any age who are maintaining at least one child under the age of sixteen years—maximum allowance £78 per annum, subject to "Means" test. In addition to excluding personal property, including the house in which she resides and furniture, the widow is allowed the ownership of £1,000 without seriously affecting the maximum rate of pension.
- (b) Widows over fifty years of age without dependent children—maximum allowance £65 per annum subject to "Means" test applied for old-age and invalid pensions.
- (c) Widows under fifty years of age without dependent children who find themselves in indigent circumstances upon the death of their husbands may be paid an allowance at the rate of twenty-five shillings a week for a period not longer than 26 weeks after the death of the widow's husband or *de facto* husband.

REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors, and nurses who served in the war of 1914-18. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the

Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have since been altered.

On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The History of war pension legislation from 1914 to 1938 is recorded in the *Year-Book*, 1937-38, page 279 *et seq.*

To meet the position arising out of Australia's participation in the present war against Germany, and later, Japan, further amending legislation was passed in 1940, 1941 and 1942. In broad principle the pension provisions are the same as those applying to the war of 1914, except that the legislation does not so far provide for extension of the service pension scheme to members engaged in this war. Of course, different time limits in respect of eligibility were necessary. A wife (or widow) is eligible if married to the member before or during the member's service, or within seven years after his discharge from the Forces, and any child of such a marriage is eligible.

**Service
Pensions.**

Eligibility for service pensions may be established on the following grounds—

- (a) Sixty years of age or more, provided the applicant served in a theatre of war, but eligibility on this ground limits payment of service pension to the ex-soldier; his wife or children are not eligible. A former nurse is eligible for consideration provided she embarked for service abroad and has reached the age of 55 years.
- (b) Permanently unemployable, provided the applicant served in a theatre of war. Under this class pensions may be paid to the ex-soldier, his wife and his children—up to four in number.
- (c) Pulmonary tuberculosis, whether the applicant served in a theatre of war or not. Under this class pensions are also payable to the wife and children—up to four in number.

Only those applicants who qualify under class (c) are entitled to receive both service pension and invalid pension at the same time.

The maximum rate of service pension for a member of the Forces coincides with the maximum rate of invalid or old-age pension determined from time to time under the *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act*. The rate at 30th June, 1942, was 48s. per fortnight. The rate for the wife of a member is 36s. per fortnight, and the rate for children is 5s. per fortnight for each child under sixteen years of age, up to four in number.

The actual rate payable in any case is determined after taking into consideration all other income and property received or owned by the pensioner in question, and no service pension can be paid in any case where such other income and property has an assessable value of a certain amount, variable according to the cost of living. At 30th June, 1942, the amount was £94 18s. per annum in the case of a single man, and £189 16s. in the case of a member and his wife.

If the income from all other sources is less than the annual amounts above shown, then service pension becomes payable at such rate as will, with that other income, bring the total income of the pensioner (including service pension) up to the allowed maximum, provided, of course, that the pensions cannot exceed the maximum rate specified for the particular case.

The service pension scheme applies in respect of members engaged in the 1914 war, and the South African war of 1899-1902. The question of extending the scheme to members of the present war is under consideration; meanwhile tentative approval has been given by the Government to grant pension to or in respect of such members coming within the conditions of class referred to above.

**Current
Work of
Department.**

The following statistics for the year 1941-42 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in the State of Victoria:—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1942—

Members of the Forces	25,375
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces..	8,493
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	38,435
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions)	£2,255,233

Service Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1942—

Members of the Forces	3,034
Dependants of deceased member pensioners	383
Dependants of member pensioners	1,079
Expenditure for year (paid in service pensions)..	£140,916

Medical Treatment—

Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1942, in Repatriation Institutions—

General Hospitals	467
Sanatoria	69
Anzac Hostels	17
Mental Hospitals	172

(Some few patients are being treated in own homes.)

Attendances of Out-patients during 1941-42 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 164 in rural areas)	52,389
Expenditure on treatment, &c.—	
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions ..	£148,571
Maintenance of patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals) ..	£22,798
Sustenance during medical treatment ..	£11,815
Conducting Repatriation Artificial Limb Factory ..	£13,904
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	£28,920
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—	
Number of children at school and in training ..	1,171
Expenditure for year 1941-42	£26,752

CREMATION.

Cremation in Victoria is governed by the *Cemeteries Act* 1928 and the rules and regulations of cemetery trustees as approved by the Governor in Council.

The Cremation Society of Victoria was established in 1892, but it was not until 1905 that a Crematorium of very simple type was erected at the Springvale Necropolis. From its opening in 1905 to its closing in 1926 there were only 176 cremations.

When the New Melbourne General Cemetery at Fawkner was designed in 1906, provision was made on the drawings for the erection of a modern crematorium. However, owing to lack of funds, it was not until 1926 that the managers were in a position to consider the erection of a suitable building. Plans were then adopted for a building incorporating the most up-to-date requirements at a cost of £7,000. The building was designed on a most comprehensive scale to permit of future expansion. Additions to the original structure were found necessary within seven years of its opening. The crematorium now consists of two chapels with three reducing chambers and other auxiliary rooms. In 1934, as an everlasting memorial to the cremated, a Garden of Remembrance was constructed. The Garden is surrounded by a columbarium wall with niches for the preservation of caskets containing ashes.

The experience at Fawkner Crematorium was in marked contrast to that at Springvale. As mentioned above, during the 21 years 1905-1926, there were only 176 disposals by cremation at Springvale, whereas, at Fawkner, during the nine years 1927-1935, there were 2,293 cremations.

The changing habits of the people in respect of the disposal of the dead, as shown by the experience above, induced the Trustees at Springvale to erect a building more suitable for this class of funeral. This building was opened in 1936, all the latest ideas being incorporated and machinery installed to provide a modern building to meet public requirements. Within six years it was found necessary to extend the building by adding extra rooms and equipment. In addition, facilities for the disposal of ashes at memorials were made available in ideal surroundings, including a Court of Remembrance, Rose Gardens and niches.

The figures in the following table have been supplied by the authorities of the two crematoria concerned:—

CREMATION IN VICTORIA.

Year.	Cremations at Fawkner.	Cremations at Springvale.	Total Cremations.	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Crema- tions to Deaths.
1927	32	..	32	16,773	·19
1928	84	..	84	17,708	·47
1929	151	..	151	16,717	·90
1930	162	..	162	15,959	1·02
1931	201	..	201	17,033	1·18
1932	199	..	199	16,805	1·18
1933	369	..	369	17,456	2·11
1934	499	..	499	18,648	2·68
1935	596	..	596	18,456	3·23
1936	358	400	758	18,778	4·04
1937	387	596	983	18,613	5·28
1938	415	752	1,167	18,955	6·16
1939	436	873	1,309	20,169	6·49
1940	571	1,053	1,624	20,293	8·00
1941	662	1,164	1,826	20,523	8·90
1942	753	1,246	1,999	21,973	9·09

PART VII.

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney on the 25th May, 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29th May, 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the district of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population increased by 100 per cent., owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and it continued to increase to the end of 1850.

The discovery of gold in 1851 (the year of separation from New South Wales) was the greatest influence in populating Victoria, the numbers increasing from 77,345 at the census in 1851 to 538,628 in 1861, a gain of 596 per cent. In the next ten years the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was the main factor in the growth of population. From the end of 1870 the population advanced steadily to 1,133,728 at the end of 1890, the increase being 409,803 (natural increase 307,246—gain from migration 102,557). The latter portion of this period was known as the "Land Boom" period, which was followed by the inevitable reaction.

Between 1891 and 1905 the population of the State advanced very slowly, the total increase in this period being 76,693. The gain by natural increase—247,078—was offset by the loss from migration—170,385—the discovery of gold in Western Australia being the principal cause of migration from Victoria in the period. A steady annual increase was maintained from 1905 to the end of 1927 (exclusive of the years relating to the Great War), the population increasing from 1,210,421 to 1,741,832.

During the ten-year period 1928-1937 the population of the State increased slowly, the lowest annual increase for the period being recorded in the year 1935. The rate of natural increase dropped considerably and, in seven years of the period, a loss from migration was experienced. The world-wide depression of 1929-33 had its effect on the population of the State.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1942 was 1,969,977. This figure is subject to revision.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1836 TO 1942.

Year.	Estimated Population 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177
1836 (8th Novr.)	186	38	224
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1905	598,134	612,287	1,210,421
1906	600,856	618,976	1,219,832
1907	605,775	627,032	1,232,807
1908	614,937	635,512	1,250,449
1909	631,021	646,001	1,277,022
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1911	668,818	671,075	1,339,893
1912	690,056	692,497	1,382,553
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188
1915	694,210	730,235	1,424,445
1916	666,245	738,418	1,404,663
1917	671,075	745,985	1,417,060
1918	684,243	753,002	1,437,245
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1921	765,306	785,421	1,550,727
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1836 TO 1942—*continued.*

Year.					Estimated Population 31st December.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1925	..	..	..	..	840,817	843,234	1,684,051
1926	..	..	..	..	855,035	856,952	1,711,987
1927	..	..	..	..	870,718	871,114	1,741,832
1928	..	..	..	..	879,478	882,268	1,761,746
1929	..	..	..	..	886,472	891,797	1,778,269
1930	..	..	..	..	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1931	..	..	..	..	896,429	907,141	1,803,570
1932	..	..	..	..	900,663	912,724	1,813,387
1933	..	..	..	..	905,050	919,429	1,824,479
1934	..	..	..	..	910,373	927,117	1,837,490
1935	..	..	..	..	911,710	931,313	1,843,023
1936	..	..	..	..	915,304	936,289	1,851,593
1937	..	..	..	..	918,665	940,822	1,859,487
1938	..	..	..	..	925,892	947,868	1,873,760
1939	..	..	..	..	931,724	954,632	1,886,356
1940	..	..	..	..	949,764	969,010	1,918,774*
1941	..	..	..	..	969,037	983,116	1,952,153*
1942	..	..	..	..	976,663	993,314	1,969,977*

* Subject to revision.

At the census of 1891, the population of Victoria was 1,140,088; 1,201,070 in 1901; 1,315,551 in 1911; 1,531,280 in 1921; and 1,820,261 in 1933. During the period ended on the date of the census in each of the years 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933 there were respective increases in the population at the rate of 5·35, 9·53, 16·40, and 18·87 per cent. The rate of increase during the decade 1921–31 was 17·33 per cent.

The census of 30th June, 1933, showed that the population of the State at that date was 1,820,261, comprising 903,244 males and 917,017 females. The table which follows shows, for each quinquennium of the 80 years 1860–1939, and for each year of the 20 years 1923–1942, the natural increase of the population and the gain or loss by migration.

Increase of
population,
1860–1942.

VICTORIA—INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF
BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND THE GAIN OR LOSS BY
MIGRATION, 1860-1942.

Period.	Increase during Period.			Increase per cent. during Period.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration (Civilians only).	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration (Civilians only).	Total.
1860-64 ..	69,249	7,682	76,931	13·29	1·47	14·76
1865-69 ..	74,639	24,120	98,759	12·48	4·03	16·51
1870-74 ..	81,902	7,444	89,346	11·75	1·07	12·82
1875-79 ..	66,473	(-) 10,824	55,649	8·46	(-) 1·38	7·08
1880-84 ..	72,332	21,688	94,020	8·59	2·58	11·17
1885-89 ..	83,704	85,457	169,161	8·95	9·13	18·08
1890-94 ..	100,292	(-) 23,075	77,217	9·08	(-) 2·09	6·99
1895-99 ..	76,625	(-) 70,239	6,386	6·48	(-) 5·94	·54
1900-04 ..	74,296	(-) 57,229	17,067	6·25	(-) 4·81	1·44
1905-09 ..	80,312	(-) 8,898	71,414	6·66	(-) ·74	5·92
1910-14 ..	93,975	64,191	158,166	7·36	5·03	12·39
1915-19 ..	84,092	(-) 16,245	67,847	5·86	(-) 1·13	4·73
1920-24 ..	98,235	55,881	154,116	6·53	3·72	10·25
1925-29 ..	91,091	30,027	121,118	5·50	1·81	7·31
1930-34 ..	61,242	(-) 2,021	59,221	3·44	(-) ·11	3·33
1935-39 ..	52,364	(-) 3,498	48,866	2·85	(-) ·19	2·66
1923 ..	18,657	16,525	35,182	1·17	1·04	2·21
1924 ..	19,636	12,060	31,696	1·21	·74	1·95
1925 ..	20,086	6,814	26,900	1·21	·41	1·62
1926 ..	19,027	8,909	27,936	1·13	·53	1·66
1927 ..	18,301	11,544	29,845	1·07	·67	1·74
1928 ..	16,790	3,124	19,914	·96	·18	1·14
1929 ..	16,887	(-) 364	16,523	·96	(-) ·02	·94
1930 ..	17,168	(-) 2,832	14,336	·97	(-) ·16	·81
1931 ..	13,299	(-) 2,334	10,965	·74	(-) ·13	·61
1932 ..	10,659	(-) 842	9,817	·59	(-) ·05	·54
1933 ..	10,936	156	11,092	·60	·01	·61
1934 ..	9,180	3,831	13,011	·50	·21	·71
1935 ..	9,428	(-) 3,895	5,533	·51	(-) ·21	·30
1936 ..	10,105	(-) 1,535	8,570	·55	(-) ·08	·47
1937 ..	11,118	(-) 3,224	7,894	·60	(-) ·17	·43
1938 ..	11,389	2,884	14,273	·61	·16	·77
1939 ..	10,324	2,272	12,596	·55	·12	·67
1940 ..	11,669	20,635	32,304	·62	1·09	1·71
1941 ..	13,884	19,495	33,379	·72	1·02	1·74
1942 ..	13,954	6,161	20,115	·71	·32	1·03

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

VICTORIA—MIGRATION.

(CIVILIANS ONLY.)

The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from Victoria, for the period 1933-1942, is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Arrivals in Victoria.			Departures from Victoria.			Excess of Arrivals Over Departures.	
	Inter-state.	From Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	To Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	Other Countries Direct.
1933 ..	147,078	8,840	155,918	146,485	9,277	155,762	593	(-) 437
1934 ..	153,410	11,377	164,787	150,520	10,436	160,956	2,890	941
1935 ..	140,406	11,090	151,496	143,526	11,789	155,315	(-) 3,120	(-) 699
1936 ..	141,813	11,586	153,399	143,628	11,113	154,741	(-) 1,815	473
1937 ..	139,199	13,063	152,262	144,054	11,432	155,486	(-) 4,855	1,631
1938 ..	152,514	15,540	168,054	152,591	12,579	165,170	(-) 77	2,961
1939 ..	147,087	15,028	162,115	148,568	10,353	158,921	(-) 1,481	4,675
1940 ..	146,457	5,930	152,387	129,464	2,288	131,752	16,993	3,642
1941 ..	147,001	1,417	148,418	127,984	939	128,923	19,017	478
1942 ..	125,687	2,395	128,082	120,451	1,470	121,921	5,236	925

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

In 1933, migration to and from Victoria reached a total of 311,680 persons. From 1933, a slight increase was recorded each year until 1935, when a decrease, as compared with the previous year, was registered. There was little fluctuation during the following two years, but in 1938 the volume of migration was the highest recorded since 1930. In 1939 a decline was recorded in both oversea and interstate migration. The considerable decrease in oversea migration during the last three years was due to the war.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF MIGRATION, 1942.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Migration by Sea—					
Arrivals	22,561	12,849	..	..	..
Departures	21,106	11,217	..	..	..
Gain by Sea .. ..	..	..	1,455	1,632	3,087
Migration by Rail—					
Arrivals	44,367	22,183	..	..	..
Departures	42,577	21,289	..	..	..
Gain by Rail .. ..	..	..	1,790	894	2,684
Migration by Air—					
Arrivals	18,994	7,128	..	..	..
Departures	19,209	6,523	..	..	..
Gain by Air .. ..	..	..	(-) 215	605	390

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates the excess of departures over arrivals.

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1939-42. The movement of population during the last four years by way of interstate railway passenger traffic is shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1939-1942.

State—Territory.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1939.	*1940.	1941.	1942.	1939.	*1940.	1941.	1942.
New South Wales	43,801	..	48,103	41,732	47,176	..	39,459	44,441
Queensland ..	3,107	..	2,914	7,430	2,553	..	2,861	6,074
South Australia	10,407	..	12,242	11,047	9,888	..	9,819	9,710
Western Australia	2,855	..	5,597	4,684	2,289	..	2,759	2,828
Australian Capital Territory ..	808	..	1,036	1,657	881	..	803	813
Total ..	60,978	70,532	69,892	66,550	62,787	57,247	55,701	63,866

* Details of interstate migration not available.

Migration by sea, 1939-42. The immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria, the other Australian States, British countries, and foreign countries during each of the four years ended 1942 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY SEA, 1939-1942.

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1939.	*1940.	1941.	1942.	1939.	*1940.	1941.	1942.
<i>States.</i>								
New South Wales ..	12,911	..	1,010	180	12,606	..	1,196	681
Queensland ..	5,922	..	571	39	7,311	..	655	158
South Australia ..	1,310	..	168	172	1,257	..	119	17
Western Australia ..	3,313	..	1,251	718	3,596	..	781	451
Tasmania ..	43,969	..	39,237	31,906	42,447	..	35,320	29,546
Northern Territory ..	106	..	134	..	314	..	80	..
Total Interstate	67,531	..	42,371	33,015	67,531	..	38,151	30,853
Adjustment ..	..	..	5	..	198	..	..	..
Net Total ..	67,531	51,478	42,376	33,015	67,729	49,014	38,151	30,853
<i>Overseas—</i>								
New Zealand ..	2,720	813	169	260	3,040	481	136	115
United Kingdom ..	4,676	1,323	255	225	3,140	260	30	159
India and Ceylon ..	1,460	409	142	210	594	238	220	138
South Africa ..	319	153	63	216	335	64	32	106
Other British Possessions	983	794	581	807	1,034	691	351	45
Total British Countries	10,158	3,492	1,210	1,718	8,143	1,734	769	563
Egypt ..	482	129	3	..	65	18	1	..
France ..	611	144	..	..	227	..	..	..
Italy ..	1,288	383	..	..	303	10	..	..
Japan ..	130	113	28	..	106	40	20	..
United States of America	1,691	465	65	171	1,225	341	90	732
Other Foreign Countries	668	1,204	106	506	284	145	59	175
Total Foreign Countries	4,870	2,438	202	677	2,210	554	170	907
GRAND TOTAL ..	82,559	57,408	43,788	35,410	78,082	51,302	39,090	32,323

* Details of interstate migration not available.

Migration by
air, 1939-42.

The following table shows the movement of population by air during the last five years :—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY AIR.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.
1938	18,729	18,281	448
1939	18,578	18,052	526
1940	24,447	23,203	1,244
1941	34,738	34,132	606
1942	26,122	25,732	390

State-assisted
immigration.

In 1941, State-assisted migration to Victoria consisted of 2 females.

Population
of Greater
Melbourne.

For many years the population of Greater Melbourne was estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office. To conform to the growth of the urban population in certain directions, principally in the cities of Chelsea and Mordialloc, the metropolitan area was re-defined in 1929. The municipalities included in this area and the population of each are as under :—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1933 AND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1940.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1942.	Persons to the Acre 31st December, 1942.
Box Hill City	5,120	15,332	19,600	3·8
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	8,761	12,600	1·5
Brighton City	3,308	29,707	37,800	11·4
Brunswick City	2,719	54,348	57,300	21·1
Camberwell City	8,352	50,052	70,700	8·5
Caulfield City	5,600	65,297	79,200	14·1
Chelsea City	3,040	6,625	7,900	2·6
Coburg City	4,800	38,118	46,800	9·8
Collingwood City	1,139	30,665	30,400	26·7
Essendon City	4,000	46,096	50,600	12·7
Fitzroy City	923	30,909	31,200	33·8
Footscray City	3,982	46,266	61,500	15·4

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1933
AND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1942—*continued*.

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1940.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1942.	Persons to the Acre 31st December, 1942.
Hawthorn City	2,402	33,758	39,900	16·6
Heidelberg City (excluding Greensborough Ward) ..	8,800	24,949	30,800	3·5
Kew City	3,523	25,486	31,700	9·0
Malvern City	3,996	43,244	47,800	12·0
Melbourne City	7,740	92,112	101,000	13·0
Moorabbin City	13,360	19,006	24,400	1·8
Mordialloc City	3,351	9,216	12,000	3·6
Northcote City	2,850	42,723	45,100	15·8
Oakleigh City	2,658	11,903	14,000	5·3
Port Melbourne City ..	2,366	12,906	14,200	6·0
Prahran City	2,320	51,606	58,800	25·3
Preston City	8,800	33,442	38,900	4·4
Richmond City	1,430	39,618	41,100	28·7
Sandringham City	3,740	18,075	22,700	6·1
South Melbourne City ..	2,303	42,936	44,400	19·3
St. Kilda City	2,049	46,579	54,400	26·5
Williamstown City	2,775	22,199	25,200	9·1
Total	125,926	991,934	1,152,000*	9·1

* Subject to revision.

Density of metropolitan population.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 33·8 persons to the acre; Richmond has 28·7; Collingwood, 26·7; St. Kilda 26·5; Prahran, 25·3; Brunswick, 21·1; South Melbourne, 19·3; and Melbourne City, 13·0. There is a total area of 9,621 acres devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in Greater Melbourne, so that the population is really living more closely together than the figures in the table indicate; if these park areas are excluded, the density of the population in the above-mentioned municipalities is as follows:—Fitzroy, 35·6 persons to the acre; Richmond, 34·2; St. Kilda, 31·3; Collingwood, 29·3; South Melbourne, 24·9; Prahran, 26·3; Brunswick, 21·7; and Melbourne City, 18·2; while, for the whole of Greater Melbourne, the exclusion of park areas has only a slight influence on the density, the number of persons to the acre increasing from 9·1 to 9·9.

Population of cities, towns and boroughs outside Greater Melbourne.

Outside the boundaries of Greater Melbourne the chief centres of population in Victoria are the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, and Warrnambool. The particulars relating to Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong are exclusive of the urban populations in contiguous shires. The populations of cities, towns, and certain boroughs are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1933 AND 1942.

Locality.	Population.		Locality.	Population.	
	Census 1933.	1942 (Estimated 31st December).		Census 1933.	1942 (Estimated 31st December).
Cities—			Boroughs—		
Ballarat* ..	37,411	39,500	Castlemaine ..	5,221	5,800
Bendigo† ..	29,131	30,800	Colac ..	..	5,650
Geelong‡ ..	39,223	41,200	Echuca ..	4,411	4,480
Mildura ..	6,617	7,500	Maryborough ..	5,631	5,900
Warrnambool ..	8,906	9,350	Shepparton ..	5,698	6,250
Towns—			Stawell ..	4,747	4,900
Ararat ..	4,914	5,050	Swan Hill ..	..	4,950
Hamilton ..	5,786	6,100	Wangaratta ..	4,795	5,400
Horsham ..	5,272	5,600	Wonthaggi ..	5,593	6,350
Sale ..	4,262	4,600			

* Includes municipalities of Ballarat and Sebastopol.

† Includes municipalities of Bendigo and Eaglehawk.

‡ Includes municipalities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell.

NOTE.—Colac created a borough on 11th January, 1938. Swan Hill created a borough on 30th May, 1939.

In the seventy-two years from the census of 1861 to the census of 1933, the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 609 per cent. from 139,916 to 991,934. In the same period, the population of the remainder of the State increased by 108 per cent. from 398,721 to 828,327.

During only one intercensal period—1891–1901—was the percentage increase greater in the country than in the metropolis. With the decline in the gold-mining industry, the rate of increase in the country areas diminished until, at the beginning of the present century, the rural population became almost stationary. Between 1901 and 1933 the increase was 123,336; of this increase, 67,353 occurred in the 28 years ended 31st December, 1929, and 55,983 in the four years of depression which followed. Further aspects of the growth in the population of Greater Melbourne appear in a paragraph dealing with the Capital Cities of Australia.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1861 TO 1942.

(a) Census. (b) 31st Dec.	Population at each Date.		
	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.
(a)			
1861	538,628	139,916	398,712
1871	730,198	206,780	523,418
1881	861,566	282,947	578,619
1891	1,140,088	490,896	649,192
1901	1,201,070	496,079	704,991
1911	1,315,551	593,237	722,314
1921	1,531,280	782,979	748,301
1933	1,820,261	991,934†	828,327
(b)	*	*	*
1933	1,824,479	995,800	828,679
1934	1,837,490	1,000,000	837,490
1935	1,843,023	1,008,300	834,723
1936	1,851,593	1,016,500	835,093
1937	1,859,487	1,024,000	835,487
1938	1,873,760	1,035,600	838,160
1939	1,886,356	1,046,750	839,606
1940	1,918,660	1,076,700	841,960
1941	1,952,153	1,137,000	815,153
1942	1,969,977	1,152,000	817,977

* Subject to revision. † The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929.

In the following tables is given the population of each Australian State and of New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1933 and also the estimated population at 31st December, 1942.

CENSUS POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES AND OF NEW ZEALAND.

	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
States—								
Victoria ..	538,628	730,198	861,566	1,140,088	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
New South Wales ..	350,860	502,998	749,325	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534
South Australia ..	* 126,330	* 185,626	276,414	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
Territories—								
Northern Australian Capital ..	..	..	3,451	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
..	..	..	..	..	..	† 1,714	2,572	8,947
Australia ..	1,151,454	1,663,072	2,250,194	3,174,640	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839
New Zealand—								
Excluding Maoris ..	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,418	1,218,913	† 1,491,484
Including Maoris ..	..	..	534,030	668,651	815,862	1,058,312	1,271,664	† 1,573,810

* Includes Northern Territory. † Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. ‡ Census of 1936.

The increase of population in each of the States and of the Territories during the intercensal period 1921-1933 was 288,981 in Victoria, 500,476 in New South Wales, 191,562 in Queensland, 106,120, in Western Australia, 85,789 in South Australia, 13,819 in Tasmania, 6,375 in the Australian Capital Territory, and 983 in the Northern Territory. The population of Australia increased between the above-mentioned dates by 1,194,105.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES
AND OF NEW ZEALAND AT 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1942.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Proportion in Each State or Territory.
Victoria	87,884	1,969,977	22·42	Per cent. 27·37
New South Wales	309,432	2,848,574	9·21	39·58
Queensland	670,500	1,036,479	1·55	14·40
South Australia	380,070	610,271	1·61	8·48
Western Australia	975,920	469,910	·48	6·53
Tasmania	26,215	241,437	9·21	3·36
Territories—				
Northern	523,620	8,143	·02	·11
Australian Capital	940	11,831	12·59	·17
Australia	2,974,581	7,196,622†	2·42	100·00
New Zealand	103,415*	1,636,403‡	15·82	..

* Excluding 600 square miles, the areas of outlying and annexed islands.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Includes 95,773 Maoris.

**Population of
Australian
capital cities,
1871-1942.**

The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1871-1933, and the estimated populations at the 31st December, 1942, are shown hereafter. During the 71 years, 1871-1942, Melbourne has made great progress. The most notable advance occurred in the decennial period 1881-91, when the population increased by 207,949, or 73 per cent. The population remained almost stationary between 1891 and 1901. This unsatisfactory feature was due to a severe industrial depression which prevailed in Victoria during the eight years 1892 to 1899. A great number of persons migrated in those years to other parts in search of employment. In the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158; in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742 and, in the period 1921-1933, an increase of 208,955 persons. The closing years of the last-mentioned period were years of world-wide depression, during which immigration to Victoria was at a standstill and Melbourne lost population to a slight degree to the rural

districts of the State. In the earlier years of the period, however, a consistent rate of increase was maintained with the result that the net numerical increase for the period was the highest experienced. From 1933 to 1939 there was a steady increase, but since 1939 there has been a high rate of increase, due to the war. Since 1902 Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia. A high proportion of the population of Australia is concentrated in the capital cities of the six States.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1942.

Capital City (the Area of each City is given in a note below).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							Estimated Population, 31st December, 1942.	Persons to the Acre.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.		
Melbourne..	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,152,000	9·1
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,235,267	1,310,530†	8·3
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	299,748	353,590	1·4
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	312,619	330,000†	3·2
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	207,440	230,000‡	1·9
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	60,406	67,930	1·2

* Not available. † Population at 31st December, 1940. ‡ Population at 31st December, 1941.

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities in acres were Sydney, 157,542; Melbourne, 125,926; Brisbane, 246,400; Adelaide, 102,987; Perth, 122,240; and Hobart, 54,890.

The estimated population of Canberra on the 31st December, 1941, was 10,500.

Aborigines in Victoria. At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. In 1851, when the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated as 2,693. A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician on 30th June, 1941. The number in Victoria at that date was 784, of whom 35 were full-blood and 749 were half-caste.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE
AT STATIONS, 1940-41.

Station.				Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Lake Condah	..	..	..	..	2	2
Lake Tyers	..	..	..	34	259	293
Framlingham	..	..	..	..	2	2
Depots	..	..	..	..	3	3
In Institutions	..	..	..	1	5	6
Total	..	..	..	35	271	306

As will be seen from the above figures, the majority of the Aborigines under the care of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines are concentrated at Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station, which is situated in East Gippsland. This Station is under the control of a resident manager. The reserves at Lake Condah and Framlingham are under the control of the local police officer, who is appointed as Local Guardian.

In addition to the number under the care of the Board at Stations in Victoria, it is estimated that there are 478 half-castes and octoroons at Antwerp, Echuca, Framlingham, Colac, Dimboola, Lake Condah, Healesville, Orbost and Swan Hill. These people occasionally receive assistance from the Board.

During the year 1940-41 there were 22 births of half-castes at Lake Tyers. There were 20 deaths of half-castes, all of which occurred at Lake Tyers. There were also 3 deaths of full-bloods at Lake Tyers.

The amount expended on the care and maintenance of the Aborigines during the year was £5,469. At the Treasury is kept a Trust Fund, known as the Aborigines Board Produce Fund, into which receipts from the sale of timber and produce, leasing of reserves &c., are paid. The amount to the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1941 was £4,847.

Arrivals in and departures from Victoria of Chinese and other non-Europeans. During the year 1941, 50 Chinese arrived and 56 departed. Other non-European arrivals numbered 29 and departures 30, as compared with 113 arrivals and 80 departures in 1940. A statement of the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act appears on page 73 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 Naturalization. of 1903" the right to issue certificates of naturalization is vested in the Commonwealth.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1941 was 315. They were of various nationalities, the greatest proportion (19 per cent.) being of Austrian origin. During the seventy-one years, 1871 to 1941 inclusive, 21,026 persons were naturalized. The following table shows the birthplaces of persons naturalized in Victoria during the five years 1937-1941.

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS NATURALIZED. 1937-41.

Birthplace.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized 1937 to 1941.
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	
Austria	2	1	..	5	59	67
Denmark	3	6	14	18	15	56
Finland	3	1	16	21	10	51
Germany	23	30	53	19	19	144
Greece	26	21	34	48	28	157
Italy	68	104	308	173	21	674
Norway	5	8	19	21	13	66
Poland	32	46	72	22	17	189
Russia	12	12	32	34	10	100
Sweden	6	5	12	22	23	68
Switzerland ..	11	4	19	13	12	59
Other European Countries	37	36	67	73	75	288
United States ..	1	5	10	8	3	27
Other Countries ..	1	13	20	30	10	74
Total	230	292	676	507	315	2,020

PART VIII.

FINANCE.

State
Finance.

Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. Apart from these special funds, the financial transactions are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Funds. In the succeeding tables, the revenue and expenditure relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the public revenue of certain special funds or accounts which appear in the Treasurer's Finance Statement are included. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a Special Act. Permanent appropriations are made in respect of services such as Interest on the Funded Debt, Exchange on Overseas Interest, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and certain other officials, expenditure on State pensions, payments to the Unemployment Relief Fund, contributions to the Hospital and Charities Fund (Totalizator Revenue) and the Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund, etc.

A concise statement of the chief special funds kept at the Treasury is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 76 to 80. Amongst the funds since established are the Unemployment Relief Fund, the Unemployment Relief Loan (1935-36) Trust Fund, the Winter Relief Fund, the Milk Board Fund, the Farmers Debts Adjustment Fund, the Federal Aid Roads and Works Accounts 1937, the Railways Repayment Account, the Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund and the Public Trustee Fund.

Under Act No. 4597 of 1938 the Closer Settlement, the Discharged Soldiers Settlement and the Discharged Soldiers Concession Funds were abolished. From 28th February, 1939, the finances of these Funds were brought into the Consolidated Revenue system.

The original Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States was made on 12th December, 1927. It was subsequently affected by the Debt Conversion Agreement of 21st July, 1931, the Debt Conversion Agreement (No. 2) of 22nd October, 1931, and the Agreement relating

Commonwealth
and State
Financial
Relations.

to Soldier Settlement Loans of 3rd July, 1934. A brief outline of the principal provisions of the original agreement is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 75.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1941-42 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in certain special funds gives the following result:—

	£
Public Revenue	34,111,835
Public Expenditure	33,319,535
Net Surplus (transferred to Surplus Revenue Account, Act 3341, Section 13.)	792,300

The differences between the amounts of revenue and expenditure shown above and those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The public revenue of certain special funds is added to the Consolidated Revenue—an equivalent amount being entered as expenditure. The particulars for 1941-42 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total—Treasurer's Finance Statement	33,112,372	32,320,072
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund*	872,511	872,511
Licensing Fund†	119,821	119,821
Police Superannuation Fund	15,088	15,088
Assurance Fund	1,704	1,704
Cattle Compensation Fund	33,511	33,511
Swine Compensation Fund	9,423	9,423
Metropolitan Roads Fund	30,779	30,779
Mallee Land Account	40,452	40,452
Other Funds	26,174	26,174
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss of Revenue on account of (a) reduction in certain periodical fares to outer suburbs, (b) additional concessions to Defence Forces on leave	150,000	150,000
Total	34,111,835	33,319,535

* Excluding £666,439 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3662, 3944, and 4140, Sec. 2.

† In addition to this amount £220,878 was transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717 as amended by Act No. 4853.

The revenue and expenditure of the State for the last five years, after taking into account the circumstances mentioned above, are shown in the next statement.

VICTORIA—STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	
			For each Year.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e., 30th June).
	£	£	£	£
1937-38	28,938,052	28,907,107	+ 30,945	— 7,197,132
1938-39	28,354,711	29,141,953	— 787,242	— 7,953,429
1939-40	29,480,781	29,474,520	+ 6,261	— 7,953,429
1940-41	30,458,071	30,315,771	+ 142,300	— 7,947,168
1941-42	34,111,835	33,319,535	+ 792,300	— 7,946,869*

* Of this amount, £988,000 was provided from the proceeds of Treasury Bonds and £6,958,869 from the Public Account.

Details of the sources of revenue for each of the last five financial years are given in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF STATE REVENUE, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heads of Revenue.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payment to State—Act No. 3554—Financial Agreement	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159
State Taxation—*					
Income Tax	3,976,958	4,370,656	4,737,696	5,009,172	5,903,387
Land Tax	498,232	482,336	490,255	492,939	516,282
Probate Duty	1,431,057	1,374,355	1,456,752	1,433,954	1,426,525
Unemployment Relief	1,934,440	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491	1,284,797
Stamp Duties	1,134,148	1,134,026	1,144,896	1,140,717	1,090,383
Motor Taxation†	1,809,277	1,898,265	1,967,750	1,914,154	1,669,859
Other Taxation	862,533	883,750	913,411	971,218	1,032,383
Public Works and Services—					
Railways	9,801,730	9,314,910	9,813,781	11,045,444	14,029,449
Water Supply	675,251	683,183	741,864	688,658	713,532
State Coal Mine	188,230	189,078	213,028	263,991	337,361
State Electricity Commission					
Interest, &c.	875,405	877,438	878,473	889,901	894,204
Country Roads Board†	Dr. 145,921	Dr. 145,866	Dr. 145,776	Dr. 145,042	Dr. 143,668
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	174,971	139,588	145,288	137,612	113,450
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	42,319	31,716	40,096	41,105	42,139
Wharfage Rates, &c.	72,106	68,960	66,545	50,302	49,353
Other	64,702	69,516	66,733	66,650	130,379

* See also page 303.

† Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board Fund, but excluding Stamp Duties.

‡ Represents the difference between the interest received by Consolidated Revenue on account of Country Roads and the recoups to Consolidated Revenue as shown in the Country Roads Board Fund. See remarks on preceding page with reference to the statistical method of arriving at total public revenue.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF STATE REVENUE, 1937-38 TO 1941-42—
continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land—					
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c.	512,036	441,743	464,471	503,624	526,626
Interest on Loans—					
Closer Settlement	434,950	1,023,843†	504,093†	463,307†	512,192†
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	994,015				
Fees, Fines, &c.	271,388	288,371	284,154	285,028	279,887
Tramways Act No. 3732 (Sec. 77)	125,746	101,066	106,346	108,968	115,428
Government Printer	125,280	124,025	150,885	137,455	144,258
Harbor Trust Contributions	152,580	147,011	139,717	131,223	136,350
Department of Agriculture*	36,327	36,684	37,920	38,770	38,749
Developmental Railways Account—					
Recoup . . . . .	..	..	85,000	..	..
Companies Act No. 4602 (Secs. 285 and 577) . . . . .	..	..	76,959	..	..
Miscellaneous	763,133	813,046	973,383	1,076,271	1,141,321
Total	28,938,052	28,354,711	29,480,781	30,458,071	34,111,835
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	15 11 0	15 2 5	15 11 11	15 17 2	17 9 1

* Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

† Closer Settlement Fund and Discharged Soldiers Settlement Fund abolished—now Land Settlement.

The classification of expenditure presented in the following tables appeared for the first time in the *Year-Book* for 1936-37. Under this re-arrangement of items of expenditure, the comparability of the figures with those of previous years is not materially affected.

Interest on the Public Debt, Pensions and Gratuities, and the Contribution to the National Debt Sinking Fund have not been allotted to the respective heads of expenditure. They are shown separately under the sub-heading "Financial Administration."

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE
REVENUE, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heads of Expenditure.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration.</i>					
Legislature—					
Governor	12,012	11,740	11,867	10,693	10,488
Parliament	180,168	104,204	102,589	99,674	99,828
Electoral	23,755	2,355	34,577	7,930	6,463

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1937-38 TO 1941-42—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration—continued.</i>					
Financial Administration—					
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest—					
Funded Debt	6,599,629	6,640,308	6,744,667	6,797,067	6,754,671
Temporary Loan	6,982	12,934	23,317	17,303	16,731
Exchange on Interest ..	657,819	668,899	700,005	719,066	719,597
Expenses of Paying Interest, Redemptions, Conversions, &c.	45,459	46,253	45,855	66,660	230,784
National Debt Sinking Fund	808,170	858,965	943,647	1,010,769	1,074,410
Pensions and Superannuation Contributions *	1,051,391	1,040,378	1,041,066	1,024,849	1,012,172
Departmental—					
Treasury (including Taxation, Stamps, &c.)	167,812	172,127	176,865	170,716	234,292†
Pay-roll Tax .. ..	..	..	..	..	282,104
Superannuation Board and Pensions Office—Administration	6,315	5,260	5,284	5,384	5,969
Auditor-General	17,961	17,807	17,707	17,338	17,786
Royal Commissions, Boards of Inquiry, &c.	1,982	1,311	466	82	184
Administration, N.E.I.—					
Government Printer	129,144	130,926	135,397	146,432	137,532
Other	215,172	224,549	214,504	239,110	313,266
Total	9,843,771	9,938,016	10,197,813	10,333,073	10,916,277
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety.</i>					
Salaries of Judiciary	13,000	13,000	15,083	15,500	15,500
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General	248,057	256,226	259,277	252,694	266,996
Police	816,964	815,733	831,977	832,214	843,567
Prisons	122,340	126,355	131,566	136,114	142,068
Prevention of Fire and Flood ..	72,640	72,369	75,211	76,749	82,848
National Security Act (Public Safety) .. ..	..	..	40,352	76,396	261,210
Other	4,149	3,252	4,072	6,581	5,909
Total	1,277,150	1,286,935	1,357,538	1,396,248	1,618,098
<i>Regulation of Trade and Industry.</i>					
Factories and Shops Legislation }	32,597	33,653	33,403	33,799	41,949
Labour Legislation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport Regulation Board ..	27,514	26,145	26,278	30,790†	38,731‡
Liquor Licence Control (Administration, including Compensation) ..	39,399	33,186	33,710	36,665	37,629
Other	12,015	10,034	13,265	13,756	15,306
Total	111,525	103,018	106,656	115,010	133,615

* For details, see page 307.

† Includes £61,026 Public Service Salary adjustment.

‡ Including compensation to road hauliers £6,537 in 1940-41 and £2,979 in 1941-42.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1937-38 TO 1941-42—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Education.*</i>					
Primary, Intermediate, Secondary, Technical — Administration, Salaries of Teaching Staffs, &c.	2,770,446	2,798,255	2,860,508	2,829,814	2,844,543
Technical N.E.I. include Maintenance Grant	161,748	168,217	170,203	176,413	199,898
University †	61,500	58,000	64,000	66,200	88,200
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	175	175	29	..	..
<i>Agricultural Education—</i>					
Colleges, Experimental Farms, University Grants, &c. .. .	36,961	32,819	38,073	44,685	41,713
Other Activities	4,147	4,106	5,349	5,282	5,111
Other	2,367	2,400	1,306	1,071	2,006
Total	3,037,344	3,063,972	3,139,468	3,123,465	3,181,471
<i>Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research.</i>					
Public Libraries, Museums, and Art Galleries	51,463	55,474	55,401	55,394	52,562
Observatory	3,830	3,823	3,924	3,648	3,589
Other Activities and Institutions..	150	175	175	175	175
Total	55,443	59,472	59,500	59,217	56,326
<i>Promotion of Public Health and Recreation.</i>					
Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted—					
Hospital and Charities Fund (including Totalizator Contribution)	449,185	433,367	619,709	640,109	656,970
Various Hospitals, &c. .. .	93,632	90,194	98,069	98,845	111,249
Mental Hospitals	511,314	517,564	521,611	532,287	550,178
Mental Defectives	21,886	29,915	30,075	29,567	32,095
Health of Mothers and Children—					
Infant Welfare and Clinics ..	10,872	11,841	12,343	14,209	16,450
Medical and Dental Examination of School Children	10,410	11,255	11,202	10,668	9,266
Preservation of Public Health—					
Health Department—Administration	37,118	36,878	36,761	41,767	44,194
Other	172,217	151,862	94,152	109,161	85,915
Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Reserves	19,790	18,759	19,235	19,015	19,436
Total	1,326,424	1,301,635	1,443,157	1,495,028	1,525,753
<i>Social Amelioration.</i>					
Relief of Destitute, Aged, &c. ..	9,420	4,701	5,466	11,373	13,787
Children's Welfare Department ..	304,461	329,239	325,943	305,952	297,653
Miners' Phthisis Allowances ..	20,980	22,949	23,016	21,637	21,907
Care of Aborigines	7,568	7,471	7,430	6,746	5,339
Unemployment Relief Fund ‡ ..	1,934,441	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491	1,284,797
Other	2,138	26,971	25,855	35,528	32,832
Total	2,279,008	2,271,183	2,387,612	1,966,727	1,656,315

* Detailed information regarding expenditure on education will be found on page 309.

† Additional items of expenditure on University are included under functions to which they relate.

‡ Details of actual expenditure on Unemployment Relief are shown on page 235 (Social Condition) of this *Year-Book*.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1937-38 TO 1941-42—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>War Obligations.</i>					
Passes to Soldiers, Superannuation, &c.	12,021	12,104	19,105	28,323	39,509
<i>Local Government.</i>					
Licensing Fund Payment to Municipalities	59,660	59,532	59,440	59,304	59,192
Other	3,496	4,235	3,551	2,540	1,759
Total	63,156	63,767	62,991	61,844	60,951
<i>Development and Maintenance of State Resources other than Business Undertakings—</i>					
Land Settlement and Survey	922,649	724,974	241,030	218,263	264,866
Mining (excluding State Coal Mine)	45,239	44,550	42,903	45,772	45,190
Agricultural Pastoral and Dairying *	304,039	297,897	323,785	323,723	328,239
Forestry †	170,547	166,885	193,522	250,294	383,400
Fisheries and Game	9,944	10,434	11,032	11,271	9,228
Roads and Bridges—					
Country Roads Board ‡ . .	1,038,641	1,141,287	1,151,314	1,113,671	872,511
Metropolitan Roads Fund . .	11,754	12,930	17,014	26,217	30,779
Other				298	38,553
Tourist Activities	4,824	2,606	1,687	1,435	1,120
Total	2,507,637	2,401,563	1,982,287	1,990,944	1,973,886
<i>Business Undertakings.</i>					
Railways	7,420,586	7,660,223	7,642,667	8,571,421	10,932,482
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights . .	64,045	71,590	78,030	83,987	85,683
Water Supply, Irrigation, &c. . .	370,775	442,568	492,352	500,292	507,831
State Coal Mine	338,451	318,949	270,186	380,627	430,939
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory . . .	133,100	84,484	167,412	128,798	94,930
Victoria Dock Cool Stores . . .	31,947	28,697	34,789	30,087	32,145
Seasoning Works (Newport) . . .	13,047	14,227	16,993	26,241	42,219
Forest Tramways	3,433	4,378	3,112	3,768	4,185
Distillation of Eucalyptus Oil . .	1,236	20	2,171	1,785	1,584
Wire Netting Manufacture . . .	16,960	15,107	10,681	4,802	1,417
State Saw Mill	48	45	..	13,484	23,919
Total	8,393,628	8,640,288	8,718,393	9,745,292	12,157,334
Grand Total	28,907,107	29,141,953	29,474,520	30,315,771	33,319,535
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	15 10 8	15 10 10	15 11 9	15 15 8	17 1 0

* Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

† Excluding "Newport Seasoning Works."

‡ Represents difference between Public Revenue of Country Roads Board and recoups to revenue made by the Board. Details of Country Roads Board Fund expenditure are shown in part Local Government of this Year-Book.

**Surplus
Revenue
Expenditure.**

Reference to appropriations of Surplus Revenue will be found in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The surplus in respect of 1941-42, £792,300, was transferred to the Surplus Revenue Account in accordance with Act No. 3341, Section 13. Subsequently, under Surplus Revenue Act No. 4929 of 1942, an amount of £792,000 was applied to works, buildings, &c., in connexion with (a) Primary, Technical, Higher Elementary, and High Schools, £172,000; (b) departmental, residences occupied by employees of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, £20,000; (c) hospitals and other institutions registered under the Hospitals and Charities Act, £300,000. (d) Victorian Inland Meat Authority towards the cost of erection of abattoirs, &c., £100,000 (to be repaid); (e) Mental Institutions, remodelling, &c., £200,000.

TAXATION.**INCOME TAX.****State
Income Tax.**

Income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, has been retained, with certain amendments and alterations, until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are generally speaking those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :— (1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. Outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income and the statutory exemption and concessional deductions are the principal items taken into consideration in computing the taxable income. Details regarding the two last-mentioned items are given on the next two pages.

Particulars of Income Tax Assessments on incomes earned in each of the years 1936-37 to 1940-41 appear on page 294. The figures are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates applicable to incomes earned during 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39 and 1939-40 respectively appear in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

**Rates of Tax
—Individuals.**

The rates of tax on incomes earned in Victoria during 1940-41 were :—

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax.	
	Individuals.	
	Personal Exertion.	Property.
£1 and not exceeding £2,500	7 253/1,000th pence where the taxable income is One pound and increasing uniformly by 3/1,000th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds One pound	14 3/625th pence where the taxable income is One pound and increasing uniformly by 3/625th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds one pound
Exceeding £2,500 but not exceeding £5,000	14 1,879/2,500th pence where the taxable income is £2,501 and increasing uniformly by 1/625th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £2,501.	26 7/2,500th pence where the taxable income is £2,501 and increasing uniformly by 7/2,500th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £2,501.
Exceeding £5,000 but not exceeding £10,000	18 3,753/5,000th pence where the taxable income is £5,001 and increasing uniformly by 3/5,000th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £5,001.	33 7/5,000th pence where the taxable income is £5,001 and increasing uniformly by 7/5,000th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £5,001.
Exceeding £10,000 ..	21 1/10th pence for every pound of taxable income.	40 pence for every pound of taxable income.

Where income was derived partly from personal exertion and partly from property, the rate of tax applied to the respective portions of the taxable income was the rate that would have been applicable if the total taxable income had been derived exclusively from that source.

**Rates of Tax—
Companies.**

The rates of tax on the income of companies were :—

(a) Mutual Life Assurance Companies—On the income of a Mutual Life Assurance Company, with respect to its mutual life assurance business only, 12d. in the £1. On income from other business 24d. for every pound of taxable income. (b) Other Companies—On the income of Other Companies, 24d. for every pound of taxable income, and, in respect of interest paid or credited to persons non-resident in Australia on account of money secured or invested in Victoria, or on money lodged at interest in Victoria with the company, 16d. for every pound of taxable income.

**Statutory
Exemption.**

Of individuals subject to tax, the minimum income for persons domiciled in Victoria was £201, and for those outside Victoria, £51. In the case of the former, a general deduction of £200 was allowed on incomes between £201 and £500, after which it diminished at the rate of £2 for every £1 of income over £500 and finally disappeared at £600; in the latter case, the general deduction allowed was £50, which decreased by £1 for every £1 of income over £50, finally disappearing at £100. Companies were taxed on full profits but net dividends to recipients, although not assessable income, were included in the total income for the purpose of calculating the statutory exemption.

Interest from State Savings Bank bonds, debentures and stock (other than deposit stock) is not taxable.

Concessional Deductions. The following concessional deductions were granted :—
 (a) £50 for the maintenance of a taxpayer's spouse whose separate income did not exceed £100 per annum; (b) £50 in respect of each child under 16 years of age; (c) certain expenses during illness, not exceeding £50; (d) funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20; (e) life assurance premiums, superannuation payments, and friendly society contributions, not exceeding £100 in the aggregate.

Where, after deducting from the sum of the assessable income and the net dividends, all allowable deductions except the Statutory Exemption, and items (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, the residue did not exceed £800, these deductions were allowed in full but, where such residue ranged between £801 and £1,200, such deductions were decreased proportionately in the same ratio as the income in excess of £800 bore to £400.

Details of the complete assessments on incomes earned during each of the years 1936-37 to 1940-41 are given below :—

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes Earned during—				
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Assessments—					
Individuals	140,316	163,614	169,150	177,159	228,257
Companies	4,946	5,136	5,223	5,488	5,825
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	145,262	168,750	174,373	182,647	234,082
Taxable Incomes—	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals	33,619,724	33,315,991	32,711,181	36,825,254	40,431,341
Companies	22,008,215	24,053,658	24,090,812	29,271,706	33,832,094
Total	55,627,939	57,369,649	56,801,993	66,096,960	74,263,435
Tax payable—	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals	1,372,829	1,348,840	1,624,414	1,860,609	1,916,810
Companies	2,012,071	2,199,232	2,333,968	2,847,705	3,305,983
Total*	3,384,900	3,548,072	3,958,382	4,708,314	5,222,793
Per taxpayer—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Individuals	9 15 8	8 4 11	9 12 1	10 10 1†	8 7 6
Companies	406 16 2	428 4 0	446 17 3	518 17 11	567 11 0
Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes by—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Individuals	9·80	9·72	11·92	12·13	11·63
Companies	21·94	21·94	23·25	23·35	23·45

* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 303.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable income not exceeding £500 was £3 0s. 10d.; in the case of those with taxable incomes exceeding £500 the average amount was £44 9s. 0d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers, who were assessed to pay tax on account of incomes earned during 1940-41, amounted to £112,914,215, but, as 188,887 taxpayers on grades of income between £1 and £300 were allowed the £200 exemption, equalling £37,777,400, taxpayers numbering 7,912, on grades of income between £301 and £600 were allowed exemption to the amount of £761,860 and 1,655 taxpayers were allowed varying exemptions equalling £111,520, the amount available for taxation was £74,263,435.

The total numbers of individuals and companies who were taxed on incomes earned during 1940-41 are detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—INCOME TAX—TOTAL NUMBER OF
TAXPAYERS (1940-41 INCOMES).**

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not exceeding 100	129,783	4,384	580	134,747	1,127	135,874
101 to 200	38,158	2,027	1,156	41,341	505	41,846
201 „ 350	14,786	1,360	1,424	17,570	542	18,112
351 „ 500	3,123	543	1,400	5,066	320	5,386
501 „ 700	3,369	647	5,172	9,188	382	9,570
701 „ 1,000	2,547	591	5,494	8,632	393	9,025
1,001 „ 1,250	940	220	2,508	3,668	243	3,911
1,251 „ 1,500	607	112	1,756	2,475	206	2,681
1,501 „ 2,000	563	107	1,818	2,488	318	2,806
2,001 „ 2,500	206	36	904	1,146	215	1,361
2,501 „ 3,000	131	20	520	671	155	826
3,001 „ 4,000	107	22	496	625	253	878
4,001 „ 5,000	58	4	206	263	164	427
5,001 „ 7,600	33	8	212	253	257	510
7,601 and over	12	4	108	124	745	869
Total ..	194,418	10,085	23,754	228,257	5,825	234,082

In the succeeding statement incomes earned during 1940-41 are arranged in groups of taxable incomes according to source thereof:—

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX—TAXABLE INCOMES
(1940-41 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Nor exceeding 100	5,568,252	191,502	18,230	5,777,984	42,349	5,820,333
101 " 200	5,354,148	294,766	86,792	5,735,746	73,957	5,809,703
201 " 350	3,710,462	344,527	191,167	4,246,156	143,891	4,390,047
351 " 500	1,311,963	227,693	299,962	1,839,618	156,013	1,995,631
501 " 700	2,032,830	388,979	1,597,780	4,019,589	229,489	4,249,078
701 " 1,000	2,121,604	493,482	2,268,359	4,883,445	321,715	5,205,160
1,001 " 1,250	1,036,694	242,243	1,405,439	2,684,376	273,394	2,957,770
1,251 " 1,500	827,520	152,833	1,199,386	2,179,739	269,839	2,449,078
1,501 " 2,000	967,659	181,854	1,559,032	2,708,545	555,229	3,263,774
2,001 " 2,500	454,529	78,752	1,009,047	1,542,328	458,877	2,001,205
2,501 " 3,000	355,148	55,607	704,807	1,115,562	423,353	1,538,915
3,001 " 4,000	365,830	75,365	857,803	1,298,998	881,543	2,180,541
4,001 " 5,000	235,300	17,829	448,083	701,212	693,947	1,395,159
5,001 " 7,600	182,756	43,543	624,404	850,703	1,622,223	2,472,926
7,601 and over ..	124,607	47,641	675,092	847,340	27,686,775	28,534,115
Total ..	24,649,342	2,836,616	12,945,383	40,431,341	33,832,094	74,263,435

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on incomes earned during 1940-41 are set out hereunder:—

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX—TAX PAYABLE
(1940-41 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Nor exceeding 100	173,238	11,368	806	185,412	4,233	189,645
101 to 200	169,507	18,004	3,775	191,286	7,384	198,670
201 " 350	122,117	21,873	8,486	152,476	14,508	166,984
351 " 500	46,426	15,086	13,395	74,907	15,644	90,551
501 " 700	77,079	27,416	70,597	175,092	22,920	198,012
701 " 1,000	85,263	36,982	106,494	228,739	32,192	260,931
1,001 " 1,250	45,805	19,296	71,846	136,947	27,356	164,303
1,251 " 1,500	39,082	13,064	64,517	116,663	27,344	144,007
1,501 " 2,000	50,036	16,804	92,155	158,995	55,591	214,586
2,001 " 2,500	26,189	8,050	66,426	100,665	45,664	146,329
2,501 " 3,000	22,422	6,210	49,614	78,246	42,296	120,542
3,001 " 4,000	24,791	8,990	65,163	98,944	88,213	187,157
4,001 " 5,000	17,476	2,344	36,479	56,299	69,206	125,505
5,001 " 7,600	14,712	6,106	56,611	77,429	161,532	238,961
7,601 and over ..	11,102	7,834	65,774	84,710	2,691,900	2,776,610
Total ..	925,245	219,427	772,138	1,916,810	3,305,983	5,222,793

VICTORIA—SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Income earned by any person (other than a company) in 1940-41 was subject also to a Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was £105 but, in the case of a married taxpayer whose spouse was a resident of Australia and had an income of not more than £50, or a widow or widower with a child under 16 years of age who was a resident of Australia, the minimum income taxable was £201. The deductions (other than outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income) allowed for Ordinary Income Tax, which are shown on pages 293 and 294, were not allowable in calculating the taxable income for this tax. Dividends from any source were subject to, but interest from State Savings Bank Securities was free from tax. The rates of the Special Tax were as follows :—

Where the Taxable Income—						The Rate per £100 was—
Exceeded	£104	but did not exceed	£1,000	..	..	s. d. 6 0
"	£1,000	"	"	£1,250	..	7 0
"	£1,250	"	"	£1,750	..	8 0
"	£1,750	"	"	£2,000	..	9 0
"	£2,000	"	"	£2,500	..	11 0
"	£2,500	..	..	..	..	12 6

The total amounts of Special Tax assessed on incomes earned during 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41 were £400,741, £431,172, £441,930, £455,599 and £460,544 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX.

The Commonwealth Government also imposes taxation on incomes. Originally payable on incomes earned in 1914-15, the collection of this tax throughout Australia yielded £9,398,503 in 1937-38; £11,882,440 in 1938-39; £16,430,313 in 1939-40; £39,315,548 in 1940-41, and £77,563,926 in 1941-42.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.

Legislative provisions for the relief of unemployment in Victoria are embodied in the *Unemployment Relief Act* 1930 (No. 3866) and the *Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act* 1930 (No. 3868). Brief references to these Acts and to amending and continuing legislation arising in connexion therewith have been made in the *Year-Book* of 1929-30 and subsequent issues.

The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act* 1940 (No. 4772) and the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act* 1941 (No. 4833) made provision for the rates of tax, &c., on incomes earned during 1939-40 and 1940-41 respectively.

The following statement shows the rates of unemployment relief tax charged on incomes earned during 1940-41. The minimum income subject to tax was £105, and the general exemption of £200 and

concessional allowances (wife, children, medical expenses, life assurance, &c.) mentioned on pages 293 and 294 were not deductible. Dividends from any source and interest on Victorian Government Loans (other than 3 per cent. stock) and State Savings Bank securities were taxable, but the profits earned by companies were not subject to tax.

VICTORIA—RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX 1940-41.

Amount of Taxable Income.	Rate per £100 payable on the Taxable Income.
Not less than £105 but does not amount to £208 ..	s. d. 8 6
Not less than £208 but does not amount to £312 ..	10 8
Exceeds £312 but does not exceed £350 ..	10 11
Exceeds £350 but does not exceed £40 ..	11 2
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £950 but not exceeding £1,000	The rate of tax increases by either 4d. or 5d. until it reaches 16s.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,350 but not exceeding £2,400	The rate of tax increases by either 5d. or 6d. until it reaches 29s. 4d.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,950 but not exceeding £3,000	The rate of tax increases by either 7d. or 8d. until it reaches 37s.
Over £3,000 ..	37s. 7d. (the maximum rate of tax)

Particulars of assessments in respect of unemployment relief tax on incomes earned during 1939-40 and 1940-41 respectively are shown hereunder, according to specified grades of taxable income.

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS (1939-40 AND 1940-41 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
£		£	£		£	£
101 to 200 ..	165,254	24,443,623	160,257	60,667	10,680,222	45,430
201 " 350 ..	213,630	56,310,817	460,963	232,880	57,541,375	335,654
351 " 500 ..	45,034	18,374,230	161,940	62,211	25,313,491	145,544
501 " 700 ..	18,029	10,494,864	103,735	21,336	12,323,540	79,167
701 " 1,000 ..	9,336	7,674,721	87,377	9,997	8,204,725	60,799
1,001 " 1,200 ..	2,807	3,065,271	40,337	2,946	3,206,688	27,552
1,201 " 1,500 ..	2,515	3,361,775	50,613	2,603	3,483,877	33,981
1,501 " 2,000 ..	2,127	3,641,603	65,062	2,086	3,606,962	41,906
2,001 " 2,400 ..	937	2,048,968	43,333	874	1,907,971	26,273
2,401 " 3,000 ..	798	2,100,526	54,409	789	2,120,394	35,340
3,001 " 4,000 ..	696	2,371,880	68,797	592	2,040,771	38,273
4,001 " 5,000 ..	329	1,454,793	42,107	309	1,347,093	25,289
5,001 " 7,600 ..	370	2,223,380	64,255	292	1,753,319	32,941
7,601 and over ..	254	3,679,230	105,721	185	2,499,528	47,005
Total ..	462,116	141,245,681	1,508,906	397,767	136,029,956	975,154

Unemployment Relief Tax assessments on incomes earned in each of the years 1936-37 to 1940-41 were as follow :—

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS,
1936-37 TO 1940-41.

On Income Earned in Year.			Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
				£	£
1936-37	..	..	448,691	130,129,768	1,708,491
1937-38	..	..	476,178	138,286,420	1,679,381
1938-39	..	..	481,969	140,936,042	1,717,974
1939-40	..	..	462,116	141,245,681	1,508,906
1940-41	..	..	397,767	136,029,956	975,154

In comparing the annual particulars of assessments of Unemployment Relief Tax given in the preceding statements, it is necessary to take into account the rates of tax applicable during each year.

PAYMENT OF TAXES BY INSTALMENTS.

In November, 1932, a system was established to assist taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from the salaries and wages of those who constitute the majority of taxpayers.

The amounts to be deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation when his assessment is issued.

If the amounts so deducted are not sufficient to pay the amount of tax assessed, the taxpayer is required to pay the difference in cash ; if in excess, he receives an immediate cash refund.

Taxes may also be paid by the purchase of tax instalment stamps.

LAND TAX.

State Land Tax. The State Land Tax Act of 1928 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and for other purposes. For the purposes of this Act, unimproved value means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation, if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for the

year ending 31st December, 1941, was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value exceeding £250. No tax is chargeable when the total unimproved value of all lands owned does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds, £500.

An analysis, in specified groups of unimproved values of holdings, of the 1942 Land Tax assessments is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1942.

(Based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1941).

Unimproved Values of Holdings Ranging Between—				Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	£				£	£
1 and	500	..	..	66,293	24,565,300	31,555
501 "	600	..	..	14,989	7,300,881	15,768
601 "	750	..	..	14,003	9,449,324	19,274
751 "	1,000	..	..	16,459	13,898,324	28,302
1,001 "	1,250	..	..	10,036	11,373,382	23,214
1,251 "	1,500	..	..	7,428	9,377,182	21,832
1,501 "	2,000	..	..	9,777	16,397,182	35,750
2,001 "	3,500	..	..	14,090	38,288,212	76,264
3,501 "	5,000	..	..	5,758	22,602,697	48,810
5,001 "	6,000	..	..	1,613	9,817,567	20,270
6,001 "	7,000	..	..	1,106	6,154,992	14,823
7,001 "	8,000	..	..	765	4,722,906	11,814
8,001 "	9,000	..	..	581	4,070,517	8,459
9,001 "	10,000	..	..	365	3,468,832	7,150
10,001 "	15,000	..	..	1,000	11,306,632	23,566
15,001 "	20,000	..	..	385	6,641,207	13,790
20,001 "	25,000	..	..	217	4,835,190	10,031
25,001 "	30,000	..	..	134	3,734,257	7,781
30,001 "	35,000	..	..	88	2,855,174	5,884
35,001 "	40,000	..	..	79	2,948,126	6,142
40,001 "	50,000	..	..	101	3,462,816	9,298
50,001 "	75,000	..	..	118	6,938,569	14,356
75,001 "	100,000	..	..	52	4,517,430	9,391
100,001 "	150,000	..	..	35	4,229,375	8,690
150,001 "	200,000	..	..	14	2,302,352	4,799
200,001 "	over	..	..	26	5,419,107	15,448
Total				165,512	240,857,533	492,461

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1938 to 1942.

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.			Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
				£	£ s. d.	£
1938	..	..	157,657	475,818	3 0 4	239,270,330
1939	..	..	156,123	475,356	3 0 11	238,523,354
1940	..	..	160,671	487,511	3 0 8	247,596,712
1941	..	..	164,346	490,384	2 19 8	247,933,255
1942			165,512	492,461	2 19 6	240,857,533

Commonwealth Land Tax. The Commonwealth Government also levies land tax on the lands of the States. Particulars of assessments, &c., for Victoria, given in the table hereunder, have been extracted from the report of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. It should be noted that resident landowners whose property does not exceed the unimproved value of £5,000 are exempted from the payment of this tax.

COMMONWEALTH LAND TAX—VICTORIAN ESTATES, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Assessment in respect of Year—			Victorian Returns Assessed.*	Central Office Assessments.†	Unimproved Value Assessed by Department.	Tax Payable.
			No.	No.	£	£
1936-37	..	..	7,071	1,625	86,165,970	389,060
1937-38	..	..	7,208	1,677	86,865,450	398,532
1938-39	..	..	7,131	1,684	86,578,764	446,651
1939-40	..	..	7,208	1,668	91,858,615	512,937
1940-41	..	..	7,307	1,693	92,775,273	1,053,411

* Including absentee returns on which tax was payable as follows :—1936-37, 291, £15,858; 1937-38, 300, £5,898; 1938-39, 308, £6,468; 1939-40, 311, £8,055, and 1940-41, 319, £13,384.

† Includes the Victorian interests of those who owned land in more than one State.

PROBATE DUTIES.

Probate Duties, Victoria. The rates of duty payable under Victorian statutes on estates of deceased persons are briefly summarized hereunder :—

Part 1.—Where estates bequeathed to persons other than widow, children, and grand-children do not exceed £200, no duty is payable, but on estates over £200 and not exceeding £300 duty becomes payable at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rate rises gradually thereafter until, on estates over £20,000, it reaches 10 per cent.

Part 2.—Where the estate is under £500, there is no duty payable on bequests to widow, children, and grand-children. On estates of over £500 in value, the rate of duty commences at 2 per cent. and gradually increases until it reaches 10 per cent. on estates over £100,000. Under this Part, when the total net value of the estate is over £500, but does not exceed £2,000, half rates apply.

Part 3.—The rates of duty on settlements (a) on brother, sister and other relatives are the same as those applicable to Part 1—mentioned above; (b) on widow, widower, descendant or ancestor of settler—the same as mentioned in Part 2.

Duty on settlements on strangers in blood is rateable at 10 per cent.

Additional Duty.—On all statements filed on and after 23rd October, 1930, an additional amount of 21 per cent. on the duty otherwise chargeable, is payable.

Exemption.—£5,000 exemption for members of the forces killed, on active service, providing the estate is left to father or mother widow or widower, lineal descendant, or lineal ancestor.

The total amounts of probate duty assessed for the years 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42 were £1,451,238, £1,429,440, £1,416,067, £1,447,244, £1,457,269 and £1,490,978 respectively. Actual collections of probate duty for the years mentioned are shown in the table on page 303.

**Commonwealth,
Estate Duty.** The Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia in each of the years 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42 was £1,792,600, £1,872,654, £1,915,352, £2,212,690, £2,364,133 and £2,845,005 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The amounts of taxation collected in *Victoria* by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and by the Municipalities respectively, are shown hereafter for each of the last five years.

Details of State taxation have been arranged according to the nature of the tax rather than to the method of collection.

TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heads of Taxation.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria*	18,719,000	20,039,000	24,325,000	34,345,000	49,134,234
State—					
Income Tax	3,976,958	4,370,656	4,737,696	5,009,172	5,903,387
Land Tax	498,232	482,336	490,255	492,939	516,282
Probate Duty	1,431,057	1,374,355	1,456,752	1,433,954	1,426,525
Unemployment Relief ..	1,934,440	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491	1,284,797
Entertainments Tax† ..	262,039	286,034	295,512	319,586	338,548
Racing Taxation	414,560	390,487	385,959	406,912	413,702
Stamp Duties†	952,470	959,727	978,992	973,711	938,551
Motor Taxation†	1,825,152	1,913,689	1,981,509	1,925,430	1,675,256
Licences—					
Liquor	233,490	254,640	261,797	286,504	316,544
Other	91,521	90,719	100,609	98,602	95,000
Other Taxation	26,726	20,745	21,679	15,344	15,024
Total State Taxation ..	11,646,645	12,023,240	12,710,662	12,547,645	12,923,616
Municipal Taxation ..	3,805,023	3,731,856	3,984,081	4,075,621	§
Total Taxation	34,170,668	35,794,096	41,019,743	50,968,266	§

* Estimated.—See footnote. † Not elsewhere included. ‡ Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board. § Not available.

Taxation in Victoria per head of population levied by the Commonwealth, the State, and the Municipalities for each of the last five years was as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN VICTORIA PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Authority.	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth* ..	10 1 2	10 13 9	12 17 6	17 17 8	25 2 10
State	6 5 2	6 8 3	6 14 6	6 12 3	6 12 3
Total (Commonwealth and State) ..	16 6 4	17 2 0	19 12 0	24 9 11	31 15 1
Municipal	2 0 10	1 19 8	2 1 10	2 2 1	†
Grand Total ..	18 7 2	19 1 8	21 13 10	26 12 0	†

* Average taxation per head collected by the Commonwealth Government on account of taxation derived from the following sources:—Customs, Excise, Estate and Gift Duties; Income, Land, Sales, Flour, Entertainment, War Time Profits, Gold and Pay-roll Taxes.

† Not available.

TAXATION COLLECTIONS—AUSTRALIAN STATES.

In the following statement of taxation collections in each of the Australian States during the last five years, Commonwealth taxation has been excluded. The particulars shown include all State taxation whether paid into Consolidated Revenue or not.

STATE TAXATION COLLECTIONS—TOTAL AND PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total All States.
TOTAL COLLECTIONS.							
1937-38 ..	£ 20,504,582	£ 11,646,645	£ 8,539,471	£ 3,998,132	£ 3,306,804	£ 1,697,159	£ 49,692,793
1938-39 ..	20,262,919	12,023,240	8,646,453	4,199,064	3,618,998	1,778,718	50,529,392
1939-40 ..	22,682,127	12,710,662	8,816,448	4,620,118	3,729,414	1,827,902	54,386,671
1940-41 ..	24,535,127	12,547,645	9,180,433	4,419,921	3,893,228	1,727,822	56,304,176
1941-42 ..	24,798,182	12,923,616	8,941,735	4,790,767	3,818,445	1,986,733	57,259,478
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.							
1937-38 ..	£ s. d. 7 11 5	£ s. d. 6 5 2	£ s. d. 8 11 8	£ s. d. 6 15 4	£ s. d. 7 4 9	£ s. d. 7 4 5	£ s. d. 7 5 2
1938-39 ..	7 8 3	6 8 3	8 11 9	7 1 3	7 16 5	7 10 2	7 6 3
1939-40 ..	8 4 0	6 14 6	8 13 3	7 14 10	7 19 11	7 13 0	7 15 11
1940-41 ..	8 16 8	6 12 3	9 0 4	7 8 11	8 8 1	7 5 7	8 1 2
1941-42 ..	8 16 4	6 12 3	8 13 1	7 13 3	8 3 0	8 5 11	8 1 0

The total taxation collected by the Commonwealth and all States for the last five years is shown hereunder.

COMMONWEALTH AND ALL STATES TAXATION COLLECTIONS, 1937-38 to 1941-42.

Year.	Taxation by Commonwealth Government.	Taxation by all State Governments.	Total Taxation.
1937-38 ..	£ 69,048,485	£ 49,692,793	£ 118,741,278
1938-39 ..	74,036,899	50,529,392	124,566,291
1939-40 ..	90,010,663	54,386,671	144,397,334
1940-41 ..	125,383,522	56,304,176	181,687,698
1941-42 ..	179,435,345	57,259,478	236,694,823

TAXATION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR, 1942-43.

The Commonwealth Government's Uniform Income Taxation legislation provided for the Commonwealth to be the sole income taxing authority in Australia for the period of the war and twelve months thereafter, the States to receive grants from the Commonwealth based on the average of their income tax collections in 1939-40 and 1940-41.

As provided for under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, the States will receive annually from the Commonwealth the following amounts: New South Wales £15,356,000, Victoria £6,517,000, Queensland £5,821,000, South Australia £2,361,000, Western Australia £2,546,000, and Tasmania £888,000.

This uniform taxation was first imposed on incomes derived during the year ended 30th June, 1942, at the rates as set out hereunder:—

INDIVIDUALS—RATE OF TAX.

PERSONAL EXERTION.		PROPERTY.	
Taxable Income.	Rate.	Taxable Income.	Rate.
£ 1- 200	On first £150, 8d. in £1 Exceeding £150, 8·12d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·12d. for each £1 in excess of £151	£ 1- 200	On first £150, 10d. in £1. Exceeding £150, 10·15d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·15d. for each £1 in excess of £151
201- 250	On first £200, 9·5d. in £1 Exceeding £200, 8·08d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·08d. for each £1 in excess of £201	201- 250	On first £200, 11·875d. in £1 Exceeding £200, 62·6d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·1d. for each £1 in excess of £201
251- 600	On first £250, 18·4d. in £1 Exceeding £250, 58·02d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·02d. for each £1 in excess of £251	251- 600	On first £250, 23d. in £1 Exceeding £250, 72·525d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·025d. for each £1 in excess of £251
600-2,500	On first £600, 45·5833d. in £1 Exceeding £600, 72·033d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·033d. for each £1 in excess of £601	601-2,100	On first £600, 56·9791d. in £1 Exceeding £600, 90·04125d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·04125d. for each £1 in excess of £601
2,501-4,000	On first £2,500, 113·312d. in £1 Exceeding £2,500, 198·006d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·006d. for each £1 in excess of £2,501	2,100 and over	On first £2,100, 124·7619d. in £1 Exceeding £2,100, 216d. in £1
4,001 and over	On first £4,000, 148·445d. in £1 Exceeding £4,000, 216d. in £1		

Where income is derived partly from personal exertion and partly from property, the rate of tax in respect of each class of income is the rate that would be applicable were the total income wholly derived from that source.

The statutory exemption was withdrawn, but tax was
Statutory Exemptions. not levied on individual incomes not exceeding £156.
 Where the net income is between £156 and £170, provision is made that the tax otherwise payable shall not exceed one-half of the excess over £156. Of individuals assessed to pay tax the minimum amount payable is ten shillings.

**Concessional
Deductions.**

The existing deductions for dependants, medical expenses, &c., life assurance and superannuation, rates on non-income producing property, &c., were withdrawn and replaced by rebates of tax. The rebates are calculated at the personal exertion rate appropriate to the taxpayers income, with a proviso that dependants' rebates shall not exceed defined limits.

**Exemption
Defence
Forces.**

Where the income of any member of the Defence Forces includes pay or allowances earned by him as a member of that force, the statutory exemption is £250. On incomes between £251 and £261, a deduction of £94 will be allowed. On incomes exceeding £261 the deduction of £94 will be diminished by £1 for every £1 by which the net income exceeds £251 (exemption thus vanishing after £354).

COMPANIES.

(a) For every pound of taxable income of a company, other than a life assurance company, the rate of tax is 72d. On the income of a life assurance company with respect of its life assurance business only, 60d. in £1. On income from other business 72d. in £1.

(b) In the case of companies, other than private companies, for every pound of that portion of the taxable income which has not been distributed as dividends and on which the company is liable under Part 3A of the Assessment Act to pay further tax, the rate of tax is 24d.

(c) In addition to the taxes payable under (a) and (b) above, there is payable, upon the taxable income in excess of £5,000 a super tax at the rate of 12d. for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £5,000. This super tax does not apply to private companies; co-operative companies, wholly mutual life assurance companies and certain companies whose profits arise from commissions, fees and charges for services rendered.

(d) In addition to (a), the whole of the distributable income of private companies is subject to additional tax calculated by reference to the aggregate amount of tax which would have been payable by shareholders had the undistributed profits been actually distributed.

**War-Time
Company
Tax.**

This tax was imposed on the amount by which taxable profit exceeds a percentage standard of 5 per cent. ascertained by applying that percentage to the capital employed. The tax does not apply to companies mentioned in (c). Where the taxable profit of a company (other than a subsidiary company) is less than £1,000, no tax is payable.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pension and
Superannua-
tion Schemes
in Force.

A statement of Pension and Superannuation schemes in force at 30th June, 1928, in the Public Services of Victoria, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 98.

During the year 1941-42, the Government expended a sum of £1,012,172 on pensions, gratuities, &c. Of this amount, £168,424 was spent on pensions of a non-contributory nature. The remainder represents payments from State revenue to the Police Superannuation Fund, the Police Pensions Fund, and the Superannuation Fund. The following table gives details of the Government expenditure on pensions for each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS
GRATUITIES, ETC., 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heading.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Non-contributory Pensions, &c.—					
Railways	123,292	113,922	103,649	92,110	84,354
Lunacy	388	107	104	104	104
Judges	2,250	2,250	1,611	2,250	2,250
Civil Service	7,863	6,720	6,013	4,443	3,521
Public Service Education Department } Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	105,128	94,836	84,676	77,949	70,207
Various Allowances ..	11,000	9,000	9,668	8,500	6,700
Compensations and Gratuities	2,412	1,462	1,443	1,244	1,288
	181	..	..	..	..
Total Non-contributory Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	252,514	228,297	207,164	186,600	168,424
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy ..	85,093	74,169	70,534	63,934	56,160
Transferred from Licen- sing Fund (Act No. 3717)	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines	8,864	11,290	12,252	12,777	15,088
Total	116,957	108,459	105,786	99,711	94,248
Police Pensions Fund ..	98,200	100,000	103,400	105,000	106,500
The Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	361,697	370,363	379,885	383,275	387,766
Other	222,022	233,259	244,831	250,263	255,234
Total	583,719	603,622	624,716	633,538	643,000
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,051,390	1,040,378	1,041,066	1,024,849	1,012,172

**Police
Super-
annuation
Fund.**

This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the pay of the members of the Police Force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 3717; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1941-42 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £94,248, from Government Revenue, as shown in the preceding table. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £94,248, of which £93,795 was for pensions and £453 for gratuities.

Pensions are payable out of this fund only to those who joined the Police Force prior to the 25th November, 1902.

**Police
Pensions Act
(No. 3316)
now included
in Act
No. 3750.**

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, provides for pensions to those members of the Police Force who have joined it since 25th November, 1902, as well as to persons who may enter the Force in the future. The Police Regulation Act (No. 4592 of 1938) made several amendments regarding pensions and allowances. It provided:—(1) that the total amount of pension paid to any member of the force, appointed on and after the first day of January, 1939, shall be not more than £312 per annum; (2) for an amended scale of widows' and children's pensions and allowances; (3) for an increase in the rateable deduction from pay (by way of contribution towards superannuation) of members of the force to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum; and (4) that rateable deductions be returned in certain cases and that they be paid to personal relatives in certain other cases. The chief provisions of the principal Act were published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 100.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund (established under Act No. 3750) during 1941-42 amounted to £213,998, comprising:—Deductions from pay, £31,590; special appropriation, £106,500, and interest on investments, £75,908. During the year £38,250 was paid in pensions, and £4,602 represented deductions of pay returned. There was a balance of £2,161,944 at 30th June, 1942, of which £2,144,795 was invested.

**The Super-
annuation
Fund.**

On 24th November, 1925, legislation was enacted by the State Parliament making provision on a contributory basis for superannuation benefits for public servants and railway employees. Contributions of officers, amounts received from the Government, and income from investments are paid into the Superannuation Fund and benefits provided by the Act are paid

therefrom. Act No. 3782 of 1928 consolidated existing legislation regarding the Fund. Brief references to the more important amendments to that Act have been made in the *Year-Books* of 1928-29 and subsequent issues. Recent amending legislation relating to the Fund is contained in (1) *The Superannuation (Life Assurance Policies) Act* 1940, No. 4744, which extends the facilities regarding the transfer of life assurance policies under Section 60 of the *Superannuation Act* 1928 to policies taken out after 25th November, 1925, and to certain temporary employees, and (2) *The Superannuation Act* 1940, No. 4775, which repealed the *Superannuation Act* 1938, No. 4619, and, *inter alia*, amended the provisions of the *Superannuation Acts* relating to the number of units for which officers are to contribute and the rate payable for certain units.

During the year 1941-42, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £1,319,148, consisting of contributions from officers, £428,842; from Consolidated Revenue, £640,784; under Act No. 4085, £155; interest on investments, £248,300; and other receipts, £1,067. The total payments from the Fund during the year were £859,827, and comprised pensions, £804,581; refund of contributions, £53,479; endowment assurances matured, £1,566; and other expenditure, £201. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1942, was £6,386,273, of which £6,384,743 was invested.

Port Phillip Pilot Fund. This fund does not receive contributions from the Government but is maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and annual income derived from investment of moneys belonging to the fund which in 1941-42, amounted to £2,834, and £5,415 respectively. During the same period, £7,019 was expended on pensions.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During 1941-42, expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria, as published in the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, together with the payment by the Treasury to the University (less that for Bacteriological Laboratory Services) totalled £3,490,464. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the

interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not available. Comparative figures for each of the last five years were as follow :—

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION,
1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Expenditure on—	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education, Primary, Intermediate and Secondary—					
Primary (including Special Subjects) ..	2,000,444	2,002,353	2,023,560	1,971,294	1,966,892
Intermediate ..	108,523	113,573	123,679	127,013	130,520
Secondary ..	267,264	279,769	299,583	309,652	321,301
Buildings and Land ..	184,251	190,585	227,460	233,876	185,779
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	350,792	372,031	394,198	401,770	423,732
Buildings and Land ..	83,033	96,844	65,855	34,984	69,743
Training of Teachers ..	15,722	16,185	16,722	18,210	33,329
Administration ..	83,881	76,662	77,899	77,725	82,106
Pensions ..	169,525	169,677	171,666	172,885	170,600
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c.* ..	70,800	67,300	73,300	76,500	98,500
Scholarships ..	6,520	7,280	6,910	7,610	7,962
Total* ..	3,340,755	3,392,259	3,480,832	3,431,519	3,490,464
Per head of Population ..	£ s. d. 1 15 11	£ s. d. 1 16 2	£ s. d. 1 16 10	£ s. d. 1 16 2	£ s. d. 1 15 9

* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz. :—1937-38, £3,400 ; 1938-39, £3,400 ; 1939-40, £3,500 ; 1940-41 £4,000 ; and 1941-42, £4,000.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £79,484 in 1937-38, £89,009 in 1938-39, £90,308 in 1939-40, £87,932 in 1940-41, and £91,520 in 1941-42 were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

In the two following statements the expenditure shown has been confined to that relating to primary, intermediate, and secondary education in State Schools (i.e., excluding amount expended on technical education). No attempt has been made to apportion general expenditure items such as "Training of Teachers, Administration, &c." These items therefore are somewhat overstated.

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
EDUCATION—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL
SCHOOLS). 1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Expenditure on—	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education :—					
Primary—					
Day Schools, including Central Schools	1,940,748	1,935,834	1,952,772	1,899,765	1,892,209
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children	26,967	28,219	29,387	29,671	29,203
Subsidized Schools	107	138	116	107	64
Free Kindergarten Union	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	4,500
Special Subjects—					
Physical Training	4,562	8,810	10,378	10,179	9,946
Dressmaking and Needle- work	6,280	5,520	5,475	5,742	5,574
School Gardening and Plantations	2,018	2,098	2,639	2,668	2,618
Singing	1,852	3,007	4,087	4,206	4,652
Medical Inspection	14,997	16,227	16,206	16,455	18,126
Young Farmers' Clubs	413	..	..	..	..
Total Primary	2,000,444	2,002,353	2,023,560	1,971,293	1,966,892
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools	56,321	60,951	67,606	68,877	70,567
Evening Continuation Classes	283	465	436	52	..
Schools of Domestic Arts	51,914	52,157	55,637	58,084	59,953
Total Intermediate	108,523	113,573	123,679	127,013	130,520
Secondary*—					
High Schools	259,818	271,775	284,366	290,044	296,517
Scholarships	7,446	7,994	15,217	19,608	24,783
Total Secondary	267,264	279,769	299,583	309,652	321,300
Training of Teachers	15,722	16,185	16,722	18,210	33,329
Administration	83,381†	76,162	77,399	77,726	82,012
Buildings—					
Primary Schools	161,127	163,654	187,647	181,282	133,688
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees)	6,109	6,304	6,406	7,220	4,304
Rents	3,915	3,517	3,540	3,950	3,758
Higher Elementary Schools	2	11	..	110	2,145
Domestic Arts Schools, &c.	114	80	164	10	3,380
High Schools	12,984	17,019	29,703	41,304	13,335
Teachers' College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25,170
Total Buildings	184,251	190,585	227,460	233,876	185,780
Pensions	169,525	169,677	171,666	172,885	170,600
Grand Total	2,829,110	2,848,304	2,940,069	2,910,655	2,890,433

* Including Manual Training.

† Including £4,662 expenses in connexion with lessons to pupils on account of Pollomyelitis epidemic.

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with primary and secondary education of the Victorian State Schools (excluding technical schools), and shows the cost per scholar in average attendance. Particulars are shown for each of the last five years :—

**VICTORIA—COST OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS)
1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Year.	Expenditure by and for the Education Department.*	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars— Average Attendance.†	Cost per attending Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.
1937-38 ..	2,829,110	63,464	2,765,646	175,502	15 15 2
1938-39 ..	2,848,304	56,946	2,791,358	182,695	15 5 7
1939-40 ..	2,940,069	66,494	2,873,575	181,212	15 17 2
1940-41 ..	2,910,655	62,914	2,847,741	178,634	15 18 10
1941-42 ..	2,890,433	65,033	2,825,400	178,691	15 16 3

* Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not obtainable. † Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools.

**STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-
GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

In the following statements ordinary revenue and expenditure and loan expenditure of the State Government, Local Government and certain semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies in Victoria, have been combined for each of the five years 1937 to 1941. Where a grant has been made by one authority to another, such grant has been excluded from both the revenue and expenditure of the recipient.

**VICTORIA—STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1937 TO 1941.**

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	27,446,355	28,659,726	28,106,634	29,234,718	30,217,880
Local Government	6,835,371	7,062,492	6,723,604	7,333,164	7,421,307
Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	2,451,325	2,583,648	2,699,250	2,860,126	2,952,641
Irrigation	50,730	56,983	64,182	61,027	77,730
Harbours	937,160	973,739	926,703	929,846	887,521
Tramways	2,188,241	2,218,557	2,320,226	2,431,634	2,774,852
Electricity	3,760,429	4,011,183	4,141,892	4,376,929	4,724,056
Fire Brigades	109,202	125,463	123,758	152,618	131,199
Housing Commission .. ..	..	..	..	11,579	21,718
Grain Elevators Board .. ..	..	..	..	101,496	82,630
Western Metropolitan Market Trust .. ..	..	..	..	2,525	3,294
Total	43,778,813	45,691,791	45,106,249	47,495,662	49,294,828

VICTORIA—STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-
GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE, 1937 TO 1941—*continued.*

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	27,417,432	28,628,781	28,893,876	29,228,457	30,075,580
Local Government	6,777,738	7,050,672	6,809,595	7,280,502	7,149,666
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	2,384,769	2,503,603	2,576,724	2,827,678	2,879,325
Irrigation	44,471	62,221	85,260	41,580	72,548
Harbours	919,641	966,038	921,062	916,913	867,993
Tramways	2,187,145	2,286,581	2,318,540	2,440,227	2,783,284
Electricity	3,721,528	3,957,354	4,020,992	4,250,416	4,563,376
Fire Brigades	128,148	118,766	121,353	149,086	130,450
Housing Commission .. ..	..	..	..	35,293	55,524
Grain Elevators Board .. ..	..	..	..	89,882	105,243
Western Metropolitan Market Trust .. ..	..	..	..	3,410	3,585
Total	43,580,872	45,574,016	45,747,402	47,263,444	48,686,579
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	3,303,501	3,230,451	3,998,531	3,962,647	2,734,442
Local Government	842,832	1,057,925	1,105,604	754,386	486,231
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	635,180	813,071	854,685	1,246,246	964,575
Irrigation	35,000	16,175	..	..	4,500
Harbours	90,794	115,579	189,038	185,347	257,803
Tramways	376,611	199,576	203,437	293,622	135,345
Electricity .. ..	..	700,000	330,415	1,252,285	321,865
Fire Brigades	268	8,073	45,342	28,380	39,908
Housing Commission .. ..	..	..	..	261,714	430,854
Grain Elevators Board .. ..	..	..	101,240	220,682	55,505
Total	5,284,186	6,140,850	6,828,292	8,205,309	5,431,023

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1942 :—

LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1942.

	£
Cash received	898,003,671
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums	5,834,341
Securities issued	903,838,012
Add liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes	305,000
	904,143,012
Loans redeemed by—	£
Renewal Loans	686,944,027
National Debt Sinking Fund	13,174,999
Other Funds	24,062,803
Discount (securities purchased under par)	83,739
Liability transferred to Commonwealth Government Act No. 4246	2,160,960
	726,426,528
Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1942	177,716,484

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to 30th June, 1942, securities representing £903,838,012 were issued, and that the amount of cash received was £898,003,671. The State thus received £99 7s. 1d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

The following table gives particulars relating to the loans raised in London, New York, and Melbourne, and shows the amounts which were outstanding at 30th June, 1942 :—

VICTORIA—LOANS FLOATED TO 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued).	Loans Paid off (including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1942.		
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures, &c.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
London Register ..	391,968,135*	325,418,804	28,164,284	38,385,047	66,549,331
Melbourne Register ..	511,869,877	401,007,724	109,872,074	990,079	110,862,153
Total ..	903,838,012	726,426,528	138,036,358	39,375,126	177,411,484
Add Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes..					305,000
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1942					177,716,484†

* Including loans raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government amounting to £5,095,366.

† Including £4,498,878 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

Due Dates of Loans. Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1942, are given in the following table. Where the Government had the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Due Date (Financial Year).				Repayable in London.	Repayable in Australia.	Total.
				£	£	£
1942-43	..	..	..	5,884,825	4,871,995	10,756,820
1943-44	..	..	..	..	11,312,490	11,312,490
1944-45	..	..	..	635,466	10,584,717	11,220,183
1945-46	..	..	..	..	4,247,610	4,247,610
1946-47	..	..	..	..	5,024,391	5,024,391
1947-48	..	..	..	..	4,467,995	4,467,995
1948-49	..	..	..	12,022,295	4,673,790	16,696,085
1949-50	..	..	..	6,055,545	3,414,772	9,470,317
1950-51	..	..	..	..	4,112,108	4,112,108
1951-52	..	..	..	..	3,795,980	3,795,980
1953-54	..	..	..	..	4,039,194	4,039,194
1954-55	..	..	..	..	8,923,710	8,923,710
1955-56	..	..	..	2,624,319*	8,808,268	11,432,587
1956-57	..	..	..	..	4,667,030	4,667,030
1957-58	..	..	..	1,874,559*	15,238,024	17,112,583
1958-59	..	..	..	13,553,800	1,480,910	15,034,710
1959-60	..	..	..	2,902,116	3,861,216	6,763,332
1960-61	..	..	..	650,075	..	650,075
1961-62	..	..	..	..	3,889,368	3,889,368
1966-67	..	..	..	5,913,200	..	5,913,200
1975-76	..	..	..	14,433,131	..	14,433,131
Not yet fixed	..	..	..	..	3,448,585	3,448,585
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes ..	..	..	..	..	305,000	305,000
Total	...	..	..	66,549,331	111,167,153	177,716,484

* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

Loans and
interest
payable in
London and
Australia.

In the succeeding statement of the Public Debt of Victoria at various dates, loans repayable outside Australia and the annual interest payable thereon are shown separately. Particulars relating to New York loans are included as indicated in the note to the statement.

In the subsequent statements "interest payable" does not include the cost of paying interest overseas. Particulars of exchange paid in each of the last five years are shown on page 322.

During 1931-32, the conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States of Australia was effected as provided for by the Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (Nos. 1 and 2) of 1931. The conversion was based on a reduction of 22½ per cent. of the interest rates payable on existing securities.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1942.

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Repayable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.*	Australia.	London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	44,655,579	4,670 306	1,735,307	152,096
1910 ..	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1915 ..	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1920 ..	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1925 ..	51,869,204	79,300,361	2,319,486	3,999,635
1930 ..	68,750,235	93,538,759	3,225,754	4,831,371
1931 ..	68,976,946	98,039,650	3,157,330	5,088,867
1932 ..	68,707,872	101,126,092	3,144,480	3,990,364
1933 ..	68,059,626	103,339,405	3,010,355	3,978,515
1934 ..	67,843,364	107,289,385	2,677,474	4,080,640
1935 ..	67,638,378	106,522,285	2,651,050	3,930,414
1936 ..	67,457,682	107,600,603	2,627,847	3,973,528
1937 ..	67,380,647	109,216,363	2,639,829	4,038,557
1938 ..	67,207,012	110,021,483	2,633,504	4,085,272
1939 ..	66,996,833	112,701,285	2,624,562	4,182,747
1940 ..	66,963,733	113,586,235	2,623,176	4,274,672
1941 ..	66,963,733	114,255,455	2,623,176	4,274,582
1942 ..	66,549,331	111,167,153	2,536,829	4,040,566

* Loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, are included as follows:—(At 30th June) 1930 and 1931, £4,658,461; 1932, £4,648,084; 1933, £4,615,021; 1934, £4,592,459; 1935, £4,569,473; 1936, £4,547,877; 1937, £4,530,842; 1938, £4,517,207; 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942, £4,498,878.

Rates of
Interest on
Public Debt.

The conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States mentioned on the previous page effected a reduction of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum of the interest rates payable on existing securities. The appended table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1942, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively:—

**VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30TH JUNE, 1942.**

Rate of Interest.	Amount Repayable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total.
Per cent.	£	£	£
5	18,171,173*	..	18,171,173
$4\frac{1}{2}$	760,836†	..	760,836
4	2,902,116	33,137,410	36,039,526
£3 19s. 2d. .. .. .	..	4,061,000	4,061,000
£3 19s. 1d. .. .. .	..	1,875,750	1,875,750
$3\frac{7}{8}$ .. .. .	..	17,152,990	17,152,990
£3 15s. 10d. .. .. .	..	6,370,000	6,370,000
$3\frac{3}{4}$	6,852,149	8,903,055	15,755,204
$3\frac{5}{8}$ .. .. .	..	908,550	908,550
$3\frac{1}{2}$	25,522,545	4,637,140	30,159,685
£3 9s. 9d. .. .. .	..	500	500
$3\frac{3}{8}$ .. .. .	..	3,737,540	3,737,540
$3\frac{1}{4}$	650,075	18,964,991	19,615,066
$3\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000
£3 2s. .. .. .	..	322,549	322,549
3	5,805,612	2,784,329	8,589,941
$2\frac{3}{4}$ .. .. .	..	1,959,930	1,959,930
£2 14s. 3d. .. .. .	..	242,945	242,945
$2\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. .	..	5,024,391	5,024,391
£2 6s. 6d. .. .. .	..	778,083	778,083
£2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,884,825	..	5,884,825
Not fixed .. .. .	..	305,000	305,000
Total	66,549,331	111,167,153	177,716,484
Average rate of interest	3.81	3.63	3.70

* Including £3,738,042 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

Growth of
Public Debt.

The growth of the public debt of Victoria since the establishment of responsible government in 1855 is illustrated in the following statement. There was a noticeable increase in the debt between 1918–19 and 1927–28 when it rose from £82,031,929 in the former to £158,183,470 in the latter year.

1865/43.—21

During 1928-29, the amount at credit of the State Redemption and Sinking Funds—£5,540,369—was applied to the liquidation of the public debt, and in 1934-35, the debt was decreased by the transfer of a liability amounting to £2,160,960 from the State to the Commonwealth Government under Act No. 4246. From £174,160,663 at 30th June, 1935—the first occasion on which the debt was less than that of the immediately preceding year—the public debt increased steadily until it reached the amount of £181,219,188 at 30th June, 1941. During 1941-42 the public debt again decreased to £177,716,484.

VICTORIA—GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST, 1855 TO 1941-42.

Financial Year ending in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interests Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest Payable.
		Total.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855* ..	1,180,000	70,800	6·00	3 4 9	0 3 11
1860* ..	5,643,100	337,905	5·99	10 9 10	0 12 7
1870* ..	12,099,800	699,240	5·78	16 13 1	0 19 3
1880 ..	20,567,700	1,029,991	5·01	24 9 4	1 4 6
1890 ..	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 ..	49,325,885	1,887,403	3·83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 ..	55,576,725	1,980,099	3·56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 ..	87,647,739	3,539,723	4·04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1925 ..	131,169,565	6,319,121	4·82	78 9 11	3 16 3
1930 ..	162,288,994	8,057,125	4·96	90 18 7	4 10 7
1931 ..	167,016,596	8,246,197	4·94	92 16 2	4 12 0
1932 ..	169,833,964	7,134,844	4·20	93 18 9	3 19 1
1933 ..	171,399,031	6,988,870	4·08	94 3 2	3 17 0
1934 ..	175,132,749	6,758,114	3·86	95 16 6	3 14 1
1935 ..	174,160,663	6,581,464	3·78	94 15 2	3 11 8
1936 ..	175,058,285	6,601,375	3·77	94 15 9	3 11 6
1937 ..	176,597,010	6,678,386	3·78	95 3 4	3 12 0
1938 ..	177,228,495	6,718,776	3·79	94 18 6	3 11 11
1939 ..	179,698,118	6,807,309	3·79	95 10 3	3 12 4
1940 ..	180,549,968	6,897,848	3·82	94 16 6	3 12 5
1941 ..	181,219,188	6,897,758	3·81	93 9 1	3 11 2
1942 ..	177,716,484	6,577,395	3·70	90 5 4	3 6 10

* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Guarantee Loans.

The following table shows the capital liability of the State at 30th June, 1942, in respect of its public works and services. The apportionment of the State's equity in the National Debt Sinking Fund is also shown.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL LIABILITY UNDER THE VARIOUS WORKS AND SERVICES, TOGETHER WITH THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE'S EQUITY IN THE NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND AT 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Works or Services.	Liability.	Deduction on Account of National Debt Sinking Fund.	Net Liability.
	£	£	£
Railways*—			
As reduced	49,257,698	3,524,934	45,732,764
Transferred	30,019,509	2,238,508	27,781,001
Country Waterworks ..	28,290,348	2,031,261	26,259,087
Electricity Supply	18,183,348	1,351,435	16,831,913
Land Settlement	32,219,623	2,573,805	29,645,818
Grain Elevators Board ..	661,612	15,456	646,156
Housing Commission ..	1,202,194	18,379	1,183,815
Country Roads	10,097,097	891,447	9,205,650
Public Works, Buildings, &c. ..	5,087,114	346,377	4,740,737
Forests	1,381,495	49,963	1,331,532
Unemployment Relief ..	12,520,542	429,198	12,091,344
In Aid of Revenue	990,079	165,818	824,261
Treasury Bills in aid of Revenue current at 30th June, 1942 ..	189,910,659	13,636,581	176,274,078
	305,000	231,901	73,099
Total	190,215,659	13,868,482	176,347,177

* The *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* No. 4429 provided for the reduction of railway loan liability by the sum of £30,000,000 on 1st July, 1937, and for the transfer of that amount to the "Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account."

A reconciliation between the Public Debt at 30th June, 1942, and the net liability shown on previous page is given hereunder:—

		£
Public Debt at 30th June, 1942..	..	177,716,484
	£	
Deduct Cash at Credit of National Debt		
Sinking Fund ..	..	693,483
Deduct Repayments to State Loans		
Repayment Fund ..	..	10,319,569
		<u>11,013,052</u>
		166,703,432
Add Expenditure from the State Loans		
Repayment Fund ..	..	9,643,745
		<u>176,347,177</u>
Net Liability for Works	..	..

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from Loans and on account of Loan Funds. The figures in the following table include all such expenditure, whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the last four years and the total to 30th June, 1942.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS.

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the Year.				Total to 30th June, 1942.
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works—					
Railways*—					
As reduced ..	354,259	865,500	641,845	740,271	49,101,395
Transferred ..	..	..	..	..	29,134,658
Country Roads ..	58,026	6,362	1,179	2,570	12,201,761
Bridges ..	..	..	..	..	443,438
Harbours and Rivers ..	..	..	..	..	1,404,535
Water Supply—					
Country ..	582,327	426,825	471,369	274,845	28,436,636
Metropolitan ..	..	..	..	..	3,142,577
Sewerage (Country) ..	..	..	..	..	217,784
Electricity Supply ..	..	..	..	..	17,839,227

* Reduced under the authority of Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOANS—*continued.*

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the Year—				Total to 30th June 1942.
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	
Public Works— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Public Buildings—					
Schools ..	168,410	169,965	147,219	131,636	5,927,534
Hospitals ..	3,545	65,134	175,638	247,391	686,637
Other ..	28,931	35,717	102,456	63,487	1,390,655
Other Public Works	3,127	..	..	..	702,989
Immigration ..	..	..	..	..	20,000
Municipal Endowment	..	..	..	..	698,250
Municipalities, Loans, Grants, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	928,127
Housing ..	150,000	270,000	250,000	..	1,190,000
Unemployment Relief	1,308,719	1,560,346	589,820	104,897	13,123,464
Primary Production—					
Land Settlement* ..	15,395	1,140	245	..	41,570,934
Wire Netting Advances	15,235	12,325	5,065	1,008	879,645
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	150,682
Settlers Advances					
Cultivation ..	134,715	100,842	3,191	917	2,405,564
Other ..	..	..	..	..	80,633
Bulk Handling of					
Wheat ..	350,000	300,000	..	..	1,000,000
Forestry ..	45,842	116,341	278,742	285,827	1,462,721
Mining, N.E.I. ..	..	..	..	..	271,022
Mining—State Coal					
Mine ..	..	23,910	25,052	15,560	313,921
Primary Products—					
Advances to Coys.	..	..	..	..	331,101
Cool Stores—Advances to Coys. ..	..	..	35,000	..	613,299
Other Primary Pro- duction ..	..	..	..	..	152,862
Other Purposes ..	..	8,240	7,621	2,379	360,950
Total Works Expenditure	3,218,531	3,962,647	2,734,442	1,870,788	216,183,001
In Aid of Revenue ..	780,000	..	..	..	4,863,682
Grant Total ..	3,998,531	3,962,647	2,734,442	1,870,788	221,046,683

* Land Settlement—Closer Settlement and Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Fund abolished during 1938-39.

The figures in the foregoing table are "Net" in as much as they exclude discounts and flotation expenses, particulars of which are as follow:—1938-39, £72,362; 1939-40, £19,667; 1940-41, £15,350; 1941-42, £63,742 and aggregate to 30th June, 1942, £5,834,341.

Of the proceeds of loans and temporary advances outstanding at 30th June, 1942, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £124,248, of which £54,077, was for Country Water Supply, £3,485 for Land Settlement, £59,720 for Public Works, Buildings, &c., and £6,966 for State Forests.

The amounts of interest and expenses paid on the Public Debt of Victoria during each of the last five financial years are shown in the next table:—

**VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT,
1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Year Ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on Loans in—		Interest Paid on Temporary Loans.	Commission on Payment of Interest in London, Expenses of Conversion Loans, etc.	Exchange on Payment of Interest in London.†	Total‡.
	London.*	Melbourne.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	2,637,607	3,962,022	6,982	45,459	657,819	7,309,889
1939 ..	2,636,406	4,003,902	12,934	46,253	668,899	7,368,394
1940 ..	2,624,861	4,119,806	23,317	45,855	700,005	7,513,844
1941 ..	2,623,177	4,173,890	17,303	66,660	719,066	7,600,096
1942 ..	2,626,816	4,127,855	16,731	230,784	719,597	7,721,783

* Includes Interest paid on Loans in New York: 1937-38, £222,916; 1938-39, £222,310; 1939-40, £221,140; 1940-41, £221,140; 1941-42, £221,140.

† Includes Exchange paid in respect of Loans raised in New York: 1937-38, £49,921; 1938-39, £61,391; 1939-40, £94,448; 1940-41, £113,844; 1941-42, £113,461.

‡ Includes £2,127,159 contributed each year by the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement."

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

The National Debt Sinking Fund was established under the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927* (No. 3554). The following table gives particulars of the receipts and disbursements during 1941-42 :—

		£
Balance at credit of Victoria at 30th June, 1941	.. ..	937,039
Contributions during 1941-42—	£	
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement	.. 306,046	
„ „ „ Federal Aid Roads Act	.. 7,457	
„ State under Financial Agreement	.. 1,092,110	
		<hr/> 1,405,613
Interest received .. .. .	.. ..	10,015
		<hr/> 2,352,667
Cancellation of securities to the value of £1,535,672	.. ..	1,659,184
		<hr/>
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1942	.. ..	693,483
Face value of securities cancelled to 30th June, 1942	.. ..	13,174,999
		<hr/>
The net credit to Victoria at 30th June, 1942	.. ..	13,868,482
		<hr/>

TRUST FUNDS.

At 30th June, 1942, the liability of the Treasurer on account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgments amounted to £12,173,480. Investments in Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock and other securities amounted to £3,994,119, and cash advances totalled £7,733,561. The balance—£445,800—was at the credit of the Public Account.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA.

The public debts of the six Australian States aggregated £910,677,912 at 30th June, 1942. Details of the indebtedness in respect of each State are shown hereunder. Sinking Funds have not been deducted. Treasury Bills covering Revenue Deficits are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered by Treasury Bills, overdrafts on Loan Account, and advances from Trust Funds are excluded.

Public Debts
of Australian
States.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Heading.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Public Debt	£ 177,716,484	£ 366,502,819	£ 131,171,752	£ 109,190,225	£ 97,359,244	£ 28,737,388
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debt per head of population at 30th June, 1942	90 5 4	129 8 1	127 12 2	178 13 6	206 16 8	119 10 8

* Including liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes, £305,000.

The public debt of the Commonwealth exclusive of **Commonwealth Public Debt.** loans raised on behalf of the States but including debts on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway and the Northern Territory, amounted to £718,150,848 at 30th June, 1942.

The total public debt of Australia—Commonwealth and **Commonwealth and States Public Debt.** States— at the above date was £1,628,828,760, of which £1,032,959,959 was payable in Australia, £554,175,695 in London, and £41,693,106 in New York. The loan liability of the Australian public at 30th June, 1942, averaged £227 Os. 9d. per head of population.



STATISTICS RELATING TO VICTORIAN COMMUNICATIONS, 1941-42.

RAILWAYS		ROADS		AIR		SHIPPING	
Length of line (miles)	1,200	Length of line (miles)	1,200	Length of line (miles)	1,200	Length of line (miles)	1,200
Number of stations	1,200	Number of stations	1,200	Number of stations	1,200	Number of stations	1,200
Passenger traffic (millions)	1,200	Passenger traffic (millions)	1,200	Passenger traffic (millions)	1,200	Passenger traffic (millions)	1,200
Freight traffic (millions of tons)	1,200	Freight traffic (millions of tons)	1,200	Freight traffic (millions of tons)	1,200	Freight traffic (millions of tons)	1,200

Prepared at the Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne.
All information supplied to the County Roads Board, 1941-42.

COMMUNICATIONS
MAP
OF
VICTORIA
SHOWING
SHIRES, PRINCIPAL ROADS, RAILWAYS,
AIR AND SHIPPING ROUTES.

REFERENCE
RAILWAYS
PRINCIPAL ROADS
AIR ROUTES
SHIPPING ROUTES
DISTANCE

PART IX.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Legislation. The history of local government in Victoria prior to the passing of the *Local Government Act 1874* (which prescribed the present form of local government in Victoria) will be found on pages 631 and 632 of the *Year-Book*, 1883-84.

A statement of the provisions of the laws in force on 16th September, 1929, will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on pages 127 to 131, and a summary of the principal provisions of the *Local Government Act 1934* in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34 on pages 127 and 128.

During the year-ended 31st December, 1941, the State Parliament passed several Acts affecting local government, and details of their principal provisions are given in Part I. of this *Year-Book*, pages 25 to 44. The numbers and the titles of the principal Acts are as follow :—

- No. 4803.—*Local Government (Secrecy of the Ballot) Act 1941.*
- No. 4834.—*Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1941.*
- No. 4853.—*Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1941.*
- No. 4863.—*Local Government (Septic Tanks) Act 1941.*
- No. 4867.—*Health Act 1941.*
- No. 4869.—*Local Government Act 1941.*

The number of municipalities throughout the State at 30th September, 1941, was 197. Of these, 34 ranked as cities, 5 as towns, 20 as boroughs, and 138 as shires. The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island, in Westernport Bay, containing about 42,000 acres; and Julia Percy Island, off Port Fairy, containing 650 acres.

**Municipalities
in Victoria.**

Properties
rated and
number of
dwellings.

The following is a statement of the number of rate-payers, the number of properties rated, the estimated value of rateable property, the estimated number of dwellings (occupied and unoccupied), and the number of houses built in the municipalities of Victoria for each of the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41.

VICTORIA—PROPERTIES RATED AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Year.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Number of Properties Rated.	Value of Rateable Property.		Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Number of Dwellings erected during the year.
			Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.†	
Municipalities in Greater Melbourne*			£	£			
1936-37 ..	329,978	380,863	18,327,920	341,753,340	259,871	1,280	5,775
1937-38 ..	334,896	382,968	19,028,980	354,026,910	265,936	1,214	6,337
1938-39 ..	334,430	385,029	19,899,043	368,150,780	271,940	1,127	6,089
1939-40 ..	342,037	399,871	20,643,224	380,382,670	278,340	1,239	6,995
1940-41 ..	346,659	403,929	21,325,029	392,639,020	286,412	966	8,461
Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne—							
1936-37 ..	291,157	415,394	14,533,036	288,332,210	212,496	3,009	2,431
1937-38 ..	293,860	416,544	14,712,202	293,906,590	215,448	2,625	3,068
1938-39 ..	304,529	424,944	14,955,076	298,414,000	217,423	2,897	3,222
1939-40 ..	302,462	426,532	15,258,855	304,480,630	219,215	3,282	2,533
1940-41 ..	304,319	428,533	15,383,199	306,904,190	220,604	3,562	2,189
Total—							
1936-37 ..	621,135	796,257	32,860,956	630,085,550	472,367	4,289	8,206
1937-38 ..	628,756	799,512	33,741,182	647,933,500	481,384	3,839	9,405
1938-39 ..	638,959	809,973	34,854,119	666,564,780	489,363	4,024	9,311
1939-40 ..	644,499	826,403	35,902,079	684,863,300	497,555	4,521	9,528
1940-41 ..	650,978	832,462	36,708,228	699,543,210	507,016	4,528	10,650

* Including the whole of the Shire of Braybrook and whole of the City of Heidelberg.

† The particulars of unoccupied dwellings during intercensal periods are given as furnished annually by municipal authorities.

In 1940-41 the estimated capital improved value of rateable property reached its highest point (£699,543,210). This figure represents an increase of 2·8 per cent. compared with the year 1929-30 when the value had reached its previously recorded highest total.

The following table shows, for each municipality in Municipalities. Victoria, the general rate levied in the £, the estimated value of rateable property, the amount of loans outstanding at 30th September, 1941, the Municipal Fund receipts, and the estimated number of dwellings.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1940-41.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1941.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
MUNICIPALITIES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.							
Cities.	s. d.	£	£	£	£		
Box Hill ..	2 7	267,887	4,824,020	173,092 ^c	53,439	4,805	2
Brighton ..	2 4	684,632	13,692,640	209,361	103,431	9,940	10
Brunswick ..	0 7 ^a	705,471	10,781,140	201,179	128,590	13,670	20
Camberwell ..	0 4 ¹ / ₂ ^a	1,262,491	22,370,050	358,852	154,810	19,330	22
Caulfield ..	0 4 ¹ / ₂ ^a	1,188,531	20,580,700	294,997	134,782	20,423	
Chelsea ..	0 6 ¹ / ₂ ^a	100,322	1,655,020	17,612 ^d	23,565	2,826	
Coburg ..	2 6 ^a	481,770	8,145,660	347,111	118,129	10,786	3
Collingwood ..	2 6	497,321	9,956,420	81,857	74,934	7,272	
Essendon ..	0 6 ^a	689,629	11,196,740	267,855	111,178	13,002	
Fitzroy ..	2 1	474,332	9,486,640	112,349	63,367	7,079	138
Footscray ..	2 3	690,184	13,803,680	279,181	142,090	12,284	
Hawthorn ..	2 2	679,152	13,583,040	123,770	89,687	10,430	18
Heidelberg ..	2 6	446,995	8,939,900	231,092	110,862	8,054	27
Kew ..	2 6	469,964	9,399,280	170,806	78,484	7,254	10
Malvern ..	2 3	1,009,303	20,186,060	235,349	136,746	12,896	
Melbourne ..	2 0	5,000,095	100,001,900	4,088,000	782,776	20,816	502
Moorabbin ..	2 6	325,589	6,511,780	159,432 ^e	53,796	6,370	
Mordialloc ..	0 4 ¹ / ₂ ^a	153,030	2,880,220	89,792 ^f	37,010	3,062	
Northcote ..	2 6	495,494	7,909,880	174,261	114,775	11,162	33
Oakleigh ..	0 5 ¹ / ₂ ^a	177,930	2,986,420	76,256	34,325	3,508	5
Port Melbourne ..	2 6	237,573	4,751,460	63,643	44,721	3,498	12
Prahran ..	1 9	1,385,031	20,775,460	202,918	154,549	16,448	
Preston ..	2 6	427,487	8,549,740	367,148	88,865	9,836	60
Richmond ..	2 6	587,322	11,746,440	235,134	105,901	9,678	41
Sandringham ..	0 5 ^a	314,552	5,436,880	204,340 ^g	55,735	6,065	
South Melbourne ..	2 6	855,297	17,105,940	223,273	138,595	10,537	36
St. Kilda ..	2 0	1,194,798	14,934,970	297,054	138,112	16,364	22
Williamstown ..	2 3	297,160	5,943,200	135,321	75,968	6,154	2
Shire.							
Braybrook ..	2 0 ^b	225,187	4,503,740	58,354	35,637	2,863	3
Total Municipalities in Greater Melbourne ..		21,325,029	392,639,020	9,479,389	3,385,159	286,412	966

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.

^b Differential general rates levied.

^c Including £4,968 due by Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham.

^d Excluding £3,744 due to Shire of Dandenong.

^e Including £4,587 due by the Cities of Mordialloc and Sandringham; but excluding £3,536 due to the City of Sandringham.

^f Excluding £4,373 due to Cities of Moorabbin and Sandringham.

^g Including £7,072 due by Cities of Moorabbin and Mordialloc; but excluding £3,750 due to City of Moorabbin.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1940-41—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Out- standing at 30th September, 1941.	Muni- cipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un- occupied.
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.							
Cities.							
	s. d.	£	£	£	£		
Ballaarat ..	2 6	430,242	8,604,840	61,754 ^b	118,353	10,048	20
Bendigo ..	2 4	308,742	6,174,840	116,208	75,245	7,139	10
Geelong ..	2 9	315,143	6,302,860	125,697	67,231	4,305	..
Geelong West ..	2 8	145,952	2,919,040	67,536 ^c	26,263	3,831	10
Mildura ..	2 10	128,474	2,569,480	181,825 ^d	40,476	1,875	20
Warrnambool ..	2 2	128,266	2,565,320	63,265	21,726	2,317	16
Towns.							
Ararat ..	2 3	43,737	874,740	120,256	11,808	1,048	47
Hamilton ..	2 3	83,236	1,664,720	12,919	19,008	1,680	3
Horsham ..	2 6	74,545	1,490,900	66,157	20,436	1,519	..
Newtown and Chiltwell ..	0 5 ^a	132,050	2,525,560	34,735	19,691	2,346	3
Sale ..	2 6	55,346	1,106,920	16,664	11,656	1,106	34
Boroughs.							
Castlemaine ..	3 0	50,997	1,019,940	14,075	11,475	1,451	4
Clunes ..	1 9	10,355	207,100	9,742	3,863	330	18
Colac ..	2 3	76,164	1,523,280	9,020 ^e	15,862	1,331	10
Daylesford ..	3 0	27,170	543,400	9,595	10,550	858	7
Eaglehawk ..	2 6	21,879	437,580	317	11,600	1,110	..
Echuca ..	2 6	50,453	1,009,060	8,191	3,736	1,130	5
Inglewood ..	2 0	7,260	145,200	18,126	13,633	266	10
Koroit ..	2 2	18,027	360,540	..	5,090	388	1
Maryborough ..	2 9	48,255	965,100	9,773	10,400	1,604	..
Port Fairy ..	2 3	22,391	447,820	3,488	6,413	484	5
Portland ..	0 5 ^a	49,492	841,640	15,384	10,037	832	70
Queenscliffe ..	2 9	23,245	464,900	11,079	4,503	691	..
Ringwood ..	2 8	55,911	1,118,220	32,420 ^f	12,297	1,027	..
Sebastopol ..	2 9	11,044	220,880	..	5,031	477	5
Shepparton ..	2 8	96,792	1,935,840	38,705 ^g	23,593	1,706	21
St. Arnaud ..	2 6	31,830	636,600	27,895	7,501	775	45
Stawell ..	2 9	37,480	749,600	77,415	15,068	1,276	15
Swan Hill ..	1 6	56,071	1,121,420	..	7,251	1,026	32
Wangaratta ..	2 6	72,315	1,446,300	41,156	14,668	1,298	8
Wonthaggi ..	3 0	32,435	648,700	7,432	9,908	1,307	26
Shires.							
Alberton ..	2 5	108,364	2,029,220	12,253	16,192	1,422	65
Alexandra ..	2 3	58,317	1,166,340	2,134	11,434	975	6
Arapiles ..	1 9	58,914	1,178,280	3,878	5,927	516	15
Ararat ..	1 6	200,851	4,017,020	..	20,208	1,316	20
Avoca ..	2 0	44,854	897,080	1,041	6,999	845	30

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.^b Excluding £704 due to Shire of Bungaree.^c Excluding £9,529 due to Shire of Corio.^d Excluding £4,353 due to Shire of Mildura.^e Excluding £7,949 due to Shire of Colac.^f Excluding £585 due to Shire of Lillydale.^g Excluding £1,887 due to Shire of Shepparton.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1940-41—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1941.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Avon ..	2 0	56,271	1,125,420	919	7,367	704	10
Bacchus Marsh ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	62,880	1,257,600	1,464	19,806	895	..
Bairnsdale ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	161,036	3,220,720	29,970	27,617	2,096	60
Bailan ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	64,790	1,295,800	..	7,452	902	..
Ballaarat ..	1 6	72,131	1,442,620	913	7,517	790	4
Bannockburn ..	1 9	52,606	1,052,120	..	5,857	611	39
Barrabool ..	1 9	57,979	1,159,580	5,747	6,399	532	..
Bass ..	2 6	62,958	1,295,160	9,865 <i>c</i>	12,748	1,100	..
Beechworth ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	42,011	840,220	23,941	7,922	1,076	14
Belfast ..	1 9	71,832	1,436,640	27	8,668	501	4
Bellarine ..	2 0	58,152	1,163,040	1,286	7,090	1,223	..
Benalla ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	198,610	3,972,200	35,601	24,658	2,068	30
Berwick ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	147,102	2,942,040	14,837	26,257	3,163	..
Bet Bet ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	40,672	813,440	10,425	10,750	1,138	..
Birchip ..	1 6	49,939	998,780	1,205	5,326	472	24
Blackburn and Mitcham ..	2 10	121,863	2,437,260	19,220 <i>d</i>	22,750	2,204	..
Bright ..	2 0	45,725	914,500	10,928	9,171	1,214	6
Broadford ..	..	26,155	523,100	2,953	4,214	445	3
Broadmeadows ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	151,527	3,030,540	27,167	21,363	1,753	4
Bulla ..	1 9	41,456	829,120	9,859	4,677	429	7
Buln Buln ..	2 6	85,965	1,719,300	1,571	16,367	1,787	5
Bungaree ..	1 9	32,328	646,560	2,836 <i>e</i>	3,990	566	5
Buninyong ..	2 0	57,236	1,144,720	3,287	9,340	1,173	35
Charlton ..	1 8 <i>b</i>	81,301	1,626,020	2,536	8,997	612	45
Chiltern ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	34,846	696,920	5,534	4,980	538	9
Cohuna ..	1 9	56,285	1,125,700	7,101 <i>f</i>	8,721	805	25
Colac ..	1 9	216,229	4,324,580	15,532 <i>g</i>	24,797	1,883	25
Corio ..	2 3	130,613	2,612,260	66,913 <i>h</i>	24,382	1,013	4
Cranbourne ..	2 6 <i>b</i>	113,114	2,262,280	20,272	22,798	1,745	100
Creswick ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	69,105	1,382,100	3,401	13,090	1,208	12
Dandenong ..	<i>a</i> 0 3 <i>b</i>	152,614	2,899,080	181,167 <i>i</i>	43,979	3,295	..
Deakin ..	1 6	92,647	1,852,940	2,515	7,831	1,054	34
Dimboola ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	172,408	3,448,160	14,589 <i>j</i>	18,770	1,462	65
Donald ..	1 6	89,561	1,791,220	16,530	10,062	774	33
Doncaster and Templestowe ..	2 3	54,229	1,084,580	850	11,146	884	..
Dundas ..	2 1	142,671	2,853,420	..	16,818	893	6
Dunmunkle ..	1 9	157,028	3,140,560	15,057	16,379	1,148	40
East Loddon ..	1 6	63,546	1,270,920	15	5,011	412	27
Eltham ..	2 6	63,254	1,265,080	15,660	15,615	1,736	..
Euroa ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	88,746	1,774,920	16,682	14,628	1,014	..
Fern Tree Gully ..	3 0	157,050	3,141,000	98,366	41,509	4,738	340
Flinders ..	2 9	109,412	2,188,240	19,377	27,670	2,567	10

a Levied on unimproved value of land.*b* Differential general rates levied.*c* Including £2,803 due by Shire of Phillip Island.*d* Excluding £4,968 due to City of Box Hill.*e* Including £704 due by City of Ballaarat.*f* Excluding £172 due to Shire of Kerang.*g* Including £7,949 due by Borough of Colac.*h* Including £9,529 due by City of Geelong West.*i* Including £3,744 due by City of Chelsea.*j* Excluding £300 due to Shire of Karkaroc.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1940-41—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1941.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Frankton and Hastings ..	2 9	146,197	2,923,940	56,567	36,568	2,912	5
Gisborne ..	1 9 b	42,459	849,180	8,327	5,603	614	70
Glenelg ..	2 0	157,066	3,141,320	29,465	22,112	1,362	24
Glenlyon ..	1 9	43,358	867,160	2,045	5,990	963	..
Gordon ..	1 9	105,617	2,112,340	5,571	10,278	805	40
Goulburn ..	1 6	47,007	940,140	4,022	5,194	504	12
Grenville ..	1 9	60,056	1,201,120	1,987	11,732	756	27
Hampden ..	2 3	309,649	6,192,980	2,845	44,868	2,778	48
Healesville ..	3 0	44,925	898,500	15,086	11,609	843	18
Heytesbury ..	2 3	131,376	2,627,520	6,747	18,432	1,309	10
Huntly ..	1 9	55,734	1,114,680	6,210	7,255	881	12
Kaniva ..	1 8	87,095	1,741,900	9,681	8,560	570	22
Kara Kara ..	1 6	107,040	2,140,800	3,105	7,884	631	37
Karkaroc ..	1 6	124,322	2,286,440	10,190 ^c	14,639	1,410	70
Keilor ..	1 9	71,122	1,422,440	5,241	10,884	712	3
Kerang ..	2 0 b	177,198	3,543,960	71,785 ^d	22,412	2,080	58
Kilmore ..	2 0 b	24,725	494,500	9,857	3,996	448	..
Korong ..	1 9	94,317	1,886,340	19,590	11,421	1,144	28
Korumburra ..	2 3 b	116,915	2,338,300	3,109	20,081	1,800	6
Kowree ..	2 0	112,063	2,241,260	113	14,379	912	..
Kyneton ..	1 9 b	98,627	1,972,540	16,617	17,479	1,817	40
Leigh ..	1 6	58,891	1,177,820	53	5,017	366	50
Lexton ..	1 9	49,557	871,140	1,471	5,311	423	10
Lillydale ..	3 0	160,083	3,201,660	56,044 ^e	33,574	3,557	20
Lowan ..	1 7 b	133,387	2,667,740	7,533	14,310	990	..
Maffra ..	1 11	130,780	2,615,600	4,666	17,736	1,460	..
Maldon ..	1 9 b	36,128	722,560	..	6,034	713	15
Mansfield ..	2 3 b	92,356	1,847,120	9,296	13,464	1,025	2
Marong ..	1 6	99,359	1,987,180	3,819	13,437	1,374	50
Melton ..	1 9	46,813	936,260	5,115	4,711	432	..
Metcalfe ..	1 9 b	46,855	917,100	..	8,236	825	10
Mildura ..	1 9	239,175	4,783,500	44,155 ^f	39,435	4,385	60
Minhamite ..	1 9 b	84,437	1,688,740	4,948	9,817	516	..
Mirboo ..	3 0	31,093	621,866	7,012	6,373	390	4
Mornington ..	2 6	75,535	1,510,700	15,802	12,472	778	285
Mortlake ..	1 9	185,708	3,714,160	1,067	18,817	831	8
Morwell ..	2 0	98,515	1,990,300	7,484	14,786	2,475	7
Mount Rouse ..	1 6 b	106,287	2,125,740	..	11,256	674	..
Mulgrave ..	2 8	71,438	1,428,760	41,964	12,802	969	..
McIvor ..	1 6 b	66,232	1,324,640	6,875	6,502	758	12
Narracan ..	2 3	113,868	2,277,360	6,804	19,492	2,394	..
Newham and Woodend ..	2 0	32,199	643,980	..	5,527	578	..
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	2 0	27,692	553,840	482	4,587	686	15
Numurkah ..	1 6 b	142,243	2,844,860	13,286	14,441	1,446	92
Omeo ..	2 3	51,695	1,033,900	1,408	8,936	706	10
Orbost ..	2 3	78,223	1,564,460	31,391	12,567	1,321	10
Otway ..	3 0	41,553	831,060	..	10,050	1,019	..

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £300 due by Shire of Dimboola.

d Including £172 due by Shire of Cohuna.

e Including £585 due by Borough of Ringwood.

f Including £4,353 due by City of Mildura.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1940-41—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1941.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Oxley ..	2 0	76,508	1,530,160	6,816	12,180	1,101	9
Phillip Island ..	2 6	21,462	429,240	16,216 ^c	4,787	274	2
Portland ..	2 0	114,175	2,283,500	1,230	15,840	1,525	40
Pyalong ..	2 0	27,628	552,560		3,587	181	
Ripon ..	1 6 ^b	101,443	2,028,860	19,654	14,018	946	8
Rochester ..	1 6	156,226	3,124,520	10,493	16,585	1,570	68
Rodney ..	2 0	181,948	3,638,960	33,487	29,213	2,266	2
Romsey ..	2 0	64,250	1,285,000	6,705	8,180	797	24
Rosedale ..	0 14 ^a	135,346	2,665,190	191	10,443	1,051	65
Rutherglen ..	1 9 ^b	59,085	1,181,700	7,727	9,750	845	40
Seymour ..	1 6 ^b	75,767	1,515,340	26,299	10,833	1,081	
Shepparton ..	2 0 ^b	124,773	2,498,400	20,795 ^d	20,038	1,297	12
South Barwon ..	2 3	71,644	1,432,880	35,219	12,035	1,624	5
South Gippsland ..	2 9	65,084	1,301,680	8,789	15,551	1,166	5
Stawell ..	2 0	78,626	1,572,520	2,968	8,814	858	30
Strathfieldsaye ..	1 9	37,057	741,140		9,068	940	6
Swan Hill ..	1 6	164,498	3,289,960	83,681 ^e	20,784	2,823	45
Talbot ..	2 0	28,532	570,640	1,848	4,254	375	
Tambo ..	2 3	57,621	1,152,420	1,700	8,773	1,070	
Towong ..	2 0	94,272	1,885,440	4,655	14,603	1,171	6
Traralgon ..	2 0	68,178	1,363,560	22,403	12,711	1,101	1
Tullaroop ..	1 9	41,936	839,720	660	5,699	563	15
Tungamah ..	1 6	130,542	2,610,840	14,177	12,671	1,156	30
Upper Murray ..	2 3	58,367	1,167,340	7,322	8,995	593	2
Upper Yarra ..	3 0	42,475	849,500	2,481	10,303	1,263	20
Violet Town ..	2 0	50,805	1,016,100	2,183	6,449	397	20
Walpeup ..	1 6 ^b	96,090	1,921,800	33,222	10,895	1,539	112
Wangaratta ..	1 9 ^b	56,358	1,127,160	1,861	7,474	590	
Wannon ..	1 6	133,323	2,666,460	1,190	12,045	877	7
Waranga ..	1 9 ^b	101,304	2,026,080	5,672	13,103	1,368	10
Warracknabeal ..	1 9 ^b	159,443	3,188,960	28,055	17,805	1,343	5
Warragul ..	2 6 ^b	113,456	2,269,120	23,755	20,427	1,442	3
Warrnambool ..	1 7 ^b	269,099	5,381,980	63	30,278	1,898	5
Werribee ..	1 9 ^b	130,336	2,606,720	71,501	22,649	1,939	
Whittlesea ..	2 0 ^b	77,397	1,547,940	4,522	11,062	902	
Wimmera ..	1 6 ^b	140,541	2,810,820	1,822	11,302	944	18
Winchelsea ..	2 0	106,332	2,126,640	4,518	15,044	992	3
Wodonga ..	1 9	47,086	941,720	14,663	14,263	951	
Woorayl ..	2 9	112,878	2,257,560	15,811	20,604	1,565	
Wycheproof ..	1 6	148,668	2,973,360	48,671 ^f	13,353	1,369	50
Yackandandah ..	2 0	57,557	1,151,140		7,750	715	8
Yarrawonga ..	2 3	69,787	1,395,740	42,085	13,997	752	30
Yea ..	0 24 ^a	62,789	1,236,620	9,044	7,597	714	15
Total Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne ..	..	15,383,199	306,904,190	3,139,242	2,506,599	220,604	3,562
Total—Victoria ..	..	36,708,228	699,543,210	12,618,631	5,891,758	507,016	4,528

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.^b Differential general rates levied.^c Excluding £2,803 due to Shire of Bass.^d Including £1,887 due by Borough of Shepparton.^e Including £1,447 due by Shire of Wycheproof.^f Excluding £1,447 due to Shire of Swan Hill.

Rating on
unimproved
values.

The provisions of the law relating to rating on unimproved values appear on pages 143 and 144 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Since the year 1926-27, the number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the unimproved value has remained unchanged at 14. The following table gives for those municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the net annual value, the rating, &c., for the year 1940-41.

VICTORIA—RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1940-41.

Municipality.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Net Annual Value (excluding Special Rateable Properties).	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Capital Value.	Equivalent Rate on Net Annual Value.	Amount Collectable in 1940-41 on Unimproved Capital Value.	Percentage Unimproved Capital Value to Capital Improved Value.
<i>In Greater Melbourne.</i>	£	£	£	d.	s. d.	£	%
CITIES—							
Brunswick ..	10,781,140	3,031,259	696,159	7	2 6	88,412	28·12
Camberwell ..	22,370,050	6,429,943	1,259,761	4½	2 0	127,259	28·74
Caulfield ..	20,580,700	6,101,224	1,182,531	4½	1 11	114,398	29·65
Chelsea ..	1,655,020	598,009	100,322	6½	3 1	15,573	36·13
Coburg ..	8,145,660	2,692,852	477,536	6	2 10	67,321	33·06
Essendon ..	11,196,740	3,389,023	689,629	6	2 5	84,726	30·27
Mordialloc ..	2,880,220	1,131,219	153,030	4½	2 11	22,388	39·28
Oakleigh ..	2,986,420	966,154	177,930	5½	2 9	23,147	32·35
Sandringham ..	5,436,880	1,929,421	313,538	5	2 6	40,196	35·49
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Newtown and Chilwell Town..	2,525,560	709,300	131,650	5	2 3	14,772	28·05
Portland Borough	834,360	272,964	49,127	5	2 4	5,687	32·72
SHIRES—							
Dandenong ..	2,899,080	1,256,096	151,919	3½*	2 5	18,318	43·33
Rosedale ..	2,665,190	1,310,794	135,346	1½	1 2	8,192	49·14
Yea ..	1,236,620	575,559	62,789	2½	1 9	5,396	46·54

* Differential general rates levied.

**Municipal
revenue and
expenditure.**

The following table summarizes for 1940-41 the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria under the headings of Municipal Fund (including Town Fund in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong) and Business Undertakings. The accounts of the Municipal Fund are presented on a cash basis and those of Business Undertakings generally on a revenue basis. Particulars relating to Loan Accounts, Private Streets Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts are excluded from this statement.

VICTORIA—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1940-41.

(Excluding Loan Accounts, Private Streets Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts.)

Heading.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.			City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Municipal Fund	782,776	2,602,383	2,506,599	5,891,758	763,282	2,566,797	2,424,686	5,754,765
Business Undertakings—								
Electric Light	853,468	828,545	215,362	1,897,375	756,508	800,591	220,091	1,777,190
Gasworks ..	..	75,649	31,527	107,176	..	76,129	32,965	109,094
Waterworks ..	..	..	45,254	45,254	..	..	46,185	46,185
Abattoirs ..	86,550	..	19,686	106,236	87,827	..	17,739	105,566
Quarries ..	..	4,663	..	4,663	..	6,325	..	6,325
Hydraulic Power	19,880	..	..	19,880	17,544	..	..	17,544
Railway ..	..	..	6,127	6,127	..	..	5,603	5,603
Total ..	1,742,674	3,511,240	2,824,555	8,078,469	1,625,161	3,449,842	2,747,269	7,822,272

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, &c., is payable into the Municipal Fund, and such Fund is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, &c.

**Municipal
Fund.**

Details of the principal items of receipts during 1940-41 are given below:—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1940-41.
(Including Trust Funds, Sustenance Works, and Farm Labourers' Scheme.)

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Rates—				
General and Extra	498,897	1,874,459	1,605,184	3,978,540
Other .. ..	..	261	4,098	4,359
Interest on overdue rates ..	1,358	12,730	15,549	29,637
Licences and Registration Fees—				
Dog	517	19,080	24,030	43,627
Health, Dairy, Slaughtering, and Noxious Trades ..	1,150	2,076	5,496	8,722
Hackney Carriages	511	569	426	1,506
Petrol Pump	226	3,685	4,308	8,219
Dancing Saloon	51	59	9	119
Other .. ..	..	..	892	892
Total Taxation ..	502,710	1,912,919	1,659,992	4,075,621
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage	11,288	26,249	118,579	156,116
Infectious Diseases Patients' contributions .. ..	..	..	901	901
Other	1,083	6,174	7,016	14,273
Council Properties—				
Markets	127,465	16,047	32,614	176,126
Halls	7,573	17,412	25,436	50,421
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	20,298	36,077	15,666	72,041
Weighbridges	3,679	115	3,706	7,500
Sale of Materials .. ..	..	22,561	17,339	39,900
Plant Hire .. ..	..	1,911	57,914	59,825
Grazing Fees .. ..	..	11	7,190	7,201
Pounds .. ..	..	350	4,824	5,174
Other	10,957	41,672	47,450	100,079
Contributions for Road and Pavement Works ..	11,209	97,441	36,957	145,607
Other Services—				
Car Parking	14,929	1,269	27	16,225
Sheep Dipping .. ..	..	..	1,704	1,704
Building Fees	2,953	15,645	3,432	22,030
Other .. ..	..	2,497	5,296	7,793
Total Public Works and Services	211,434	285,431	386,051	882,916

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1940-41—*continued.*

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
Miscellaneous—	£	£	£	£
Police Court Fines ..	4,757	4,473	2,486	11,716
Interest on Investments ..	..	2,386	1,322	3,708
Supervision of Private streets ..	..	12,373	566	12,939
Contributions from municipalities on account of severance adjustments ..	..	1,808	5,164	6,972
Other	2,495	12,413	18,897	33,805
Total Miscellaneous ..	7,252	33,453	28,435	69,140
Transfers from Business Undertakings (excluding Loan Recoups and Administration Refunds)	50,000	138,015	18,904	206,919
Government Grants—				
Roads	2,323	17,530	29,148	49,001
Parks, Gardens, &c. ..	..	1,203	12,008	13,211
Underground Drainage ..	..	1,400	16,328	17,728
River Works .. ..	..	..	5,415	5,415
Infectious Diseases Treatment ..	..	351	5,692	6,043
Infant Welfare Centres ..	341	6,852	5,791	12,984
Licences Equivalent ..	8,716	13,129	37,376	59,221
Vermin Destruction ..	..	..	1,099	1,099
Sustenance, Sustenance Materials and Administration, and Farm Labourers' Scheme ..	..	75,306	214,850	290,156
Other .. ..	..	359	16,474	16,833
Total Government Grants	11,380	116,130	344,181	471,691
Trust Receipts—				
Refunds of Advances ..	..	23,286	20,420	43,706
Contractors' Deposits ..	..	17,930	14,292	32,222
Other .. ..	..	75,219	34,324	109,543
Total Trust Receipts ..	..	116,435	69,036	185,471
Grand Total	782,776	2,602,383	2,506,599	5,891,758

Of the total Municipal Fund receipts (excluding sustenance, &c., and trust items) during 1940-41, 75·3 per cent. was derived from taxation (74·1 per cent. from rates and 1·2 per cent. from licences and registration fees); 16·3 per cent. from public works and services; 3·9 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 3·4 per cent. from Government grants; and 1·1 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (£4,075,621) was equivalent to £2 2s. 1d. per head of population or to £6 5s. 2d. per distinct ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the Municipal Fund during 1940-41 are set out hereunder :—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1940-41.
(Including Trust Funds, Sustenance Works, and Farm Labourers' Scheme.)

Items of Expenditure.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
General Administration ..	84,947	236,368	332,880	654,195
Debt Services—				
Redemption of Loans ..	..	258,829	132,307	391,136
Sinking Fund Instalments ..	45,055	1,733	3,441	50,229
Interest on Loans ..	127,616	223,135	100,040	450,791
Interest on Overdrafts ..	6,508	15,565	27,458	49,531
Payments to Municipalities on account of severance adjustments .. ..	..	1,766	5,206	6,972
Other .. ..	..	81	129	210
Total Debt Services ..	179,179	501,109	268,581	948,869
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Administration	8,691	19,018	28,687	56,396
Sanitary and Garbage ..	34,763	149,888	113,697	298,348
Statutory Contributions—				
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	11,040	35,100	3,535	49,675
Heatherton Sanatorium	1,252	4,058	128	5,438
Infant Welfare Centres ..	3,977	20,453	16,871	41,301
Infectious Diseases—				
Maintenance and Treatment	..	..	13,999	13,999
Furniture and Equipment	..	..	396	396
Building .. ..	..	..	3,861	3,861
Other	5,961	9,348	4,399	19,708
Council Properties—				
Markets	48,511	5,974	18,839	73,324
Halls	23,222	35,600	24,362	83,184
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	100,029	196,140	78,988	375,157
Weighbridges	1,882	308	2,845	5,035
Grazing Expenses .. ..	..	..	5,234	5,234
Pounds .. ..	..	449	5,280	5,729
Other	3,924	56,264	34,439	94,627
Plant, Furniture and Equipment .. ..	..	34,027	62,669	96,696
Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Bridges—				
Construction, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Watering	164,172	784,252	791,648	1,740,072
Lighting	1,237	101,033	65,189	167,459

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1940-41—*continued*.

Items of Expenditure.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
Public Works and Services— <i>continued</i> .				
	£	£	£	£
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking .. ..	..	917	105	1,022
Sheep Dipping .. ..	..	..	1,295	1,295
River Works .. ..	..	..	3,872	3,872
Vermin Destruction ..	..	..	2,390	2,390
Underground Drainage ..	..	16,977	16,921	33,898
Other	39,129	9,689	15,891	64,709
Total Public Works and Services	447,780	1,479,495	1,315,540	3,242,825
Grants and Contributions—				
Country Roads Board ..	..	11,900	156,402	168,302
Fire Brigades	15,055	48,430	13,001	76,486
Hospitals, Ambulances, and other Charities	11,280	20,767	24,002	56,049
Other	11,539	63,230	15,968	90,737
Total Grants and Contributions	37,874	144,327	209,373	391,574
Miscellaneous—				
Sustenance, Sustenance Administration, and Farm Labourers' Scheme ..	4,154	80,754	204,969	289,877
Other	9,338	8,549	8,623	26,510
Total Miscellaneous	13,492	89,303	213,592	316,387
Trust Expenditure—				
Advances .. ..	..	27,574	27,089	54,663
Contractors' deposits refunded ..	..	17,356	22,254	39,610
Other .. ..	..	71,265	35,377	106,642
Total Trust Expenditure .. ..	..	116,195	84,720	200,915
Grand Total	763,282	2,566,797	2,424,686	5,754,765

Of the total Municipal Fund expenditure (excluding sustenance, &c., and trust items) in 1940-41, 12·4 per cent. was for administration; 18·0 per cent. for debt services; 9·3 per cent. for health services; 7·1 per cent. for parks, gardens, &c.; 36·3 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 9·0 per cent. for other public works and services; 7·4 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 0·5 per cent. for miscellaneous items.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure during 1939-40 in respect of general municipal administration are given in the appended statement. Similar information for 1940-41 is not available. In considering the cost of administration, it must be borne in mind that the municipalities are not recouped for any administrative costs incurred in the supervision of work on main roads, &c., for the Country Roads Board.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, COST OF, 1939-40.

Heading.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries*	62,870	152,487	221,340	436,697
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	2,500	10,275	14,247	27,022
Audit Expenses	850	2,935	5,362	9,147
Dog Registration Expenses	895	2,841	10,362	14,098
Election Expenses	624	2,825	2,177	5,626
Insurances	6,578	15,344	16,527	38,449
Legal Expenses	1,468	6,918	6,616	15,002
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone.. .. .	5,968	32,263	53,070	91,301
Other	5,662	13,608	13,045	32,315
Total	87,415	239,496	342,746	669,657

* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries

**Municipal
electric light
undertakings
and gasworks.**

In Victoria, in 1940-41, electric light undertakings were operated by 41 municipalities, and there were also nine municipally-owned gasworks. The revenue and expenditure of such undertakings in 1940-41 amounted to £2,005,151 and £1,886,284 respectively.

**Municipal
waterworks.**

The council of any municipality may be constituted a "local governing body" under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1928 with such water supply district as is defined by the Governor in Council. At 30th September, 1941, thirteen municipalities had been so constituted. In seven other municipalities the water supply services were being administered in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1928. An analysis of the authorities controlling water supply in Victoria is given on page 160 of the *Year-Book* for 1939-40.

During 1940-41 the receipts and expenditure of the abovementioned municipal waterworks amounted to £45,254 and £46,185 respectively.

**Other
municipal
business
undertakings.**

Quarries, abattoirs, hydraulic power (in the City of Melbourne), and the Kerang-Koondrook railway are other undertakings which are under the control of municipalities in Victoria. In 1940-41, the total revenue on account of these undertakings was £136,906 and the total expenditure amounted to £135,038. In those cases in which the finances of quarries and abattoirs were operated through the Municipal Fund, particulars of the amounts have been included in the statement of that Fund, under the heading of "Other Council Properties".

A statement relating to the Kerang-Koondrook railway appears in Part "Interchange" of this *Year-Book*.

**Assets and
liabilities of
municipalities.**

The assets of the municipalities are shown below under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Funds, and (3) Property; and the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, and (2) Loan Funds. The particulars for 1940-41 are not available.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Assets.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—					
Arrears of Rates—					
General and Extra ..	910,567	795,943	661,982	573,188	541,426
Other ..	69,273	21,919	20,713	23,663	19,698
Arrears of Sanitary Charges		57,753	53,567	53,113	50,247
Streets formed, &c., payments outstanding ..	1,266,976	1,230,938	1,114,244	1,112,012	1,060,776
Cash in hand or in Bank ..	786,887	719,667*	491,873*	387,897*	359,995*
Other Assets ..	512,952	483,892	478,803	513,710	492,026
Loan Funds—					
Sinking Funds—					
Amount at Credit ..	780,493	822,080	866,649	937,796	1,006,653
Due by other Municipalities ..	61,048	64,535	58,330	63,021	57,434
Due by other Bodies ..	1,125	1,125	4,185	3,075	4,905
Unexpended Balances ..	387,102	†	†	†	†
Property—					
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ..	6,176,050	6,392,480	6,755,870	7,084,320	7,207,770
Waterworks ..	377,860	393,360	391,860	406,450	406,360
Gasworks ..	281,670	261,670	270,660	271,020	289,120
Electric Light Undertakings	2,832,850	3,042,420	3,311,920	3,630,920	3,687,910
Plant and Machinery ..	611,580	625,690	643,780	656,170	684,220
Other Assets ..	230,490	281,770	327,510	348,080	415,090
Total Assets† ..	15,286,923	15,195,242	15,451,946	16,064,435	16,273,630
Liabilities.					
Municipal Fund—					
Due on Current Contracts ..	150,018	133,594	129,485	152,540	110,993
Interest overdue ..	9,713	5,602	3,439	2,441	1,312
Bank Overdrafts ..	846,400	636,664*	716,061*	788,855*	967,029*
Payments Due to Country Roads Board ..	386,943	295,009	262,343	269,793	235,207
Other Liabilities ..	775,814	793,496	818,236	933,545	1,129,526
Loan Funds—					
Loans Outstanding—					
Due to Government§ ..	801,209	732,269	645,567	613,217	594,460
Due to Public ..	11,944,237	11,941,701	12,046,177	12,487,661	12,315,785
Due on Loan Contracts ..	54,165	73,756	111,745	63,921	56,921
Due to other Municipalities	61,048	64,535	58,330	57,142	57,434
Total Liabilities ..	15,029,547	14,676,626	14,791,383	15,368,218	15,468,667

* Net Balance of all Funds.

† Included in "Cash in hand or in Bank."

‡ Excluding the value of "Roads, Streets, and Bridges," which is not available.

§ Excluding liability to the Country Roads Board on account of one-half the capital expenditure on Main Roads, as follows:—£1,794,693 in 1935-36; £1,732,809 in 1936-37; £1,685,999 in 1937-38; £1,638,312 in 1938-39; and £1,569,847 in 1939-40. The *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act 1936* provides that relief may be given to municipalities of portion of their liabilities in respect of permanent works on Main Roads, State highways, and Developmental Roads. The amount of such relief shall not exceed £200,000 in 1936-37 and £250,000 in 1937-38 or any subsequent year.

Arrears of
general and
extra rates.

The following table shows the total amount of arrears of general and extra rates and also the amount of arrears, per distinct ratepayer in the cities, towns, and boroughs and in the shires at the end of each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—ARREARS OF GENERAL AND EXTRA RATES,
1937-38 TO 1940-41.

Year.	Arrears of General and Extra Rates—			Arrears per Distinct Ratepayer—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Muni- cipalities.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Muni- cipalities.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1936-37 ..	247,231	548,712	795,943	0 13 2	2 4 10	1 5 8
1937-38 ..	223,249	438,733	661,982	0 11 8	1 15 10	1 1 1
1938-39 ..	213,133	360,055	573,188	0 11 1	1 8 2	0 17 11
1939-40 ..	202,339	339,087	541,426	0 10 3	1 7 0	0 16 10
1940-41 ..	174,830	337,184	512,014	0 8 10	1 6 7	0 15 9

For the year 1934-35 and each subsequent year, the particulars tabulated were in respect of the arrears of general and extra rates combined. As compared with the year 1934-35, the arrears of general rates per distinct ratepayer decreased in 1940-41 by 47.5 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs; by 47.8 per cent. in shires; and by 48.4 per cent. in all municipalities.

A statement relating to the payments from Consolidated Revenue of endowments and subsidies to municipalities from 1874 to 1927-28 appears on page 142 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The endowments paid to municipalities in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 are shown in the *Year-Books* of 1929-30 and 1930-31. The payments were last made in respect of the year 1929-30, provision for the discontinuance of such payments in subsequent years having been incorporated in special legislation passed by Parliament. The *Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act* 1940 provided for the non-payment of endowments during 1940-41.

In the municipalities throughout the State, there were, at 30th September, 1941, 2,115 councillors viz., 357 in cities in Greater Melbourne; 294 in cities, towns, and boroughs outside Greater Melbourne; and 1,464 in shires.

Municipal loans. With the credit of the municipality as security, moneys may be borrowed by a municipal council for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include *inter alia* the construction or alteration of streets, roads and bridges, and the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric light undertakings, gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, workers' dwellings, baths, and pleasure grounds.

The amount of money borrowed at any time for permanent works or undertakings shall not, except so far as it is otherwise expressly enacted, exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 2s. in the £1. In addition, however, loans, not upon the credit of the municipality but on the security of certain specified income thereof, may be raised for permanent works or undertakings by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. Such loans shall have a currency of not more than 30 years and shall not exceed five times the average amount of such income for the three years preceding the raising of the loan.

Municipal loan receipts. The following statement shows the loan receipts (exclusive of conversion loans) during each of the last five years. Particulars of loans raised for work in private streets, are also excluded.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.
(*Excluding Conversion Loans.*)

Year.	Gross Proceeds of Loans—		Other Receipts.	Total.
	From Government.	From Other Sources.		
	£	£	£	£
1936-37	14,183	540,279	177,741	732,203
1937-38	2,346	635,472	199,601	837,419
1938-39	9,756	925,867	195,748	1,131,371
1939-40	3,403	363,990	137,567	504,960
1940-41	7,368	230,369	598,130*	835,867

* Including, in the City of Melbourne, £566,549 transferred from General, Electric Supply, and Hydraulic Power Accounts.

**Municipal
loan
expenditure.**

In the following statement details are given of the loan expenditure by municipalities for the last five years, exclusive of expenditure on private streets.

**VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN EXPENDITURE,
1937-38 TO 1940-41.**

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ..	280,706	420,921	319,626	258,144	125,745
Waterworks	12,936	982	12,918	3,405	1,568
Drainage	2,731	..	34,185	50,857	22,497
Electric Light Undertakings ..	302,382	319,726	405,651	236,621	218,759
Gasworks	7,191	5,292	5,953	5,624	16,401
Halls	63,810	65,554	114,097	37,059	26,209
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities ..	66,059	75,069	113,747	59,703	26,105
Plant	19,417	26,055	13,211	19,235	3,122
Abattoirs	53,501	31,378	27,847	9,531	10,842
Markets	18,882	33,733	29,764	24,613	14,657
Infant Welfare Centres ..	3,566	7,120	7,961	13,978	6,740
Other Council Properties ..	18,164	43,021	21,598	25,166	8,227
Foreshore Improvements ..	2,178	2,540	1,836	..	..
Creek Improvements ..	450	4,509	1,578	4,383	4,747
Housing and Reclamation ..	389	..	..	..	..
Darling-Glenwaverley Railway Trust .. ..	..	21,915	..	..	..
Other Purposes	4,653	2,456	5,383	9,470	7,980
Total	857,015	1,060,271	1,115,360	757,789	493,599

At 30th September, 1941, there was a credit balance in loan accounts amounting to £103,527.

**Municipal
loan
liability.**

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the last five years is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN LIABILITY, 1936-37 to 1940-41.

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability.	Accum- ulated Sinking Funds.	Net Loan Liability.	
	Govern- ment.*	Public.			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1937	732,269	11,941,701	12,673,970	822,080	11,851,890	6 7 8
1938	645,567	12,046,177	12,691,744	866,649	11,825,095	6 6 5
1939	613,217	12,487,661	13,100,878	937,796	12,163,082	6 9 1
1940	594,460	12,315,785	12,910,245	1,006,653	11,903,592	6 4 7
1941	567,214†	12,051,417	12,618,631	1,055,475	11,563,156	5 18 11

* Excluding liability to Country Roads Board.

† Including £43,195 due under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918, No. 2995*.

**Municipal
loans
outstanding—
purposes.**

In the following statement are given particulars, as far as available, of the purposes for which municipal loans outstanding at 30th September, 1940, were raised. Particulars for 1941 are not available. The information is exclusive of loans due to the Country Roads Board.

**VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1940—PURPOSES FOR WHICH RAISED.**
(*Excluding Loans Due to the Country Roads Board.*)

Purpose for which Raised.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.		Total.		
	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Electric Light							
Undertakings ..	..	1,149,110	..	447,361	..	1,596,471	1,596,471
Gasworks ..	..	74,735	..	17,659	..	92,394	92,394
Waterworks ..	..	8,657	289,954	19,704	289,954	28,361	318,315
Private Streets and Special Improve- ments ..	81,490	277,926	9,373	153,020	90,863	430,946	521,809
Contributions due under Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918 ..	47,838	..	..	..	47,838	..	47,838
Closer Settlement Advances for Roads ..	1,041	..	31,964	..	33,005	..	33,005
Bush Fires—Repairs to damages caused by ..	..	..	474	..	474	..	474
Mallee Tanks ..	..	..	748	..	748	..	748
Kerang—Koondrook Railway ..	..	..	7,438	..	7,438	..	7,438
Other Municipal Works ..	75,083	7,935,670	49,057	2,231,943	124,140	10,167,613	10,291,753
Total ..	205,452	9,446,098	389,008	2,869,687	594,460	12,315,785	12,910,245

NOTE.—At 30th September, 1940, accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £1,006,653, viz., on account of Electric Light, £333,423; Gasworks, £11,509; Waterworks, £2,500; Private Streets and Special Improvements, £32,003; and Other Municipal Works, £627,218.

The following table shows the average rates of interest payable by municipalities on fixed loans and Government loans outstanding at 30th June, 1941. As no interest is payable on the contributions due to the Government by certain municipalities under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, the amount of the contributions outstanding has been excluded in the calculation. Particulars of the loan liability to the Country Roads Board have been excluded also.

**Municipal
loans
outstanding—
average rates
of interests.**

**VICTORIA.—MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING—AVERAGE
RATES OF INTEREST, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.**

At 30th June—	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	All Municipalities.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	%	%	%	%
1937	4.33	4.62	4.62	4.53
1938	4.17	4.60	4.57	4.46
1939	4.17	4.56	4.52	4.44
1940	4.14	4.55	4.51	4.41
1941	4.10	4.54	4.49	4.39

Construction of private streets. The council of any municipality may form, level, &c., any street, road, &c., which is formed or set out on private property or on land of the Crown or of any public body, and which is not formed, &c., to the satisfaction of the council. The cost of doing so is recoverable from the owners of adjoining properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by 40 or, if the council so directs, 60 quarterly instalments bearing interest on the portion that from time to time remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work in respect of which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable. This borrowing power is additional to those powers mentioned on page 342.

Special improvement charges. For the purpose of carrying out work at the cost of owners of properties in any particular portion of a municipality, the council may make a special improvement charge of an amount sufficient to repay the cost of the work and interest. The charge shall be made and levied rateably in respect of such properties. The council may borrow money on the security of such charge (but not on the security of the municipality) by mortgage or by the issue of debentures.

Length of
roads and
streets.

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1940. Similar information is not available for 1941.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1940.

Type of Road or Street.	Roads and Streets (excluding State Highways).	State Highways.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or stone	73	..	73
Portland cement concrete	123	1	124
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt ..	236	12	248
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or waterbound pavements	6,903	1,720	8,623
Waterbound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	24,336	1,060	25,396
Formed, but not otherwise paved ..	24,854	..	24,854
Surveyed roads not formed which are used for general traffic	45,725	..	45,725
Total	102,250	2,793	105,043

Particulars relating to this Fund, which was established under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1918, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, page 147, and the liabilities and assets of the Fund at its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

The receipts of the Fund during the year 1941-42 amounted to £15,167 and were made up of contributions by municipalities, £6,170; stock realized, £7,238; and interest on credit balance of the Fund, £1,759. The amount expended from the Fund was £53,220, all of which was used for the redemption of municipal loans.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1942, amounted to £2,093,317. The payments out of the Fund were—redemption of municipal loans, £1,388,246; payment to the Treasury in reduction of municipal liabilities, £604,180; interest, £84,447; and sundries, £10. The credit balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1942, was £16,434.

**Licensing
Fund.**

During the year 1941-42 a sum of £59,192 was paid out of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act* 1928. The payments to cities amounted to £29,917; to towns, £1,611; to boroughs, £6,062; and to shires, £21,602. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Fund appears in part "Law, Crime, &c.", of this issue, page 152.

**Municipal
Officers
Fidelity
Guarantee
Fund.**

The provisions of the Act under which this fund was established are set out in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 163.

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1942, was £1,392, for guarantees amounting to £420,696. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1942, amounted to £6,664. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1942, was £30,015.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State, the *Country Roads Act* 1912 empowered the Governor in Council to appoint a board of three members. A summary of the principal duties of the Board will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 154.

The funds established under the *Country Roads Act* 1928 are the Country Roads Board Fund, the Loan Account, and the Developmental Roads Loan Account.

A statement of the moneys to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund by Acts of Parliament will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 139. The *Country Roads Board Fund Act* 1930 provides that, on and from 1st July, 1930, the fees previously payable into the Fund shall—

- (a) in the case of fees and moneys received in respect of unused roads and the sale of surplus street lands be paid into the Consolidated Revenue;
- (b) in the case of fees received in respect of water frontages be paid into the "Rivers and Streams Fund."

The *Country Roads Board Fund Act* 1941 provides that, for the year 1941-42, all fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines paid under the Motor Car Acts, less the cost of collection of such fees and fines, shall be placed to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund, and that the annual payment into the Fund of the amount of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue shall be suspended.

The receipts and expenditure of the Fund for each of the last five years were as follows:—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND—
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

—	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments by Municipalities ..	302,622	318,878	335,169	312,042	297,878
Fees Motor Car Act ..	1,608,879	1,690,962	1,747,024	1,682,980	1,443,597
Fees and Registration of Traction Engines ..	1,207	1,270	1,415	1,654	853
Fees Motor Omnibus Act ..	5	..	21	13	6
Stores and Materials ..	208,512	233,103	215,013	199,931	231,312
Hire of Plant ..	49,596	53,724	54,705	59,979	57,033
Other Receipts (advance from Public Account for unemployment relief and other works, &c.) ..	83,184	116,071	88,521	72,506	93,131
TOTAL ..	2,254,005	2,414,008	2,441,868	2,329,105	2,123,810
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Maintenance and reconditioning of main roads, State highways, and tourists' roads ..	1,129,651	1,201,002	1,162,611	1,009,842	627,762
Relief to Municipalities ..	245,635	240,170	234,790	229,290	223,790
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	119,211	119,167	116,276	114,598	112,901
Recoup to Revenue (Interest, Sinking Fund, &c.) ..	323,832	308,277	368,330	351,684	357,723
Plant, Stores, and Materials ..	264,099	310,332	279,624	312,063	326,969
Other Expenditure (including administration) ..	180,209	234,192	238,773	201,279	211,650
TOTAL ..	2,262,637	2,413,140	2,400,404	2,218,756	1,860,795

The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1942, was £299,879.

The money received from the issue of stock or debentures under the authority of section 32 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928 is placed to the credit of the Loan Account, which is debited with all payments made towards the cost of permanent road works. There were no transactions during 1941-42.

The Developmental Roads Loan Account is credited with money received from stock and debentures issued under the authority of Section 85 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928 and is debited with expenditure in connexion with the construction of developmental roads. During 1941-42 there were no transactions owing to the funds having been exhausted in previous years.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Board on road construction during each of the last five years :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD—EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

—	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
State Highways*—					
Maintenance and reconditioning	418,905	453,708	506,551	392,510	237,136
Main Roads*—					
Construction	170,442	224,290	187,130	81,343	27,090
Maintenance	749,946	802,920	699,692	646,836	411,170
Total Main Roads ..	920,388	1,027,210	886,822	728,179	438,260
Developmental Roads*—					
Construction, &c. ..	375,632	468,122	461,661	303,985	100,308
Unemployment Relief ..	138,184	54,662	53,609	4,871	1,212
Tourists' Roads*—					
Construction, &c. ..	52,046	77,694	68,262	55,389	20,605
Murray River Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance	2,841	4,067	8,275	3,668	2,908
Roads adjoining Commonwealth Areas	3	13,321	11,908	8,647	3,188
Commonwealth Defence Works					
Unemployment Relief ..	..	..	93,758	21,392	9,072
Commonwealth Defence Works (Northern Territory) Construction &c... ..	..	..	..	..	131,898
Commonwealth Defence Works (Allied Works Council) ..	..	..	..	..	1,158
TOTAL	1,907,999	2,098,784	2,090,846	1,518,641	945,745

* Including amounts contributed by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Federal Aid Roads Act.

HARBOR TRUSTS.

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of this Trust, and its constitution, powers and functions are set out on page 145 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30. The following are particulars of the ordinary revenue and ordinary and capital expenditure for the years 1938 to 1942. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown.

Melbourne
Harbor Trust.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1938 TO 1942.

Heading.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	732,251	681,168	684,032	642,318	747,695
Rents	40,642	42,782	42,297	44,874	45,520
Interest	953	844	734	660	752
Other Revenue	106,253	119,105	128,169	138,380	186,230
	880,099	843,899	855,232	826,232	980,197
Less Statutory Payments to—					
Consolidated Revenue ..	150,450	140,234	142,806	132,463	153,539
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total	714,649	688,665	697,426	678,769	811,658
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses	42,793	41,973	53,564	28,094	76,466
Flotation and Redemption of Loans					
Expenses	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825
Operating Expenses	34,470	35,208	37,794	45,388	86,228
Maintenance—					
Dredging	126,745	97,329	98,241	112,204	82,391
Harbor	1,998	4,164	1,361	1,879	3,405
Wharves	84,925	89,671	79,853	58,706	33,482
Approaches	7,436	5,846	12,467	7,844	6,744
Railways	1,550	2,426	3,650	1,939	9,622
Other Properties	2,396	2,091	3,023	4,727	4,669
Interest on Loans and Exchange	206,415	203,801	202,415	202,295	188,623
Depreciation, Renewals, and Insurance Account	116,000	129,160	135,688	135,150	126,476
Sinking Fund	85,657	66,849	47,146	52,447	114,465
Total	714,210	682,343	679,027	654,498	736,396
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	439	6,322	18,399	24,271	75,262
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	671	694	863	6,415	8,505
Deepening Waterways	2,235	28,013	48,837	31,794	55,261
Wharves Construction	20,305	56,930	28,565	36,584	107,399
Approaches Construction	27,102	26,661	5,894	11,922	12,703
Other Harbor Improvements	12,170	11,418	36,898	32,865	692
Floating and General Plant	4,169	6,997	39,212	112,651	99,846
Total	66,652	130,713	160,269	232,231	284,406
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness*	4,109,476	4,018,527	4,028,880	4,004,434	4,049,483
Sinking Fund	95,760	129,557	133,471	154,475	165,406
Net Indebtedness	4,013,716	3,888,970	3,895,409	3,849,959	3,884,077

* Excluding bank overdraft as follows:—£78,900 in 1938; £141,712 in 1939; 103,785 in 1940; £164,892 in 1941; and £4,441 in 1942.

The Port of Geelong is under the control of this **Geelong Harbor Trust**. Trust, and its constitution and powers are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 147. A concise statement of the principal provisions of the *Geelong and Melbourne Harbor Trusts Act* 1934 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, pages 153 and 154.

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure for each year 1938 to 1942. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST — REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1939 TO 1942.

Heading.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates	75,059	61,110	55,606	39,345	37,997
Rents, Fees, and Licences	5,587	5,436	5,302	5,663	6,544
Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	8,465	8,465	10,732	13,000	14,563
Contribution by Melbourne Harbor Trust	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Other Revenue	4,529	3,503	2,974	3,181	5,556
Total	108,640	93,514	89,614	76,189	79,660
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses ..	14,847	15,937	15,753	13,022	15,036
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches ..	7,040	4,468	2,871	3,472	2,415
Harbor	4,516	3,597	4,625	3,104	2,449
Floating Plant	9,276	12,405	5,784	2,883	3,828
Other	3,595	2,508	2,059	1,996	2,154
Interest on Loans	12,646	14,700	17,022	17,398	18,119
Sinking Fund	4,238	3,997	3,992	3,984	3,962
Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	8,913	9,700	8,550	6,293	7,961
Depreciation Reserve Account ..	35,837	30,748	31,594	23,615	24,763
Miscellaneous	470	425	70	86	609
Total	101,378	98,485	92,320	75,853	81,296
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	6,593	2,063	4,077	24,631	20,395
Deepening Waterways	33,342	32,730	10,093	..	..
Wharves and Approaches ..	3,206	21,428	5,993	48	..
Other	5,786	2,104	4,915	893	3,426
Total	48,927	58,325	25,078	25,572	23,821
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	535,717	529,360	526,580	557,501	553,883
Sinking Fund	20,763	25,131	30,169	35,345	40,700
Net Indebtedness ..	514,954	504,229	496,411	522,156	513,183

WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES.

A statement showing the names of the authorities which controlled water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria in 1940 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 160.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Creation and constitution of Board. The Board was established by Act of Parliament on 20th December, 1890, and entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

It consists of 40 members, including the chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, and is eligible for re-election. The other thirty-nine members, who are called commissioners, are from time to time elected by the councils of 22 of the municipal districts within the metropolis.

Functions of the Board. The principal functions of the Board are to control and manage the metropolitan water supply system, and to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general sewerage.

Area under Board's Control. All land within a radius of 13 miles of the post office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, and the remaining portions of the Cities of Moorabbin and Mordialloc and certain portions of the Shires of Dandenong and Blackburn and Mitcham (all of which portions are outside such radius) are included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes. The territory has an area of 447 square miles and comprises 26 cities and parts of one other city and 11 shires.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans. The Board is empowered to borrow £24,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability under loans raised by the Board was £26,240,450 on 30th June, 1942. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £899,484 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

Revenue and
expenditure.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board during each of the last five years.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
REVENUE.					
Water Supply—	£	£	£	£	£
Water Rates (including Meter Excess)	893,865	929,663	928,774	1,003,865	1,021,877
Water Charges and Stations	20,747	22,196	30,429	44,237	56,875
Meter Rents	53,827	55,441	57,733	60,158	..
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	1,032,491	1,070,401	1,121,722	1,090,930	1,123,808
Sanitary Charges	17,417	19,163	19,248	22,630	23,868
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c. ..	13,251	14,035	3,886	6,254	10,591
Balance Live Stock Account	8,572	16,884	25,843	23,496	34,141
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	77,693	80,062	83,797	86,871	89,689
River Water Charges	10,572	6,450	5,724	7,836	9,190
Total	2,133,435	2,214,295	2,277,156	2,351,277	2,375,039
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	42,067	48,102	49,137	49,399	53,203
Maintenance	108,967	115,735	121,759	121,598	126,836
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	29,560	31,502	56,673	51,810	61,969
Maintenance	97,802	90,800	102,720	107,724	112,870
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	417	495	1,116	1,095	1,096
Maintenance	46,448	49,424	54,203	59,770	56,222
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	3,950	4,863	5,062	4,562	5,099
Maintenance	15,103	16,643	16,465	14,940	18,046
Pensions and Allowances	6,963	3,892	5,424	5,677	5,807
Discount and Expenses re Loans	99,741	84,000	81,928	19,777	2,743
Interest on Overdraft	38	92	69	148	178
Interest on Loans	1,272,900	1,269,459	1,290,917	1,317,976	1,311,197
Exchange	47,091	47,052	45,944	46,126	53,298
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	63,563	64,269	65,351	65,601	65,601
Renewals Fund	184,381	176,000	175,000	225,000	200,000
Superannuation Fund	20,909	21,116	21,521	22,032	22,553
Fire Insurance Fund	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,662	430
Rates Equalization Reserve .. ..	..	..	25,000	..	..
General Reserve .. ..	..	..	70,000	70,000	100,000
Depreciation	10,324	61,319	37,895	60,000	33,200
Contributions to Municipalities	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850
Defence Expenses .. ..	..	..	20,920	19,748	120,183
Contributions to Patriotic Funds .. ..	..	..	..	6,520	2,615
Sundries .. ..	..	1,045	332	15	..
Total	2,074,074	2,114,658	2,276,286	2,299,030	2,356,996
Surplus on Revenue Account	59,361	99,637	870	52,247	18,043

WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply assessments and rates. The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual value of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1941-42 was 7d. in the pound on the annual value of the property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £20,315,137 in 1940-41 and £20,606,000 in 1941-42.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system. The total cost of the water supply system to 30th June, 1942, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, tank, pumping station, &c.	£
Yan Yean system	12,505
Maroondah system	664,745
O'Shannassy system	1,708,624
Service reservoirs	3,234,076
Large mains	619,987
Reticulation	3,096,877
Afforestation	3,544,820
Investigations, future works	85,382
	7,327
Total	12,974,343

The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks. A description of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks (Yan Yean, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy systems) appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 169 to 171.

Output of water. The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1941 and 1942 was as follows:—

	1941. Gallons.	1942. Gallons.
Yan Yean Reservoir	2,492,685,000	3,494,700,000
Maroondah Reservoir	14,630,232,000	13,940,700,000
O'Shannassy River and Silvan	13,905,531,000	15,063,800,000
No. 1		
Total Output	31,028,448,000	32,499,200,000

Storage and service reservoirs.

There are five storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Silvan No. 1) with a total capacity of 23,351,305,000 gallons, and twenty-two service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee) and three elevated tanks, with a total capacity of 262,200,000 gallons.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs.

During 1941 the total consumption of water amounted to 31,016,659,000 gallons and the average consumption per day was 84,977,148 gallons. The maximum daily consumption for the year (162,727,000 gallons) occurred on 22nd February and the minimum daily consumption (51,360,000 gallons) on 21st June.

The following table shows for each of the last five years the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head:—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1937 TO 1941.

(MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AREA.)

Year.			Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June.	Number of Properties for which Sewers were Provided at 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served.
					Gallons.	Gallons.
1937	..	..	271,771	255,950	77,594,000	70·94
1938	..	..	278,310	261,872	86,927,000	71·91
1939	..	..	285,408	269,411	66,870,310	78·67
1940	..	..	291,261	274,974	88,911,415	59·02
1941	..	..	297,392	281,288	84,977,148	71·97

NOTE.—Particulars supplied by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

These figures show that additional properties to the number of 6,131 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1941.

SEWERAGE.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.

The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual value of properties in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1941-42 was 1s. 1d. in the £1. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1941-42 was £21,514,692, of which £20,431,454 was liable to the sewerage rate, the balance being the value of property in unsewered districts.

The receipts from the general sewerage rates and charges in 1941-42 amounted to £1,152,676.

Cost of the
Melbourne and
Metropolitan
sewerage
system.

The cost of sewerage works to 30th June, 1942, was £14,796,392, classified as follows:—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation	1,354,718
Treatment works	193,344
Outfall sewers and rising mains	536,276
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant ..	304,379
Main and Branch sewers	3,257,765
Reticulation sewers	8,328,715
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	770,981
Sanitary depots	50,214
Cost of sewerage system	<u>14,796,392</u>

Main and
subsidiary
sewerage
systems.

The sewerage system of the metropolis at 30th June, 1942, consisted of the main system and three subsidiary systems:—

The Main system (serving an area of 63,894 acres) the sewage from which gravitates to Spotswood Pumping Station where it is lifted to the Main Outfall Sewer at Brooklyn and thence flows to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee.

The Sunshine system (serving an area of 846 acres in the Shire of Braybrook, including the township of Sunshine) the sewage from which is pumped to the Main Outfall Sewer.

The Kew system (serving an area of 90 acres in Kew) the sewage from which drains to a local treatment plant.

The South Eastern system (serving an area of 1,836 acres in Cheltenham, Parkdale, Mentone, and Mordialloc) the sewage from which drains to the Braeside treatment plant in the Shire of Dandenong.

Number of
buildings for
which sewers
were provided.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 30th June, 1942, the number of buildings for which sewers were provided was 286,473, and the estimated population served by the system was 1,137,297.

During the year 1941-42, 3,862 new houses were erected in the Board's area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 5,185 buildings.

The following statement shows the progress of sewer connexions to 30th June, 1942 :—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
SEWER CONNEXIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Municipality.	No. of Buildings for which sewers were provided on 30th June, 1942.
Blackburn and Mitcham Shire	1,159
Box Hill City	4,550
Braybrook Shire (part of)	1,888
Brighton City	10,095
Broadmeadows Shire (part of)	608
Brunswick City	14,196
Camberwell City	19,113
Caulfield City	21,114
Coburg City	10,664
Collingwood City	8,156
Essendon City	13,167
Fitzroy City	7,911
Footscray City	12,766
Hawthorn City	10,488
Heidelberg City (part of)	6,766
Keilor Shire (part of)	379
Kew City	7,265
Malvern City	13,222
Melbourne City	22,808
Moorabbin City	4,930
Mordialloc City	3,072
Mulgrave Shire	4
Northcote City	11,417
Oakleigh City	3,628
Port Melbourne City	3,503
Prahran City	16,226
Preston City	9,769
Richmond City	10,597
Sandringham City	5,888
South Melbourne City	10,220
St. Kilda City	14,580
Werribee Shire (part of)	4
Williamstown City	6,320
Total	286,473

Pumping
stations.

At 30th June, 1942, pumping stations had been established at Spotswood, Preston, Sunshine, Box Hill, Black Rock, Braybrook, Mordialloc, Port Melbourne, Prahran, and Kew.

Metropolitan
Sewage
Farm.

A general description of this farm is given on pages 178 and 179 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1942, are as under :—

Total area of farm	..	..	22,634 acres.
Area used for sewage disposal	..	..	13,268 „
Rainfall at farm for year	..	..	19·31 inches.
Average rainfall over 47 years	..	..	18·22 „
Net cost of sewage purification for year per head of population served	..	..	1s. 4·602d.
Profit on cattle for year	..	..	£ 1,727
Profit on horses for year	..	..	£ 11
Profit on sheep for year	..	..	£ 32,402
Profit on agistment for year	..	..	£ 3,681

Disposal of
nightsoil from
unsewered
premises.

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. By agreement each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, &c.

For the year 1941-42, the working expenses were £5,563, while interest amounted to £2,256, making a total of £7,819. The revenue was £2,597, leaving a deficiency of £5,222.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS.

Metropolitan
drainage and
river improve-
ment rate.

Under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Act (as amended by the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Rate) Act* 1938), relating to metropolitan drainage and rivers, the Board is empowered to levy a metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate not exceeding 2d. in the £1 in respect of the properties in the metropolis rateable by any municipality. The present rate is 1d. in the £1., and this has remained unchanged since it was first levied on 1st July, 1927,

Assessed value
of property.

The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage and River purposes for 1941-42 was £21,407,380.

Cost of
drainage and
river
improvement
works.

The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1942, was £1,716,860.

Length of
main drains.

The classification and length of all main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1942, were as follows :—

	Miles.	Chains.
Underground drains	91	11
Constructed open drains	10	64
Natural watercourses and unlined open drains	5	40
Total	107	35

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION.

The Water Supply District of the Ballarat Water Commission, which was constituted under the provisions of the Water Acts on 1st July, 1880, embraces an area of about 27 square miles, including the City of Ballaarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, and Bungaree. The estimated population in this area is 43,000. The works comprise six reservoirs which have a total storage capacity of 2,365,558,000 gallons.

To 31st December, 1941, the capital cost of construction was £626,969, and the loans outstanding (due to the Government) at that date were £286,788. To 31st December, 1942, the amounts were £640,400 and £283,797 respectively. During 1941 receipts amounted to £126,744 and expenditure to £121,067, the corresponding figures for 1942 being £96,893 and £98,154.

GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act in 1910.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £900,000 for water supply, £760,000 for sewerage works, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1942, was—water supply, £755,343; sewerage, £650,184; and sewerage installation, £257,897, of which £701 is outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1942, was £65,985 on account of waterworks, £43,297 on account of sewerage, and £1,640 on account of Barwon River Improvement Fund. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. At 30th June, 1942, the amounts so appropriated were:—sewerage, £79,558; and water supply, £85,185. Of such sums £149,852 has been used to redeem loans which have matured from time to time.

The population supplied is estimated by the Trust at 51,160. The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 12,688; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 12,438; and the number connected with the sewers, 12,430.

Water Supply.—The catchment area of the Moorabool watersheds is about 16,000 acres. There are five storage reservoirs and seven service reservoirs. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is 2,738,120,000 gallons.

The Trust has arranged to take a minimum annual quantity of 545,000,000 gallons of water from the Bellarine Peninsula System, controlled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

Sewerage.—The sewerage system consists of a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong, and 146 miles of main and reticulation sewers. The sewerage area is 9,571 acres and includes the City of Geelong, the City of Geelong West, the Town of Newtown and Chilwell, and their suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

Rates.—(1) *Barwon River Improvement Rate.*—One half-penny in the pound of the net annual value of all properties within the Drainage Area rateable to any municipality.

(2) *Water Rate.*—A water rate of one shilling in the pound of the net annual value of all rateable properties with a minimum of £1 per annum for land on which there is a building and a minimum of five shillings per annum for land on which there is no building.

(3) *Sewerage Rate.*—A general sewerage rate of one shilling and twopence in the pound of the net annual value of all properties within the drainage area which are not or may hereafter become sewered during the period for which the rate is made.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS.

During 1940 there were 109 Waterworks Trusts, constituted under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1928, functioning in Victoria. The receipts and expenditure of these Trusts are given below for the year ended 31st December, 1940. Similar particulars are not available for the year 1941.

VICTORIA—WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1940.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Water Rates (including arrears) ..	163,293	Administrative Expenses ..	23,106
Water Sales (including arrears) ..	24,387	Works—	
Meter Rents (including arrears) ..	2,379	From Loans and Government	
Interest on overdue Rates ..	1,267	Grants ..	94,306
Transfers from Depreciation Fund ..	18,933	From Revenue ..	31,307
Government Loans ..	43,218	Maintenance and Repairs (including	
Government Grants—		Pumping and Purchase of Water) ..	55,208
For Works ..	35,647	Redemption of Loans ..	18,540
For Investment ..	10,189	Interest on Loans ..	61,441
Other ..	14,559	Interest on Bank Overdraft ..	348
		Depreciation Fund ..	18,503
		Government Grant Invested ..	10,348
		Other ..	10,049
Total Receipts ..	313,872	Total Expenditure ..	323,756
Cash in hand or in Bank at 1st		Bank Overdraft at 1st January,	
January, 1940 ..	43,564	1940 ..	13,589
Bank Overdraft at 31st December,		Cash in hand or in Bank at 31st	
1940 ..	25,648	December, 1940 ..	45,739
	383,084		383,084

All loan moneys are provided by the Treasurer of Victoria. At 30th June, 1942, the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts amounted to £1,439,111 (including £45,990 on account of loans from Unemployment Relief Funds).

MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST.

This Trust, which was constituted under the provisions of the Mildura Irrigation Trusts Acts, supplies water for domestic use in the City of Mildura. The receipts and expenditure of this authority for the year ended 30th June, 1941, were as follows:—

**MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST—RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1940-41.**

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Water Rates (including arrears)	4,679	Administrative Expenses ..	1,082
Water Sales (including arrears)	2,286	New Works	1,154
Interest on overdue Rates ..	30	Meters	463
Other	602	Maintenance and Repairs ..	3,211
		Redemption of Loans ..	162
		Sinking Fund Instalments ..	74
		Interest on Loans ..	505
		Depreciation Fund ..	435
		Other	278
Total	7,597	Total	7,364

At 30th June, 1941, the loan liability of the Trust amounted to £12,378, of which £10,378 was due to the Government.

SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES.

In districts outside the areas under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust (which bodies were constituted under special Acts), sewerage authorities may be constituted in Victoria under the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Acts. At 31st December, 1941, thirty-eight such authorities had been constituted.

The following statement gives general statistical information relating to all authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust) in whose districts the sewerage systems were in operation in 1941.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN OPERATION IN VICTORIA, 1941.

Authority.	Year of Con-stitution.	Estimated Population Served by System.†	Number of Properties Connected to Sewers.	Sewerage Rate Levied in £ of Net Annual Municipal Value.
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works*	1890	1,116,710	281,288	s. d. 1 2
Ararat	1935	4,500	1,100	2 0
Bairnsdale	1932	3,500	1,050	1 4
Ballarat	1920	39,350	8,745	1 7
Benalla	1934	3,940	1,123	2 0
Bendigo	1916	26,000	6,523	1 5
Castlemaine	1934	4,750	1,086	2 0
Colac	1923	5,450	1,438	1 9
Dandenong	1935	5,000	1,010	1 9
Dimboola	1938	116	29	..
Echuca	1927	4,000	1,090	2 0
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust*	1908	50,470	12,337	1 3
Hamilton	1935	5,500	1,478	1 7
Horsham	1926	5,030	1,261	1 6
Kerang	1932	2,800	625	2 3
Kyneton	1933	2,200	620	1 6
Mildura	1928	6,750	1,720	1 3
Mornington	1939	484	121	1 9
Morwell	1939	200	61	1 9
Murtoa	1938	1,200	273	1 6
Shepparton	1934	6,800	2,200	1 6
Swan Hill	1926	4,500	859	2 0
Wangaratta	1933	4,800	1,220	1 7
Warracknabeal	1938	2,800	758	1 10
Warragul	1935	3,000	600	1 10
Warnambool	1929	7,750	2,055	0 9
Total .. ..	..	1,317,600	330,670	..

* Sewerage finance only.

† As estimated by the authorities concerned.

In addition to those enumerated in the above table, sewerage authorities had been constituted in the following districts, in which, at the end of 1941, preliminary works or detailed surveys were being carried out:—Beechworth constituted in 1939; Euroa in 1939; Kyabram in 1938; Leongatha in 1939; Lorne in 1938; Maffra in 1938; Nhill in 1938; Portland in 1938; Sale in 1936; Traralgon in 1939; Werribee in 1939; Wodonga in 1939; Yarram in 1939; and Yarrawonga in 1938. At Beechworth, Euroa, Lorne, Sale, Werribee, Wodonga, and Yarram operations have been suspended for the duration of the war.

A concise statement of the principal provisions of the *Local Government (Septic Tanks) Act* 1938 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 173.

Yallourn. Under the provisions of the State Electricity Commission Acts, a scheme of sewerage for Yallourn has been adopted after the approval by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the Public Health Department. At 30th June, 1941, the erection of the treatment plant, pump house and pipe-testing depot was completed. Construction of the reticulation sewers and effluent outfall line was commenced and satisfactory progress was being made.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards. Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1928 there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. Particulars of the principal provisions of the *Fire Brigades Act* 1937 are given in the *Year Book* for 1937-38, page 164.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, which was constituted in February, 1891, is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the fire insurance companies.

The Board on 30th June, 1942, had under its control the following :—
42 stations, 361 members of permanent staff, 105 members of special service staff, 14 members of clerical staff, 66 men engaged in the workshops, 15 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 175 partially paid firemen.

During 1941-42 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £205,284, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the fire insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution was equal to .773d. in the pound on the annual value of £21,250,676 of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies to £6 6s. 11.27d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1940 amounted to £1,078,123.

Country Fire Brigades Board. The Country Fire Brigades Board, which was constituted in 1891, consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1942, was £36,531. This was made up of equal contributions of £11,841 from the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies, and £1,008 from other sources. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £37,772. There are 135 municipal councils and 111 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1940 amounted to £418,944. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's districts in 1941 was £4,515,408. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades but, in the large centres, a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 161 registered brigades and the number of registered firemen is 2,754. In most brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members, and in June, 1942, the number of A.R.P. emergency firemen was 531.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire
Receipts and expenditure. Brigades Boards for the last five years are as follows:—

**VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE
 BRIGADES BOARDS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions— Government, Municipal, and Insurance ..	217,244	216,468	222,109	224,057	240,796
Receipts for Services ..	30,549	28,905	30,393	32,613	46,379
Interest and Sundries ..	21,835	21,006	19,243	23,232	26,092
Total	269,628	266,379	271,745	279,902	313,267
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries	162,079	161,312	166,250	166,921	182,988
Fire Expenses	4,428	4,429	4,390	4,265	4,264
Administrative Charges, &c. ..	41,252	42,888	40,797	44,418	49,746
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	16,582	15,580	16,393	18,608	23,159
Interest	10,107	10,484	11,720	12,410	12,439
Repayment of Loans	12,235	14,977	15,753	15,534	16,436
Superannuation Fund	6,012	5,943	6,149	6,138	6,437
Miscellaneous	10,398	8,386	6,801	10,814	18,442
Total	263,093	263,999	268,253	279,108	313,911
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c. ..	8,073	45,342	28,230	39,881	8,223

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

In the following statement particulars are given of the new money loan raisings during 1940-41 by Local Government and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies. Information in respect of the amount of loans outstanding (excluding overdrafts) at 30th June, 1941, is also shown.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS 1940-41, AND LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Authority.	New Money Loan Raisings during year ended 30th June, 1941.		Loans Outstanding (excluding Overdrafts) at 30th June, 1941.		Accumulated Sinking Funds at 30th June, 1941.
	From Central Government.	From Public Creditor.	Due to—		
			Central Government.	Public Creditor.	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan Municipalities ..	..	234,575	166,439	9,407,011	929,412
Ex-Metropolitan Municipalities ..	3,741	112,674	382,140	2,803,611	93,058
Total Local Government ..	3,741	347,249	548,579	12,210,622	1,022,470
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.					
Water Supply and Sewerage—					
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	..	150,000	165,500	26,074,970 <i>a</i>	2,475,052
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	..	..	..	1,261,750	10,231
Other Sewerage Authorities ..	..	275,647	230,165	2,303,081	..
Ballarat Water Commission ..	5,350	..	288,247	..	..
Waterworks Trusts ..	53,540	..	1,458,010	..	..
Mildura Urban Water Trust ..	..	..	10,378	2,000	151
Total Water Supply and Sewerage ..	58,890	425,647	2,152,300	29,641,801	2,485,434
Irrigation and Drainage—					
First Mildura Irrigation Trust ..	..	5,600	41,986	56,975	48,614
Trafalgar Meadows Drainage Trust ..	..	..	..	663	..
Total Irrigation and Drainage ..	..	5,600	41,986	57,638	48,614
Harbors—					
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	..	..	..	4,028,881 <i>b</i>	136,475
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	35,000	..	355,787	205,600	30,730
Total Harbors ..	35,000	..	355,787	4,234,481	167,205
Tramways—					
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	..	..	..	4,384,712 <i>c</i>	219,806
Electricity Supply—					
State Electricity Commission ..	..	300,000	<i>d</i>	3,633,365 <i>e</i>	13,164
Fire Brigades—					
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board ..	..	40,000	..	233,847	..
Country Fire Brigades Board ..	..	..	..	63,197	..
Total Fire Brigades ..	..	40,000	..	297,044	..

^a Including £3,754,000 payable in London.

^b Including £968,400 payable in London.

^c Including £1,000,000 payable in London.

^d Excluding liability to the State of Victoria (£17,038,974) and to the Unemployment Relief Fund (£74,460).

^e Including £917,080 payable in London.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS 1940-41, AND LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1941—*continued.*

Authority.	New Money Loan Raisings during year ended 30th June, 1941.		Loans Outstanding (excluding Overdrafts) at 30th June, 1941.		Accumulated Sinking Funds at 30th June, 1941.
	From Central Govern- ment.	From Public Creditor.	Due to—		
			Central Govern- ment.	Public Creditor.	
Marketing— Western Metropolitan Market Trust	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 33,289	£ ..
Housing— State Savings Bank (Credit Foncier Department) .. Housing Commission ..	352,853 ..	.. ..	1,302,193 ..	19,754,930 168,878	.. 12,409
Total Housing ..	352,853	..	1,302,193	19,923,808	12,409
Bulk Handling of Wheat— Grain Elevators Board ..	..	150,000	650,739	1,412,600	26,782
Hospital— Royal Melbourne Hospital ..	27,197	275,000	75,000	273,559	..
Total Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies	473,940	1,196,247	4,578,005	63,892,297	2,973,414
Grand Total	477,681	1,543,496	5,126,584	76,102,919	3,995,884

Particulars relating to the new money loan raisings by the above authorities during each of the last five years are summarized below. Comparable information for the years prior to 1936-37 is not available.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS, 1936-37 TO 1941-42.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£	£
Due to Government	32,493	6,501	13,737	6,272	3,741
Due to Public Creditor	485,577	792,542	795,211	624,178	347,249
Total Local Government ..	518,070	799,043	808,948	630,450	350,990
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to Government	138,235	42,773	405,529	674,057	473,940
Due to Public Creditor	565,374	1,381,774	1,478,846†	3,210,930†	1,196,247†
Total Semi-Governmental, &c.	703,609	1,424,547	1,884,369	3,884,987	1,670,187
ALL AUTHORITIES.					
Due to Government	170,728	49,274	419,266	680,329	477,681
Due to Public Creditor	1,050,951	2,174,316	2,274,051	3,835,108	1,543,496
Grand Total	1,221,679	2,223,590	2,693,317	4,515,437	2,021,177

† Including the following amounts borrowed to repay loans from Government—£100,000 in 1938-39, £500,000 in 1939-40, and £50,000 in 1940-41.

HOUSING.

**Housing and
Reclamation
by municipali-
ties.**

The Council of any municipality may, under existing statutory power, erect or purchase dwelling-houses for eligible persons at a cost not exceeding £850, including the cost of the land, if the dwelling be of wood, or £950 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete. An eligible person, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act* 1928, is one who does not own a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and who is in receipt of an income not exceeding £400 a year.

**Erection of
dwelling
houses by
State Savings
Bank
Commissioners.**

Under the provisions of the *State Savings Bank Act* 1928, power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. Particulars relating to the exercise of this authority is given in Part "Accumulation" of this work.

**War Service
Homes.**

The Commonwealth Government assists eligible members of the Australian Defence Forces and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1941. A summary of the activities of the War Service Homes Commission in Victoria to 30th June, 1942, discloses that 10,660 applications had been approved, 5,014 homes erected, 3,785 homes purchased, and 470 mortgages discharged. The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest amounted to £6,592,639, whilst the arrears of instalments totalled £105,814, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due being 1.57.

**Housing
Commission.**

Particulars relating to the constitution, powers, and duties of the Housing Commission will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this *Year-Book*.

Information in respect of the contracts let by the Commission during 1940, 1941, and 1942 for the erection of dwelling-houses is given in the following statement. The date of the letting of the first contract was 31st July, 1939.

VICTORIA—CONTRACTS LET BY THE HOUSING COMMISSION DURING 1940 TO 1942.

Municipality.	1940.		1941.		1942.	
	Dwelling Units.	Value.	Dwelling Units.	Value.	Dwelling Units.	Value.
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan—						
Cities—						
Brunswick .. ..	..	..	58	34,669	5	3,105
Coburg* .. ..	..	..	..	..	124†	100,276
Northcote .. ..	..	..	42	31,044	..	..
Port Melbourne ..	404	236,894	2†	8,704	..	..
Preston	266	159,550	16	10,653	1	560
Richmond .. ..	..	..	138	93,157	..	..
Williamstown .. ..	..	..	76	53,584	..	..
Shire—						
Braybrook* .. ..	..	..	234	179,229	..	..
Total Metropolitan ..	670	396,444	566	411,040	130	103,941
Outside Metropolitan Area—						
Warrnambool City ..	..	..	40	29,870	..	..
Newtown and Chilwell Town	54	33,495	..	..	..	..
Swan Hill Borough ..	..	..	11	8,356	..	..
Mildura Shire .. ..	..	..	30	19,562	..	..
Total outside Metropolitan Area	54	33,495	81	57,788	..	..
Grand Total	724	429,939	647	468,828	130	103,941

* Houses for the Commonwealth War Workers' Housing Trust.

† Thirty-four (34) houses only to be completed.

‡ In addition, contracts were let for the erection of eight shops.

Building permits.

Information relating to the value of building permits issued by municipal councils gives a reliable indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. The particulars represent the values recorded, but, owing to the variation in building costs during the periods under review, a complete comparison cannot be made. As the Crown is exempt from municipal regulations in respect of building permits, particulars of Government buildings erected during the periods under notice are not included in the following statements.

Building
permits
issued in
Greater
Melbourne.

The value of permits issued by municipalities in Greater Melbourne for all classes of buildings, i.e., dwellings, other new buildings, and alterations and additions to existing buildings, during the period of twelve months ended on 31st December in each of the fourteen years 1929-1942 was as follows:—

Year ended 31st December—	Value of Permits Issued.				Index to Total Value = 100 in 1929.
	Dwellings (including Flats, Hotels, &c.)	Other New Buildings.	Alterations and Additions.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	
1929	4,187,832	1,991,927	1,033,018	7,212,777	100·00
1930	1,308,976	852,079	578,521	2,739,576	37·98
1931	418,572	364,339	342,990	1,125,901	15·61
1932	1,033,844	908,761	496,011	2,438,616	33·81
1933	1,661,722	883,500	763,660	3,308,882	45·88
1934	2,588,426	902,245	1,293,794	4,784,465	66·33
1935	3,721,608	1,384,773	1,454,323	6,560,704	90·96
1936	4,172,779	1,810,825	1,435,625	7,419,229	102·86
1937	4,648,987	1,817,369	1,732,083	8,198,439	113·67
1938	5,131,951	1,634,079	1,436,354	8,202,384	113·72
1939	5,187,662	1,654,465	1,634,872	8,476,999	117·53
1940	6,625,287	2,143,770	1,445,743	10,214,800	141·62
1941	6,572,600	900,661	1,391,603	8,864,864	122·91
1942	186,014	241,206	619,194	1,046,414	14·51

The following tables give detailed information relating to the number and value of building permits issued by the municipalities in Greater Melbourne during the years specified.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1941 AND 1942.

Class of Permit.	1941.		1942.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
New Buildings.				
Buildings for Habitation—		£		£
Private Dwellings—				
Brick, concrete, &c. ..	2,280	2,658,952	26	32,445
Brick veneer	1,343	1,369,045	36	38,965
Wood, fibro-cement, &c. ..	1,868	1,375,260	136	105,754
Flats	359	1,134,994	1	8,500
Other (Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.)	5	34,349	1	350
Total, Buildings for Habitation	5,855	6,572,600	200	186,014
Commercial Buildings—				
With Residence—				
Shops	54	64,435	..	..
Garages .. ..	..	..	..	..
Factories	2	2,200	..	..
Other	4	13,150	..	..
Without Residence—				
Shops	25	16,620	1	450
Garages	3	13,500	..	..
Factories	115	466,195	40	200,671
Other	21	186,797	14	40,085
Public Buildings—				
Hospitals	3	63,940	..	..
Churches	5	9,700	..	..
Schools	5	19,816	..	..
Theatres .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other	9	44,308	..	..
Total, Commercial and Public Buildings	246	900,661	55	241,206
Alterations and Additions—				
Private Dwellings	4,265	365,414	1,410	60,625
Flats	18	12,414	2	370
Other Buildings for Habitation ..	33	31,200	70	3,311
Shops	217	96,581	57	6,920
Garages (Commercial)	7	5,463	5	9,505
Factories	481	682,470	340	468,551
Other Business Premises	157	115,322	90	56,959
Public Buildings	81	82,739	33	12,953
Total, Alterations and Additions	5,259	1,391,603	2,007	619,194
Grand Total, Building Permits	11,360	8,864,864	2,262	1,046,414

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, FLATS, HOTELS, ETC, IN
GREATER MELBOURNE, 1936 TO 1942.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—						
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
CITIES.							
Box Hill	83	99	152	170	177	287	9
Brighton	207	216	360	336	357	324	5
Brunswick	130	121	149	107	143	113	2
Camberwell	697	808	882	845	701	762	14
Caulfield	352	319	386	312	434	414	9
Chelsea	34	45	56	66	73	83	2
Coburg	229	261	304	304	275	336	14
Collingwood	19	26	20	15	17	9	..
Essendon	165	214	238	249	248	266	31
Fitzroy	10	14	13	16	16	7	..
Footscray	198	253	322	251	218	269	18
Hawthorn	183	150	139	141	157	132	2
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward) ..	117	188	205	199	284	287	4
Kew	127	134	131	152	217	244	5
Malvern	132	141	137	165	212	282	3
Melbourne	60	68	62	74	132	122	..
Moorabbin	167	196	239	275	318	361	12
Mordialloc	56	88	93	78	116	132	4
Northcote	92	92	120	135	143	217	2
Oakleigh	48	83	86	89	109	150	6
Port Melbourne	2	17	20	31	19	29	1
Prahran	231	177	160	110	156	118	1
Preston	165	228	298	302	281	317	11
Richmond	27	31	37	48	67	33	1
Sandringham	98	121	164	163	163	171	5
South Melbourne	16	12	18	15	12	16	..
St. Kilda	108	98	96	63	120	107	1
Williamstown	65	89	98	79	101	84	9
SHIRE.							
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding) ..	44	65	101	112	156	183	29
Total	3,862	4,354	5,086	4,902	5,422	5,855	200

NOTE.—Excluding contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of dwellings
(see page 370).

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL
BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE
YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938 TO 1942.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
CITIES.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Box Hill	137,083	151,386	180,597	264,479	18,588
Brighton	459,965	360,504	432,061	395,526	18,063
Brunswick	222,563	146,860	187,300	188,693	49,573
Camberwell	1,097,766	1,068,578	952,062	1,077,524	31,408
Caulfield	464,885	399,163	502,016	503,737	14,771
Chelsea	52,469	48,015	72,205	67,312	2,750
Coburg	316,782	265,482	311,078	344,396	14,694
Collingwood	127,701	66,268	95,182	171,778	30,754
Essendon	245,033	243,655	285,498	268,466	27,095
Fitzroy	73,770	103,851	52,720	50,231	5,189
Footscray	294,192	362,067	315,486	375,192	72,706
Hawthorn	234,869	242,954	319,433	222,569	14,552
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greens- borough Ward)	263,690	232,643	337,959	341,031	10,055
Kew	194,181	310,035	364,455	372,098	7,911
Malvern	235,515	249,953	371,253	366,357	7,110
Melbourne	1,260,496	1,817,715	1,977,400	956,242	135,554
Moorabbin	206,199	230,221	294,365	321,339	19,803
Mordialloc	88,010	78,018	108,466	138,543	6,676
Northcote	111,772	108,336	127,207	198,857	7,504
Oakleigh	80,513	93,746	96,841	137,729	10,882
Port Melbourne	130,447	181,815	115,778	66,994	152,015
Prahran	511,078	411,880	770,053	379,788	11,588
Preston	252,601	245,659	260,342	284,649	33,590
Richmond	152,928	129,942	229,131	187,597	66,941
Sandringham	156,773	175,529	177,409	201,635	10,298
South Melbourne	338,290	183,928	393,116	183,040	65,010
St. Kilda	260,127	246,381	490,364	366,661	11,817
Williamstown	106,491	102,609	177,881	137,138	68,505
SHIRE.					
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding)	126,195	219,806	217,142	295,263	121,012
Total	8,202,384	8,476,999	10,214,800	8,864,864	1,046,414

Building
permits
issued by
provincial
municipalities.

With a view to gauging the relative activity of the building industry during recent years in centres outside Greater Melbourne, particulars relating to building permits issued by certain provincial municipalities during each of the last five years are given below:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED
BY CERTAIN PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES, 1938 TO
1942.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.					
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			£		£		£		£
Ballaarat City ..	1938	127	86,570	12	11,620	144	52,490	283	150,680
	1939	126	88,640	5	9,960	143	43,520	274	142,120
	1940	103	68,090	6	94,520	120	27,298	229	189,908
	1941	118	84,672	9	17,105	109	32,927	236	134,704
	1942	16	12,700	..	..	39	4,743	55	17,443
Bendigo City ..	1938	63	45,180	3	6,060	192	27,835	258	79,075
	1939	74	47,824	5	11,050	138	16,016	217	74,890
	1940	78	52,730	3	13,450	102	16,004	183	82,184
	1941	95	70,725	4	8,060	84	15,323	183	94,108
	1942	12	6,640	1	2,000	49	5,568	62	14,208
Geelong City ..	1938	35	29,277	12	43,349	102	33,093	149	105,719
	1939	36	22,970	7	30,780	113	29,827	156	83,577
	1940	24	18,913	6	26,785	96	37,542	126	83,240
	1941	28	22,057	6	5,455	86	15,896	120	43,408
	1942	2	1,505	6	14,805	41	3,614	49	19,924
Geelong West City ..	1938	91	59,400	3	5,115	16	5,535	110	70,050
	1939	85	62,729	5	4,004	19	3,350	109	70,083
	1940	75	54,068	1	300	30	7,523	106	61,891
	1941	80	71,144	3	1,450	71	6,665	154	79,259
	1942	7	6,087	..	..	34	3,252	41	9,339
Horsham Town	1938	52	29,370	7	36,975	25	10,782	84	77,127
	1939	55	31,901	9	11,150	22	4,244	86	47,295
	1940	36	18,193	3	16,500	14	5,872	53	40,565
	1941	5	2,710	2	50,099	7	3,908	14	56,717
	1942	2	780	1	1,000	16	1,035	19	2,815
Mildura City ..	1938	88	50,612	12	45,357	31	28,638	131	124,607
	1939	97	70,663	10	9,510	33	10,178	140	90,351
	1940	33	21,095	3	3,300	32	7,683	68	32,078
	1941	4	2,307	2	750	19	2,948	25	6,005
	1942	4	2,520	..	..	8	281	12	2,801
Newtown and Chilwell Town	1938	50	41,915	5	19,790	26	8,476	81	70,181
	1939	46	36,223	..	..	42	7,185	88	43,413
	1940*	38	29,436	1	300	50	10,234	89	40,020
	1941	42	47,957	2	15,882	75	24,260	119	88,099
	1942	4	3,314	1	900	27	5,723	32	9,937

* Exclusive of contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of 54 dwellings valued at £33,495.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN
PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES 1938 TO 1942—*continued*.

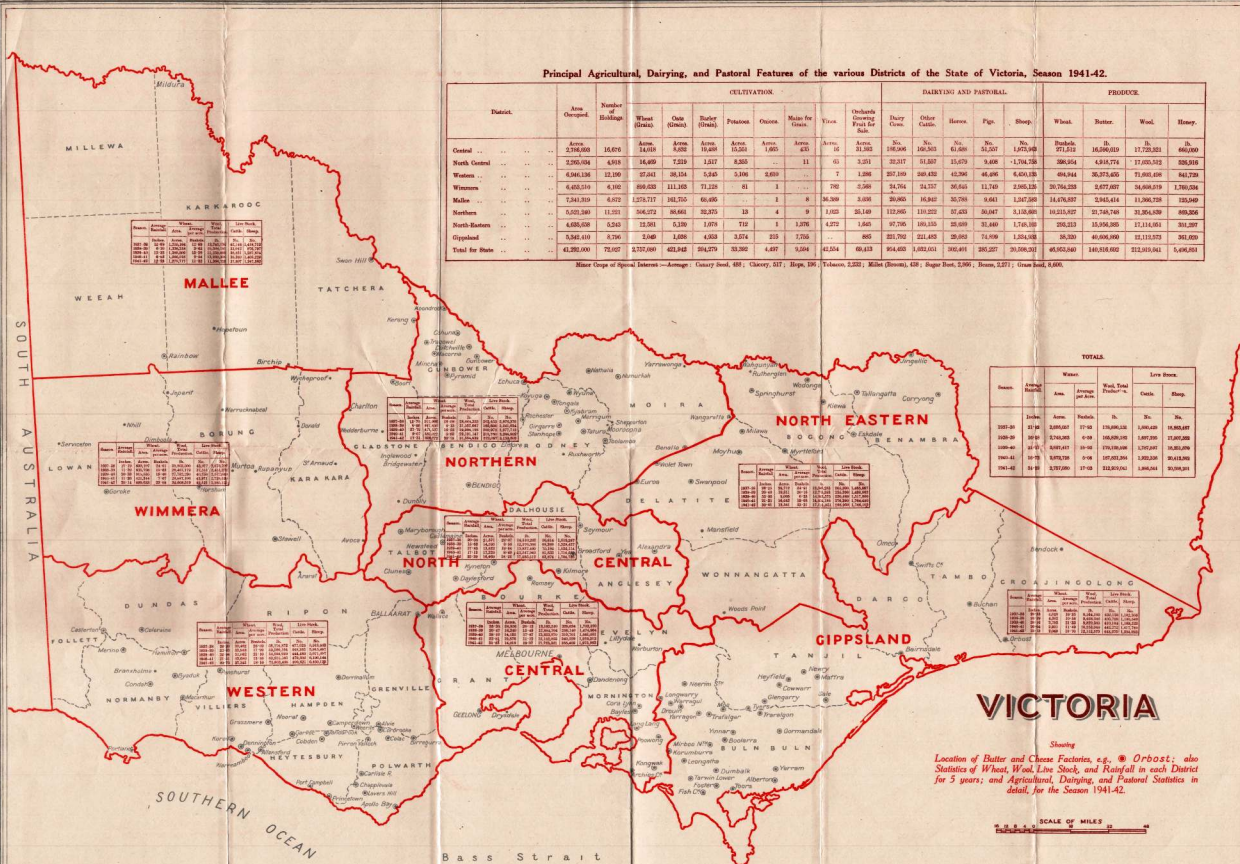
Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Sale Town	1938	32	19,469	14	24,362	29	1,765	75	45,596
	1939	28	18,433	2	5,100	40	2,308	70	25,841
	1940	15	10,495	1	4,989	11	2,195	27	17,679
	1941	10	8,170	1	390	12	2,964	23	11,524
	1942	..	..	1	777	17	867	14	1,644
Shepparton Borough ..	1938	81	49,180	18	37,126	69	20,678	168	106,984
	1939	51	30,888	6	7,286	54	23,823	111	61,997
	1940	40	32,130	6	8,364	54	5,493	100	45,987
	1941	19	19,442	1	575	32	5,128	52	25,145
	1942	8	5,820	1	480	22	2,173	31	8,473
Warrnambool City ..	1938	39	29,855	1	13,000	16	21,456	56	64,311
	1939	49	50,010	10	18,239	15	12,821	74	81,070
	1940	39	40,606	2	29,000	23	12,899	64	82,505
	1941*	23	22,043	1	150	35	6,433	59	28,626
	1942	2	1,750	1	450	11	1,249	14	3,449

* Exclusive of contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of 40 dwellings valued at £29,870.

Principal Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1941-42.

District.	CULTIVATION										DAIRYING AND PASTORAL					PRODUCE			
	Area Occupied.	Number of Holdings.	Wheat (bushels).	Oats (bushels).	Rye (bushels).	Peas (bushels).	Onions.	Main for Cattle.	Main for Sheep.	Onions for Seed.	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Butter.	Wool.	Honey.
Central	Area 3,794,000	16,076	Area 14,111	Area 8,000	Area 10,400	Area 12,351	Area 1,601	Area 471	Area 51	Area 11,302	Area 104,000	Area 51,400	Area 51,207	Area 1,477,000	Area 1,477,000	Area 177,111	Area 14,000	Area 177,111	Area 680,000
North Central	2,286,004	4,919	16,499	7,219	1,017	8,303			11	63	3,251	51,007	15,679	9,408	1,764,728	280,954	4,914,774	17,005,542	520,510
Western	4,040,136	12,100	37,041	38,154	5,845	5,306	8,639		7	1,386	257,189	240,432	15,790	48,495	6,400,128	404,944	32,375,401	11,005,430	841,729
Wimmera	4,410,514	6,102	888,023	111,103	11,123		61	1		792	5,589	34,764	24,737	30,561	2,005,120	30,766,233	10,375,401	44,008,319	1,700,524
Mallee	1,243,319	6,672	1,275,717	343,705	60,495		1	8		36,399	3,006	20,805	16,842	30,798	9,641	1,047,000	14,478,337	2,845,414	11,966,738
Northern	5,025,580	11,351	2,046,272	882,861	32,375	13	4	9	7,453	35,149	127,905	127,905	27,420	30,647	5,100,000	16,213,917	21,748,749	31,854,189	885,000
South Eastern	4,040,136	5,543	22,200	7,100	1,070	710	1	1,378	4,252	1,865	27,795	18,124	20,409	20,409	1,740,100	200,217	12,000,000	11,114,047	20,207
Gippsland	5,340,410	8,790	2,240	1,000	4,303	3,274	25	2,700		895	221,792	221,445	20,805	71,499	1,740,100	30,766,233	10,375,401	44,008,319	301,000
Total for State	42,200,000	72,527	1,202,000	421,842	84,779	30,362	4,437	5,504	14,554	69,413	954,000	1,021,001	340,491	381,237	20,000,000	40,000,000	140,000,000	210,000,000	5,000,000

Mean Grains of Special Interest—Average: Cattle feed, 680; Cattle, 120; Sheep, 120; Tobacco, 1,200; Milk (bushels), 430; Sugar Beet, 2,500; Beans, 5,271; Green feed, 40,000.



District.	CULTIVATION										DAIRYING AND PASTORAL					PRODUCE			
	Area Occupied.	Number of Holdings.	Wheat (bushels).	Oats (bushels).	Rye (bushels).	Peas (bushels).	Onions.	Main for Cattle.	Main for Sheep.	Onions for Seed.	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Butter.	Wool.	Honey.
Central	Area 3,794,000	16,076	Area 14,111	Area 8,000	Area 10,400	Area 12,351	Area 1,601	Area 471	Area 51	Area 11,302	Area 104,000	Area 51,400	Area 51,207	Area 1,477,000	Area 1,477,000	Area 177,111	Area 14,000	Area 177,111	Area 680,000
North Central	2,286,004	4,919	16,499	7,219	1,017	8,303			11	63	3,251	51,007	15,679	9,408	1,764,728	280,954	4,914,774	17,005,542	520,510
Western	4,040,136	12,100	37,041	38,154	5,845	5,306	8,639		7	1,386	257,189	240,432	15,790	48,495	6,400,128	404,944	32,375,401	11,005,430	841,729
Wimmera	4,410,514	6,102	888,023	111,103	11,123		61	1		792	5,589	34,764	24,737	30,561	2,005,120	30,766,233	10,375,401	44,008,319	1,700,524
Mallee	1,243,319	6,672	1,275,717	343,705	60,495		1	8		36,399	3,006	20,805	16,842	30,798	9,641	1,047,000	14,478,337	2,845,414	11,966,738
Northern	5,025,580	11,351	2,046,272	882,861	32,375	13	4	9	7,453	35,149	127,905	127,905	27,420	30,647	5,100,000	16,213,917	21,748,749	31,854,189	885,000
South Eastern	4,040,136	5,543	22,200	7,100	1,070	710	1	1,378	4,252	1,865	27,795	18,124	20,409	20,409	1,740,100	200,217	12,000,000	11,114,047	20,207
Gippsland	5,340,410	8,790	2,240	1,000	4,303	3,274	25	2,700		895	221,792	221,445	20,805	71,499	1,740,100	30,766,233	10,375,401	44,008,319	301,000
Total for State	42,200,000	72,527	1,202,000	421,842	84,779	30,362	4,437	5,504	14,554	69,413	954,000	1,021,001	340,491	381,237	20,000,000	40,000,000	140,000,000	210,000,000	5,000,000

Location of Butter and Cheese Factories, e.g. Orbest; also Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock, and Rainfall in each District for 5 years; and Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics in detail, for the Season 1941-42.

SCALE OF MILES

Drawn by the Department of Lands & Survey, Melbourne.

PART X.

PRODUCTION.

LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1941, this comprised :—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	28,421,310
Lands in process of alienation	4,818,829
Crown lands	23,005,621
Total	<hr/> 56,245,760 <hr/>

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	4,185,192
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	717,982
State Forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	153,841
Water reserves	314,079
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,586
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	542,826
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs..	4,036,941
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	85,557
Other leases and licences	22,967
Temporary grazing licences	8,152,667
Unoccupied	2,500,765
Total	<hr/> 23,005,621 <hr/>

Alienation
of land.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the last six years.

A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1936 TO 1941.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.	Total.	Area.	Purchase Money.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1936 ..	5,290	34,440	39,730	108,011	88,937
1937 ..	5,472	51,636	57,108	115,572	153,350
1938 ..	7,882	64,003	71,885	231,318	214,420
1939 ..	3,577	46,063	49,640	359,144	175,025
1940 ..	4,028	36,512	40,540	350,722	215,008
1941 ..	4,912	23,882	28,794	308,882	205,293

Amount
realized by
sale of Crown
lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1941 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £37,124,203. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Transfer of Land Act. The "Torrens System", whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transfer of land and thereby reducing the cost of dealing in real estate. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office. In order to bring under the Transfer of Land Act land that was parted with prior to 1862 (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property.

During 1941 there were submitted 146 such applications in respect of land amounting in area to 936 acres, and in value to £176,793; while the land actually brought under the Act as a result of applications was 13,980 acres valued at £281,016. Up to the end of 1941 there had been brought under the Act 3,299,162 acres valued at £73,969,378. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1941 was 1,843,159 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts will be found on page 80.

Assurance Fund. In granting an application to have land brought under the *Transfer of Land Act* 1928, the Commissioner of Titles is required to issue a perfect Title save as to any circumstances of which he has had notice. To assure and indemnify the Government in a case where the Supreme Court or some higher Tribunal has decided that some person other than the applicant has an interest in the property, and it has consequently been found necessary to compensate such other person, there has been constituted an Assurance Fund which is built up of contributions of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the value of the land covered by the application. During 1941-42 receipts of the Fund comprised contributions, £1,704, and interest on stock, £3,269. No claims were made on the Fund during the year, but the sum of £5,095 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for the interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1942, was £114,655. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1942, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £11,317.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

The history of Closer Settlement and of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement in Victoria will be found in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

Dissolution of the Closer Settlement Commission. The *Closer Settlement Act* 1938 which was passed in December, 1938, provided that the Closer Settlement Commission be dissolved and cease to exist, that the Board of Land and Works be deemed to be the successor in law of the Commission and that the Act be administered in the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS.

State expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds. Active operations for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880. Subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals are made from revenue, and advances to municipalities and farmers for the purchase of wire netting from Loan Funds. The following are the amounts spent during the last five years :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year.				From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
				£	£
1937-38	..	..	..	92,935	14,235
1938-39	..	..	..	83,248	15,235
1939-40	..	..	..	79,477	12,325
1940-41	..	..	..	83,030	5,065
1941-42	..	..	..	51,242	1,008

WATERWORKS.

State Expenditure on Waterworks. All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. The following table shows State expenditure on works under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as well as grants and loans to local bodies. In addition to free grants to local bodies, large sums have been written off their liabilities. The following information has been taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE AND LOAN LIABILITY ON WATERWORKS* TO 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Description of Works.	Capital Expenditure to 30th June, 1942.	Loan Redemption Paid.	Loan Liability at 30th June, 1942.
	£	£	£
Free Headworks	1,228,360	515	1,227,845
Capital Works and Charges not apportionable to Districts	1,707,940	323,970	1,383,970
Headworks Costs apportioned to Districts ..	10,703,770	86,312	10,617,458
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	5,926,568	93,340	5,833,228
Urban Divisions of Irrigation Districts	63,862	1,659	62,203
Waterworks Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	2,773,358	46,966	2,726,392
Urban Districts of Waterworks Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	2,494,076	38,342	2,455,734
Flood Protection and Drainage Districts ..	413,538	6,908	406,630
Waterworks Trusts and Local Governing Bodies ..	3,908,388	702,659	3,205,729
TOTAL	29,219,860	1,300,671	27,919,189†

* Excluding Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and the Ballarat Water Commission, particulars of which appear in part "Local Government" of this issue.

† The net loan liability of the State after deducting the amount in the National Debt Sinking Fund (£1,714,180) was £26,205,009.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT.

Progress of Irrigation. Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control.

In the year mentioned, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and entrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act* 1928, which consolidates the *Water Acts* of 1915, 1916, and 1918, and the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act* 1921.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution, and of drainage and flood protection in districts under its administration :—

VICTORIA—WATER CONSERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION : DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PROTECTION DISTRICTS.

	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1942.
Area of State artificially supplied with water (acres)	10,800,000	15,159,400
Capacity of reservoirs .. (acre feet)	474,000	1,975,500
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	10	29
Number of Districts having Water Rights	Nil	26
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	493,367
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	602,074
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	899,999
Rural Waterworks Districts (Domestic and Stock Supply)—		
Number of Districts administered ..	3	30
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,513,636
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	1	90
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	790,004
Coliban System (Urban, Rural, Irrigation and Mining Supplies)—	At 30th June, 1910,	
Valuation for Urban Rating purposes (£)	317,750	412,369
Flood Protection Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	..	4
Drainage Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	..	13
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	..	741,096

PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT.

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops has increased from 129,771 acres in 1909-10 to 602,074 acres in 1941-42.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE 1941-42.

District.	Area Irrigated.
	Acres.
Katandra	6,028
North Shepparton	10,785
Shepparton	14,638
South Shepparton	4,923
Rodney	76,881
Tongala-Stanhope	41,338
Rochester	64,988
Dingee	4,301
Calivil	13,083
Tragowel Plains	54,586
Deakin	6,611
Boort	25,742

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE 1941-42—continued.

District.	Area Irrigated.
	Acres.
Cohuna	55,847
Koondrook	24,228
Swan Hill	20,360
Third Lake	3,149
Mystic Park	2,805
Tresco	1,025
Fish Point	3,404
Kerang	37,312
Murray Valley	10,974
Dry Lake	550
Kerang North-West Lakes	4,377
Nyah	2,959
Red Cliffs	11,389
Merbein	7,902
Coliban	5,302
Campaspe	1,048
Western Wimmera	2,923
Wimmera United	126
Bacchus Marsh	3,291
Werribee	8,733
Maffra-Sale	22,971
Lands outside constituted Districts	47,495
Total	602,074

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and in each of the five years, 1937-38 to 1941-42, and the purposes for which the land was utilized.

VICTORIA—IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	65,466	84,379	33,207	53,499	57,602
Lucerne	24,124	87,655	76,148	74,553	73,650	68,308
Sorghum and other annual fodders	8,094	26,548	26,942	14,528	32,159	18,951
Pastures	50,541	326,518	251,629	310,504	352,556	372,454
Vineyards, Orchards, and Market Gardens	17,524	66,417	65,137	72,969	72,403	74,739
Fallow	4,988	7,342	5,126	5,417	12,395	10,020
Miscellaneous	785	10,166	5,996	6,725		
Total	129,771	590,112	515,357	517,903	596,662	602,074

NOTE.—8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversions in 1909-10, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1941-42—602,074 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follow :—Pastures, 62 ; lucerne, 11 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 12 ; cereals, 10 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 3 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 2.

**Progress in
Irrigation
Areas,
1941-42.**

Dairying is one of the principal industries in irrigation districts. Dairy herds grazed on irrigated pastures obtained prominent positions in the 1941-42 Standard Herd Test conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

The production of dried vine and tree fruits, of citrus, and of fruits for canning are established features in these districts. There has also been considerable expansion in market gardening and a development of the canning industry in relation thereto. The Victorian dried vine-fruit crop amounted to 56,258 tons. The production of citrus fruits in irrigation districts during the 1941-42 season amounted to 695,200 bushels—approximately 89 per cent. of the citrus production of the State.

The Victorian production of canned fruit in the season 1941-42 was 1,514,174 cases, which was 71 per cent. of the Australian output in that season.

**Supply of
water for
domestic and
stock purposes.**

Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area so supplied is approximately 20,255 square miles—23 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of such area is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of country centres supplied with water for domestic use is—126 by the Commission, 116 by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 by Local Government bodies.

The estimated population in country centres supplied with water is 445,950 persons.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES

**Total Water
Storages in
State.**

In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,975,500 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, designed to contain 2,000,000 acre feet (half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria) now has a capacity of 1,250,000 acre feet. When the final stage of this work has been constructed (involving a further approval of the interested State Governments), and the Rocklands, Glenmaggie and Lauriston Reservoirs are completed, the combined storage capacity available to users in Victoria will be 2,664,000 acre feet.

EXISTING STORAGES.

Goulburn System—

						Capacities in Acre Feet.
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400
Eildon	..	..	..	..	..	306,000
						<hr/>
						660,100

Murray-Loddon System—

Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)	625,000
Yarrawonga Weir (half share of 95,120 acre feet) ..	47,560
Torrumbarry (half share of 28,900 acre feet) ..	14,450
Mildura (half share of 29,360 acre feet) ..	14,680
Wentworth (half share of 38,140 acre feet) ..	19,070
Euston Lock Weir (half share of 31,320 acre feet) ..	15,660
Kow Swamp	40,860
Laanecoorie	6,650
Kerang North-west Lakes	69,400
Lake Boga	29,650
	<hr/>
	882,980

Wimmera-Mallee System—

Fyans Lake	..	..	..	..	..	17,100
Lake Lonsdale	..	..	..	..	..	53,300
Wartook ..	..	..	..	..	..	23,800
Taylors Lake	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Pine Lake	..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Green Lake	..	..	..	..	..	6,600
Dock Lake	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
Moora ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,100
Lower Wimmera Weirs	..	..	..	..	..	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Lake Whitton	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks						6,610
						<hr/>
						208,480

Maffra-Sale System—

Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)	..	104,500	
Stratford Service Basin	.. ..	20	
		<hr/>	104,520

Coliban System—

Upper Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	25,700
Malmsbury	..	..	..	..	..	14,400
Lauriston	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Spring Gully	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Subsidiary Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	4,750
						<hr/>
						58,850

Werribee System—

Pykes Creek	..	..	..	..	..	21,000
Melton	..	..	..	..	..	19,100
						<hr/>
						40,100

EXISTING STORAGES—*continued.*

						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluc	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	800
						<hr/> 10,800
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Lysterfield	..	..	..	..	..	3,400
Beaconsfield	..	..	..	..	..	740
Frankston	..	..	..	..	..	660
Mornington	..	..	..	..	..	260
Bittern	..	..	..	..	..	480
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	260
						<hr/> 5,800
<i>Otway System—</i>						
Service Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,080
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Eppalock	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Wonthaggi Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	10
Newstead	..	..	..	..	..	30
						<hr/> 2,790
Total capacity of existing Storages						<hr/> 1,975,500 <hr/>

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Rocklands	..	..	..	..	..	264,000

FURTHER STORAGE WHICH COULD BE PROVIDED BY COMPLETION OF EXISTING WORKS.

<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet)	..					45,500
<i>Murray System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River (half share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet)	..	..				375,000
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Lauriston (to 16,000 acre feet)	..	..	..			4,000
						<hr/> 424,500
Total capacity of storages when works are completed						<hr/> 2,664,000 <hr/>

Detailed descriptions of the various systems which have been instituted for irrigation and for supplying water for domestic and stock purposes appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pp. 526 to 534).

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each district and for the whole State for each of the years 1901 to 1942, together with the mean rainfall covering a period of 72 years.

VICTORIA RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Year.	Districts.								Whole State.
	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North-ern.	North-Central.	North-Eastern.	Western.	Central.	Gipps-land.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
1901 ..	9.39	16.61	13.58	24.78	28.08	27.90	28.98	33.66	22.05
1902 ..	7.64	11.94	11.26	18.41	20.10	23.54	24.88	33.35	18.55
1903 ..	16.34	22.76	22.22	32.07	33.13	33.43	32.86	33.68	27.44
1904 ..	10.75	17.22	17.32	28.00	33.56	28.54	31.29	30.02	23.49
1905 ..	12.01	18.40	16.39	25.36	31.72	28.79	29.61	37.84	24.53
1906 ..	15.22	23.42	24.16	32.00	42.11	32.53	30.13	34.81	28.49
1907 ..	9.25	17.07	14.74	22.42	26.19	26.16	25.36	27.20	20.40
1908 ..	12.33	17.72	14.38	19.98	26.40	25.81	20.08	24.29	20.02
1909 ..	14.35	22.38	20.04	29.77	35.62	31.37	30.57	34.09	26.52
1910 ..	15.96	22.36	20.13	29.13	32.10	32.45	28.28	30.80	25.96
1911 ..	17.84	19.89	19.87	29.79	33.24	31.13	36.88	39.71	28.08
1912 ..	12.50	17.52	18.12	23.00	30.93	25.94	24.92	26.60	21.86
1913 ..	12.66	16.38	16.76	24.22	29.69	25.85	27.64	34.65	22.96
1914 ..	7.29	9.76	9.73	14.95	19.94	18.56	20.05	23.81	14.66
1915 ..	12.42	18.98	16.75	25.65	34.17	27.44	24.67	27.63	22.35
1916 ..	17.72	22.54	25.60	34.44	44.01	30.72	38.78	37.78	30.27
1917 ..	19.55	21.96	26.34	35.86	56.09	31.70	32.41	34.63	30.77
1918 ..	13.59	16.44	21.96	28.30	36.96	25.70	30.11	33.39	24.70
1919 ..	11.46	13.86	15.06	21.21	27.27	26.47	25.48	37.03	22.77
1920 ..	14.93	16.04	20.15	28.37	34.42	25.99	31.38	33.37	25.43
1921 ..	16.29	19.99	23.69	31.75	39.57	27.36	31.13	31.73	25.35
1922 ..	10.44	17.15	13.15	20.85	26.10	28.09	27.82	32.92	21.35
1923 ..	15.07	20.21	17.60	27.30	34.80	33.51	30.11	33.88	26.12
1924 ..	16.08	22.17	23.29	34.74	40.70	31.13	40.30	37.37	28.10
1925 ..	9.87	14.20	14.09	20.28	27.42	22.43	23.12	29.69	19.74
1926 ..	12.64	17.00	16.85	24.25	35.36	26.70	24.20	29.72	22.90
1927 ..	7.66	13.93	11.14	18.67	26.15	23.20	22.16	28.43	18.56
1928 ..	14.04	19.10	21.27	29.56	37.21	30.46	29.86	33.98	26.14
1929 ..	9.10	15.56	13.65	24.20	27.24	29.28	31.13	32.36	22.00
1930 ..	15.32	20.94	19.68	30.59	32.49	29.43	30.85	33.66	25.76
1931 ..	14.86	19.25	21.77	31.20	43.18	28.79	32.88	32.65	26.97
1932 ..	14.96	18.90	20.60	29.63	34.33	31.85	32.91	34.19	26.34
1933 ..	14.13	20.96	20.25	31.09	32.09	26.87	27.56	30.65	24.47
1934 ..	13.21	16.64	21.01	28.57	42.81	29.20	35.60	43.39	27.60
1935 ..	10.84	17.71	19.53	29.14	35.86	30.49	34.23	42.53	26.63
1936 ..	14.39	19.41	19.50	28.47	35.52	26.91	30.24	36.38	25.63
1937 ..	12.69	17.19	13.70	20.08	26.25	26.39	25.20	28.33	21.02
1938 ..	6.30	11.39	8.66	15.62	20.49	22.63	20.47	26.39	16.28
1939 ..	15.32	20.33	27.72	37.83	53.05	32.94	38.10	38.16	31.37
1940 ..	6.82	11.26	9.67	17.13	21.21	21.51	22.81	26.94	16.73
1941 ..	12.23	20.14	17.31	25.39	30.41	29.73	31.53	33.13	24.29
1942 ..	14.31	22.04	19.66	31.91	38.28	30.54	29.68	31.59	26.28
Means for 72 years	13.16	18.45	18.52	27.02	33.47	28.19	29.73	34.32	24.62

The wettest portions of the State are the Eastern highlands (from the Yarra watershed to the Upper Murray), the Cape Otway Forest in the Western District and the South Gippsland, Latrobe and Thomson Basin sections of the Gippsland District. The lightest rainfall occurs in the Mallee District, the northern portion of which receives on the average from 10 to 12 inches only per year.

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given in the following table.

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches ..	29·974	29·921	30·081	30·078
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches ..	·885	·766	·812	·975
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·8	66·6	59·4	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·7	21·1	17·4	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	65	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7·18	6·05	6·51	5·88
Mean number of days of rain ..	38	25	33	44
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·26	17·21	7·97	3·74
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·2	5·9	6·4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	7	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1941 together with averages and number of years of record for each element as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter periods.

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Average for Year 1941.	Averages Over Period of Years.			
		Number of Years Recorded.	Average for Period.	Extremes between which the yearly average values have oscillated during the number of years shown in second column.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30.053	84	30.013	30.106	29.945
Highest	30.565	84	30.606	30.770	30.405
Lowest	29.323	84	29.252	29.495	28.942
Range (inches)	1.242	84	1.356	1.719	1.074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	58.6	86	58.5	59.9	57.3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	67.4	86	67.4	69.4	65.4
Mean daily minimum	49.8	86	49.6	51.2	47.2
Absolute maximum	105.6	86	105.0	114.1	96.6
Absolute minimum	33.4	86	31.0	34.2	27.0
Mean daily range	17.6	86	17.8	20.4	15.0
Absolute annual range	72.2	86	74.1	84.1	66.0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima)	110.2	80	116.8	127.6	105.6
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima)	44.3	81	43.9	46.8	39.5
Rainfall (in inches)	31.78	86	25.65	38.04	15.61
Number of wet days	157	86	140	187	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	39.00	69	39.18	45.66	31.59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	62	85	67	76	58
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	6.2	84	5.9	6.4	4.8
Number of days of fog	10	84	21	50	5

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall is contained in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.						Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	18,701
15 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,800
20 to 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,551
25 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,528
30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,802
40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,671
50 to 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,660
Over 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,171

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Department of Agriculture. This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the primary industries of the State, and in giving advice to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

Government Experimental Farms. Research and experimental work are conducted at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Mallee Research Station at Walpeup, the Horticultural Research Station at Tatura, the Rutherglen State Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, the Dookie Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, there are 130 selected farms throughout the State on which experiments and demonstrations are conducted (including 80 pasture plots conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League).

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, experiments are undertaken for the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers, and various economic plants, and investigations made into the methods and problems relating to irrigated agriculture, and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, horses, sheep and poultry. A School of Dairy Technology has been established for the higher training of dairy factory operatives and for research and investigation into problems arising in the manufacture of dairy produce.

Work at the Rutherglen Farm, which serves as a research station for the North-East, includes various aspects of cereal growing and pasture improvement. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (1911-1918) which resulted in the widespread practice of the topdressing of pastures with phosphates. The Mallee Research Station was established in 1932. In addition to cereal and grazing

investigations, an important feature of the work at this station is research concerning various grasses with the view to producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. Special attention is being paid to the problem of sand drift. At Longerenong and Dookie, experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera and north-eastern conditions respectively. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, in addition to instruction in, and study of, horticultural problems, research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is carried on; a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has also been established.

The Horticultural Research Station at Tatura was recently established as a research centre for the purpose of improving varieties of fruits. Officers are now engaged in the study of irrigation and soil fertility in the Goulburn Valley in relation to the production of canning fruits.

The work at the Government experimental plots on selected farms embraces investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, and the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, maize, broom millet, and vegetables.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria. During the season 1941-42, 3,290,142 acres were topdressed and resulted in an estimated increase in carrying capacity of about 50 per cent. above pastures not similarly treated.

Agricultural Colleges.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,458 acres, comprising 5,955 acres at Dookie; 2,386 acres at Longerenong; 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah; 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses. The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £50 per annum for maintenance. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 50 students.

Inspection of Orchards, Nurseries, &c.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by officers of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture. Advice is given on the control of pests and diseases when detected, and action is taken where necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

All plant material entering Victoria, whether from other Australian States or overseas, is subject to strict inspection and measures are taken when necessary either to free such material of disease or have it destroyed.

**Melbourne University
School of
Agriculture.**

Melbourne University has a well-equipped School of Agriculture, for the maintenance of which a special grant is provided by the State. This School affords opportunity for the training of students in science as applied to practical agriculture and kindred industries. A large number of graduates of this school is employed, mostly in the Victorian Department of Agriculture, on field advisory work and laboratory investigations. The course occupies four years. The first is devoted to pure science; during the second the students are in residence at the State Research Farm, Werribee, engaged in practical farming with lectures on preparatory subjects, and the remaining two years are devoted to a more specialized study of agriculture and allied subjects on a scientific basis.

**Commonwealth
Council of
Scientific and
Industrial
Research**

One of the principal functions of the Council is to initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary and secondary industries. The main branches of the work of the Council are in relation to plant, soil and entomological problems, animal nutrition and diseases, forest products, food preservation and transport, and fisheries. In addition, facilities are now available to the Council to enable it to extend its activities to the field of the secondary industries. In this work, attention will first be given to the establishment of—(i) an Information Section, (ii) a National Standards Laboratory, (iii) an Aeronautical Laboratory (in which engineering research other than that required by the aeronautical industry could be undertaken), and (iv) the development of laboratories for general secondary industry research.

State Committees have been formed whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States.

The headquarters of the Council are located at 314 Albert-street, East Melbourne. Two of the Council's Divisions—the Division of Forest Products and the Division of Animal Health and Nutrition—also have their headquarters in Victoria. Researches into timber seasoning, preservation, identification, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and general utilization are carried out by the former Division. The Victorian work of the Division of Animal Health and Nutrition is concentrated mainly on problems of cattle diseases, e.g., pleuropneumonia, mastitis, and bovine haematuria.

At Merbein a station has been established for the purpose of conducting research into the problems associated with the dried vine-fruits industry.

AGRICULTURE.

**Progress of
cultivation.**

In all divisions of the State there are areas suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1941-42 was 6,833,072 acres, as compared with 6,354,609 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,179,443 acres for the seasons 1936-40, 7,862,470 acres for the seasons 1931-35, 7,616,031 acres for the seasons 1925-30, 6,446,389 acres for the seasons 1915-25, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the large increase in the area cultivated since 1915, there has been considerable growth in the dairying and pastoral industries.

The following table shows the area under cultivation from period to period during the last 87 years —

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1942.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual average area in each quinquennium, 1855 to 1925, and actual area each year 1926-1942, under—		
	Crop.	Fallow.	Total Cultivation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1865-75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1875-85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1885-95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1895-1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1905-15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1915-25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1927	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1928	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1929	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113
1930	5,579,258	2,482,662	8,061,920
1931	6,715,660	2,590,629	9,306,289
1932	5,407,109	2,145,819	7,552,928
1933	5,115,745	2,633,287	7,749,032
1934	5,266,913	2,543,043	7,809,956
1935	4,677,683	2,216,464	6,894,147
1936	4,438,761	2,358,777	6,797,538
1937	4,407,312	2,483,163	6,890,475
1938	4,662,354	2,604,556	7,266,910
1939	5,019,299	2,543,225	7,562,524
1940	5,002,362	2,377,405	7,379,767
1941	4,467,191	1,887,418	6,354,609
1942	4,731,712	2,101,360	6,833,072

It will be seen from these tables that the proportion of cultivation to land occupied is much larger in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern than in other districts. Of the occupied land in each of these districts, 32 per cent. in the Wimmera, 36 per cent. in the Mallee, and 21 per cent. in the Northern districts were used for agriculture in 1941-42. In that year the area cultivated in these three districts was nearly 86 per cent. of the total cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts, the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing. Gippsland, Western, and Central are the chief dairying districts, and contain 78 per cent. of the sown pastures of the State.

Size of holdings and how utilized, 1925, 1929, 1934, and 1938. To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1925, 1929, 1934, and 1938, information relating to holdings of different sizes of privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, appears in tables given on pages 436 to 438 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 104 in 1938, 97 in 1934, 105 in 1929, 104 in 1925, 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,684,969 acres, 1,562,013 acres, 1,587,345 acres, 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of thirty-two years between 1906 and 1938 was equivalent to 47 per cent. in the number, and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Most of this reduction took place between the years 1906 and 1913, and 1919 and 1925, the periods of active Closer Settlement and of Soldier Settlement respectively.

Principal Crops (Area, Production, and Average Yield). The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following table shows, in respect of these products, the annual average area, production, and yield per acre during each decennium, 1855 to 1935, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the five seasons, 1938-1942.

VICTORIA—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1942.

Period or Season.	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
ANNUAL AREA.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1925-35 ..	3,268,656	445,987	88,358	65,677	1,057,905
1937-38 ..	2,686,057	394,436	139,777	41,105	1,079,039
1938-39 ..	2,748,362	657,999	175,891	34,396	1,104,558
1939-40 ..	2,827,417	439,555	204,239	32,177	1,204,810
1940-41 ..	2,762,728	559,200	187,649	44,195	672,955
1941-42 ..	2,757,080	421,942	204,279	33,392	1,007,979
ANNUAL PRODUCTION.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1925-35 ..	38,661,077	5,696,134	1,772,099	167,965	1,242,808
1937-38 ..	48,173,191	5,327,199	2,708,519	134,712	1,244,935
1938-39 ..	18,104,369	2,909,260	1,671,809	81,415	892,975
1939-40 ..	45,054,592	8,280,602	3,738,113	87,931	1,820,878
1940-41 ..	13,521,422	2,624,298	1,186,979	216,568	580,237
1941-42 ..	46,953,840	8,149,277	4,792,040	118,454	1,443,505
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1855-65 ..	18·48	24·83	21·39	2·60	1·40
1865-75 ..	15·77	20·38	20·27	3·04	1·31
1875-85 ..	11·07	22·38	19·42	3·47	1·22
1885-95 ..	9·92	22·05	18·46	3·56	1·21
1895-1905 ..	7·39	19·50	17·94	2·97	1·25
1905-15 ..	10·46	18·79	20·59	2·82	1·28
1915-25 ..	14·87	18·60	22·84	2·78	1·35
1925-35 ..	11·83	12·77	20·06	2·56	1·17
1937-38 ..	17·93	13·51	19·38	3·28	1·15
1938-39 ..	6·59	4·42	9·50	2·37	0·81
1939-40 ..	15·93	18·84	18·30	2·73	1·51
1940-41 ..	5·06	4·69	6·33	4·90	0·86
1941-42 ..	17·03	19·31	23·46	3·55	1·43

* For grain.

Growers of
certain crops,
season
1940-41.

The following table shows the number of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1940-41.

The information has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State as, in some instances, particularly tobacco, portions of holdings are leased by occupiers to others. On the other hand numbers of occupiers engage in the cultivation of more than one of the crops stated.

VICTORIA—GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS—SEASON 1940-41.

Crops Grown.	Growers in each Statistical District.								State Total.
	Central.	North-Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Mallee.	Northern.	North-Eastern.	Gippsland.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	445	372	655	3,818	3,691	3,907	380	76	13,344
Oats ..	483	363	916	2,057	2,186	2,215	328	48	8,596
Barley ..	707	127	467	887	572	1,058	137	282	4,237
Maize..	93	11	..	1	3	4	209	661	982
Root Crops—									
Potatoes ..	2,495	724	1,849	39	7	18	369	1,635	7,136
Onions ..	486	1	399	2	..	4	2	30	924
Sugar Beet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	187
Other—									
Orchards ..	2,720	276	276	311	906	1,205	327	200	6,221
Vineyards ..	5	8	1	76	2,039	176	93	..	2,398
Maize (Green Fodder) ..	1,964	140	381	34	21	92	113	2,124	4,869
Grass Seed ..	8	39	101	2	..	3	3	27	183
Broom Millet ..	..	..	..	..	8	34	35	..	77
Chicory ..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	1	..	16	101	2	120

Area Cultivated
1941-42.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each County

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

Districts and Counties.	Grain Crops.					Potatoes.	Onions.	Hay (Wheaten, Oaten, Lucerne, Grass, etc.).
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Central District—								
Bourke ..	2,276	3,928	2,976	..	369	3,148	683	48,453
Grant ..	11,677	4,301	16,231	..	1,352	6,121	840	47,552
Mornington ..	64	88	74	431	263	4,233	142	29,203
Evelyn ..	1	15	207	4	73	2,049	..	6,414
North Central District—								
Ancelevy ..	369	147	62	11	42	401	..	4,487
Dalhousie ..	702	1,252	149	..	29	2,229	..	9,181
Talbot ..	15,398	5,820	1,306	..	185	5,725	..	41,149
Western District—								
Grenville ..	3,994	5,906	1,798	..	383	601	977	23,691
Polwarth ..	25	214	376	..	456	1,027	762	10,511
Heytesbury ..	..	4	104	..	9	130	2	12,587
Hampden ..	5,965	6,211	826	..	..	118	96	16,112
Rimon ..	15,441	15,969	851	..	44	481	..	19,122
Villiers ..	440	2,163	545	..	793	2,271	773	19,516
Normanby ..	160	1,259	382	..	674	396	..	16,009
Dundas ..	1,271	6,203	212	..	302	28	..	20,161
Pollett ..	45	225	151	..	..	54	..	2,534
Wimmera District—								
Lowau ..	197,254	45,284	23,836	..	10	..	..	60,746
Borong ..	528,894	37,641	41,814	..	20	70	1	97,134
Kara Kara ..	173,485	28,238	5,478	..	13	11	..	35,580
Mallee District—								
Millewa ..	97,256	4,746	406	..	..	..	..	18,000
Weeah ..	149,109	22,492	14,021	..	1	..	..	30,039
Karkaroc ..	629,974	79,392	48,511	..	..	..	..	91,127
Tatchera ..	402,378	55,125	5,557	8	16	..	1	51,235
Northern District—								
Gunbower ..	22,491	5,792	7,665	..	..	2	..	21,302
Gladstone ..	124,561	25,749	6,477	..	100	5	..	32,584
Bendigo ..	95,841	15,180	4,517	3	3	2	1	39,780
Rodney ..	57,152	11,960	10,810	1	10	1	1	38,573
Moir ..	206,227	29,980	2,906	5	1,060	3	2	54,595
North-Eastern District—								
Delatite ..	1,217	1,668	306	636	88	463	..	20,491
Bogong ..	11,269	3,314	563	476	45	214	1	20,668
Benambra ..	93	138	116	162	7	14	..	4,366
Wonnangatta ..	2	..	93	102	..	21	..	161
Gippsland District—								
Croajingolong ..	..	2	..	1,879	251	51	..	1,091
Tambo ..	8	5	40	1,577	80	67	1	1,386
Dargo ..	54	5	153	1,761	62	69	..	1,803
Tanjil ..	1,759	829	4,262	2,468	29	84	2	16,763
Buh Buh ..	228	197	498	70	166	3,393	212	42,971
Total for State ..	2,757,080	421,942	204,279	9,594	6,935	33,392	4,497	1,007,979

of the State for the season 1941-42 is given in the following table:—

FOR THE SEASON 1941-42.

Green Orange.	Grass and Clover for Seed.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Market Gardens.	Orchards.	All Other Crops.	Total Area under Crops.	Land in Fallow.	Total Area under Cultivation.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
3,911	59	..	..	7,856	10,890	5,066	89,617	22,052	111,669
3,255	140	..	15	1,308	1,549	2,798	98,139	22,777	120,916
11,437	189	..	..	4,390	11,712	4,043	66,269	8,115	74,384
1,413	22	..	1	1,842	7,442	569	20,052	2,833	22,885
807	..	..	..	28	43	107	6,504	1,100	7,604
954	218	..	37	13	71	309	15,144	867	16,011
1,508	2,649	..	28	23	3,137	1,958	78,886	14,996	93,882
373	350	..	1	68	310	1,571	40,023	6,899	46,922
1,700	1,444	..	..	219	180	2,149	19,063	1,407	20,470
345	83	..	..	6	35	95	13,900	1,689	15,589
712	925	..	..	38	20	1,463	32,486	5,589	38,075
230	312	..	6	16	16	997	53,485	12,551	66,036
1,420	581	..	..	66	16	1,867	30,451	3,786	34,237
1,992	177	..	..	201	652	2,217	24,119	3,645	27,764
593	928	..	..	28	10	2,619	32,355	4,871	37,226
598	..	..	..	3	47	50	3,707	1,614	5,321
780	170	..	31	2	331	284	323,728	188,094	516,822
1,023	25	8	705	251	1,874	122	709,582	455,638	1,165,220
291	..	..	46	2	363	30	243,537	126,789	370,326
65	..	..	32	19	30	52	121,506	48,327	169,833
1,488	..	..	..	..	..	1,364	218,514	141,983	360,497
1,496	..	..	29,130	249	1,659	683	882,221	464,869	1,347,090
5,526	..	..	7,227	113	1,347	443	528,976	257,045	786,021
14,720	..	125	22	118	1,054	317	73,608	17,330	90,938
1,007	..	..	13	54	258	137	190,945	78,374	269,319
1,516	62	1	48	722	2,355	32	160,063	56,527	216,590
3,416	..	3	310	480	11,300	9	134,026	26,055	160,081
2,107	..	97	630	1,393	10,182	332	309,519	100,998	410,517
3,085	46	850	72	70	486	1,329	30,807	3,315	34,122
1,075	..	1,141	4,200	107	1,121	1,302	45,496	6,927	52,423
1,308	..	..	..	20	32	82	6,338	568	6,906
84	..	..	..	..	6	10	479	2	481
515	..	..	..	342	36	359	4,526	239	4,765
904	..	..	..	690	81	712	5,551	248	5,799
1,710	..	..	..	799	118	775	7,309	918	8,227
8,204	..	7	..	484	185	4,784	39,860	3,759	43,619
15,090	220	..	..	320	465	2,181	65,921	8,564	74,485
97,158	8,600	2,232	42,554	22,840	69,413	43,217	4,731,712	2,101,360	6,833,072

**Yields of
Principal Crops.**

The table which follows shows the yields, in Counties.

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL

Districts and Counties.	Grain Crops.					Potatoes.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.
Central District—						
Bourke	40,505	135,554	82,373	..	4,993	11,621
Grant	229,874	138,505	481,368	..	24,151	22,306
Mornington	1,106	1,950	1,358	14,763	2,951	16,071
Evelyn	27	260	4,171	12	1,224	8,777
North Central District—						
Anglesey	8,336	4,836	957	20	930	1,804
Dalhousie	14,032	39,351	4,309	..	528	6,093
Talbot	376,586	183,687	38,429	..	2,809	20,836
Western District—						
Grenville	63,321	160,894	52,974	..	7,910	1,947
Polwarth	148	4,927	10,835	..	7,491	4,340
Heytesbury .. ..	..	114	2,145	..	65	362
Hampden	97,930	170,385	18,445	..	..	282
Ripon	308,975	488,953	28,369	..	278	1,520
Villiers	6,414	52,660	21,668	..	17,143	4,876
Normanby	2,324	28,853	8,666	..	7,521	977
Dundas	15,526	67,880	6,316	..	3,816	148
Follett	306	3,799	2,700	..	..	102
Wimmera District—						
Lowan	4,167,532	1,080,537	610,374	..	77	..
Borong	12,410,289	955,341	1,077,151	..	287	135
Kara Kara	4,186,412	780,952	150,146	..	198	11
Mallee District—						
Millewa	902,937	42,250	2,859	..	..	..
Weeah	2,057,352	294,590	272,004	..	15	..
Karkaroc	8,127,266	835,032	948,649	..	..	..
Tatchera	3,389,282	393,724	76,889	200	170	..
Northern District—						
Gunbower	279,339	93,512	162,873	..	..	2
Gladstone	2,430,554	568,389	180,369	..	1,236	8
Bendigo	1,594,449	338,566	85,998	192	65	F
Rodney	1,154,109	319,234	262,666	20	46	3
Moira	4,757,376	806,702	70,388	84	15,141	7
North-Eastern District—						
Delatite	29,382	45,767	7,734	13,135	1,227	1,506
Bogong	262,131	90,028	11,456	12,846	1,044	686
Benambra	1,627	3,208	2,586	5,915	6	36
Wonnangatta	73	..	1,620	2,580	..	71
Gippsland District—						
Croajingalong .. ..	..	39	..	75,048	4,141	97
Tanbong	212	36	728	57,855	1,069	131
Dargo	1,363	81	4,465	56,056	998	178
Tanjil	34,045	15,889	87,523	65,784	464	270
Buln Buln	2,700	2,792	10,479	1,365	2,985	13,251
Total for State ..	46,953,840	8,149,277	4,792,040	305,875	110,979	118,454

NOTE.—The letter "F" signifies that the crop was a failure.

of the principal crops for the season, 1941-42.

CROPS FOR THE SEASON, 1941-42.

Onions.	Hay (Wheaten, Oaten, Lucerne, Grass, etc.).	Grass and Clover for Seed.	Tobacco.	Wine Made.	Dried Vine-Fruits.		
					Raisins.	Sultanas.	Currants.
Tons.	Tons.	Bushels.	cwt.	Gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
4,849	94,979	415	19,877	1,161,888	..	..	..
3,032	86,283	581			..	..	..
971	47,256	605			..	..	..
..	10,080	304			..	..	..
..	7,089	..			..	..	..
..	16,425	1,632			..	..	..
..	82,546	16,303			..	..	..
4,875	40,989	2,132			..	..	..
4,793	17,487	11,004			..	..	..
5	18,782	F			..	..	..
482	27,993	4,424			..	..	..
..	37,066	2,895			..	..	..
3,146	31,751	4,145			..	..	..
..	25,353	2,129			..	..	..
..	29,112	14,881			..	..	..
..	3,888	..			..	..	..
..	106,500	1,441	19,877	1,161,888	..	..	53
3	156,599	30			..	251	384
..	54,972	..			..	..	..
..	11,350	..			77	124	94
..	30,935	..			..	..	..
..	69,244	..			88,493	712,373	166,049
3	33,707	..			14,563	134,150	8,182
..	24,784	..			..	..	..
..	44,656	..			..	..	..
2	45,663	585			..	8	2
3	46,879	..			..	144	..
4	74,876	..			58	147	..
..	31,927	276			..	..	..
3	27,539	..			..	..	..
..	6,216	..			..	..	..
..	248	..			..	..	..
..	2,035	..			..	..	..
2	2,208	..			..	..	..
..	2,657	..			..	..	..
F	26,873	..			..	..	..
1,247	66,558	1,586			..	..	..
23,420	1,443,505	65,368	19,877	1,161,888	103,191	847,197	174,764

NOTE.—The letter "F" signifies that the crop was a failure.

Area, Yield and Gross Value of Crops, Season 1941-42. The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1941-42.

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1941-42.

Crop.	Area.	Yield.	Gross Value.*
	Acres.		£
Wheat	2,757,080	46,953,840 bushels	9,642,119†
Oats	421,942	8,149,277 "	1,052,615
Barley—			
Malting (2 row) ..	179,125	4,175,468 "	687,212
Other (6 row) ..	25,154	616,572 "	100,835
Maize	9,594	305,875 "	119,518
Rye	3,829	38,055 "	6,184
Hay—			
Wheaten	132,773	168,685 tons	624,642
Oaten	691,486	991,336 "	3,335,185
Lucerne, &c. ..	38,321	62,778 "	294,878
Other (Grass) ..	145,399	220,706 "	519,367
Straw		20,256 "	71,544
Grass Seed	8,600	65,368 bushels	31,595
Canary Seed	488	4,322 "	3,353
Beans for grain ..	2,271	15,262 "	23,083
Peas for grain ..	6,935	110,979 "	41,617
Green Fodder ..	97,158		256,395
Potatoes	33,392	118,454 tons	1,773,849
Onions	4,497	23,430 "	374,880
Sugar Beet	2,866	24,546 " of beet valued at factory at £52,774. (Sugar extracted amounted to 2,760 tons.)	52,774
Turnips, Beet, &c., for fodder	567	3,331 tons	26,648
Mangolds	283	3,692 "	7,384
Tobacco	2,232	19,877 cwt.	250,456
Hops	196	1,728 "	20,163
Broom Millet ..	438	2,456 " fibre	6,734
Chicory	517	1,916 " seed	797
Flax	(Included in other crops)	643 tons	34,739
Orchards—			
Productive	54,965		1,893,893
Unproductive ..	14,448		
Grapes—			
Table	1,456	3,659 tons	60,372
Wine	5,798	8,003 " valued at winery at £48,986; wine made amounted to 1,161,888 gallons	48,986
Drying	33,524	219,834 tons producing—	
		42,360 tons of sultanas ..	2,065,448
		5,160 tons of raisins ..	238,752
		8,738 tons of currants ..	377,046
Vines, Unproductive ..	1,776		
Market Gardens ..	22,840		1,256,200
Pumpkins	1,554		62,496
Other Crops.. ..	30,208		432,989
Total Crops	4,731,712		25,794,748

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw material for a secondary industry are presumed to be the principal markets.

† Includes amount allocated from—Flour Tax £347,223 }
Drought and Special Relief £347,000 }

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR SYSTEM FOR THE BULK HANDLING OF WHEAT IN VICTORIA.

The *Grain Elevator Act* 1934 provided for the handling of grain in bulk, for wheat within defined areas to be delivered to elevators, and for the constitution of the Grain Elevators Board. It also empowered the Board to borrow money to the extent that the money owing at any one time shall not exceed £2,000,000. Amending legislation passed in 1940 increased the borrowing powers to £2,500,000.

The bulk handling scheme, which will be completed in two sections and is estimated to cost £2,482,387, provides for the erection, at country railway stations, of 139 elevators with individual capacities of various sizes ranging from 65,000 to 300,000 bushels. These will serve terminal elevators at Geelong and Williamstown of 4,050,000 bushels and 2,600,000 bushels capacity respectively. The terminals are designed to receive wheat from railway trucks at the rate of 20,000 bushels per hour and to load into ships at 64,000 bushels per hour. When the whole system is completed the storage capacity will amount to approximately 25,000,000 bushels.

The Geelong section of the scheme, which embraces the western portion of the State bounded on the east by the Melbourne-Mildura railway line, came into operation at the beginning of the 1939-40 season when 48 country elevators, the Geelong terminal elevator and 6 leased Mill silos were opened for the receipt of wheat in bulk. The receipts for the 1941-42 season amounted to 18,880,317 bushels.

All the 78 country elevators serving the Geelong terminal have been completed. These elevators have a storage capacity of 9,170,000 bushels and, together with the 7 leased Mill silos of 1,128,000 bushels capacity and the Geelong terminal, will provide, in this section, total storage for 14,348,000 bushels.

Construction of 61 elevators at country stations included in the Williamstown section of the scheme is well advanced, 54 of the elevators being either completed or nearing completion. At the Williamstown terminal, the construction of the foundations has been completed. Tenders for the construction of the superstructure have been received but the acceptance of any tender has been deferred.

**Wheat
Licences—
Season
1941-42.**

From data obtained from the Wheat Industry Stabilization Board, the Commonwealth Statistician has compiled tables showing the number of licences issued to wheat growers within various acreage groups.

The table which follows shows the number of licences issued in Victoria and the area licensed for wheat for grain. Although the area licensed is shown as 2,878,000 acres, the actual area sown was 2,757,080 acres. The number of licences issued does not necessarily indicate the total number of wheat growers as original licences only were tabulated, the share-farming licences being omitted. The actual number of holdings on which wheat for grain was grown was not tabulated for the season 1941-42.

**VICTORIA.—WHEAT (FOR GRAIN) LICENCES AND AREA
LICENSED—SEASON 1941-42.**

	Acreage Groups.									Total.
	Under 50 Acres.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 150.	150 and under 200.	200 and under 250.	250 and under 300.	300 and under 500.	500 and under 1,000.	1,000 and over.	
Number of Licences Issued ..	1,929	2,043	2,045	1,648	1,918	1,125	2,507	760	53	14,028
Area Licensed (1,000 Acres) ..	50	146	241	269	410	296	927	466	73	2,878

**Wheat
Deliveries
in Size
Groups—
Season
1941-42.**

The number of growers who delivered wheat from the 1941-42 season's harvest and their deliveries in Victoria are classified in the following table according to size groups. Wheat grown in one State and delivered in another has been tabulated according to state of delivery, hence particulars of a number of growers in New South Wales are included therein. Wheat grown in New South Wales and delivered in Victoria amounted to 2,986,000 bushels. The statement shows that 68 per cent. of the growers delivered wheat up to 3,000 bushels and that wheat delivered by them was approximately 33 per cent. of total deliveries. For the whole of Australia the percentages were 61 and 32 respectively.

**VICTORIA.—GROWERS DELIVERING WHEAT AND
QUANTITY DELIVERED—SEASON 1941-42.**

	Size Groups in Bushels.									Total.
	Up to 1,000 Bushels.	1,001 to 1,500.	1,501 to 2,000.	2,001 to 2,500.	2,501 to 3,000.	3,001 to 4,000.	4,001 to 5,000.	5,001 to 6,000.	6,001 Bushels and over	
Number of Growers ..	5,176	2,176	1,793	1,592	1,233	1,840	1,278	799	1,733	17,620
Wheat delivered (1,000 bush.)	2,799	2,715	3,328	3,554	3,368	6,361	5,732	4,358	15,592	47,807

Wheat
growing in
counties.

The principal wheat-growing areas are in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. In the season 1941-42 these districts were responsible for nearly 97 per cent. of the total wheat production of the State. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the total area, they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The yield in 1941-42 was 46,953,840 bushels, or an average yield per acre of 17·03 bushels in comparison with an abnormally low average of 5·06 bushels in 1940-41 and an average of 15·93 bushels in 1939-40. The area sown and the production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the three seasons, 1940-42, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES
FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1940-1942.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	2,690	5,250	2,276	40,367	71,028	40,505	15·01	13·53	17·80
Grant ..	11,196	14,504	11,677	210,961	147,706	229,874	18·84	10·18	19·68
Mornington ..	269	76	64	1,661	1,723	1,106	6·17	22·67	17·28
Evelyn ..	..	46	1	..	647	27	..	14·07	27·27
Total ..	14,155	19,876	14,018	252,989	221,104	271,512	17·87	11·12	19·37
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	593	457	369	10,438	8,513	8,336	17·60	18·63	22·60
Dalhousie ..	1,055	782	702	17,966	10,644	14,032	17·03	13·61	19·98
Talbot ..	12,174	15,986	15,398	243,015	127,014	376,586	19·96	7·95	24·45
Total ..	13,822	17,225	16,469	271,419	146,171	398,954	19·64	8·49	24·42
Western—									
Grenville ..	4,923	9,371	3,994	101,252	108,217	63,321	20·57	11·55	15·85
Polwarth ..	..	40	25	..	625	148	..	15·62	5·93
Heytesbury ..	20	30	..	614	256	..	30·70	8·53	..
Hampden ..	6,229	8,305	5,965	128,968	119,298	97,930	20·70	14·36	16·42
Ripon ..	18,054	22,813	15,441	394,261	332,363	308,975	21·84	14·57	20·01
Villiers ..	575	774	440	9,624	10,452	6,414	16·74	13·50	14·58
Normanby ..	244	305	160	4,329	4,526	2,324	17·74	14·84	14·52
Dundas ..	876	1,926	1,271	14,171	28,554	15,526	16·18	14·83	12·21
Follett ..	141	116	45	2,054	1,903	306	14·57	16·41	6·80
Total ..	31,062	43,680	27,341	655,273	606,194	494,944	21·10	13·88	18·10
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	221,781	208,231	197,254	4,447,328	2,916,443	4,167,532	20·05	14·01	21·13
Borong ..	526,950	472,532	528,894	9,488,833	3,000,038	12,410,289	18·01	6·35	23·46
Kara Kara ..	166,804	140,581	173,485	3,822,334	384,471	4,186,412	22·91	2·73	24·13
Total ..	915,535	821,344	899,633	17,758,495	6,300,952	20,764,233	19·40	7·67	23·08

VICTORIA—WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1940-1942—*continued.*

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	104,182	101,491	97,256	958,399	42,660	902,937	9·20	0·42	9·28
Weeah ..	159,422	166,617	149,109	1,229,081	884,982	2,057,352	7·71	5·31	13·80
Karkaroc ..	686,356	611,663	629,974	8,873,666	1,671,293	8,127,266	12·93	2·73	12·90
Tatchera ..	416,549	386,247	402,378	7,093,060	620,883	3,389,282	17·03	1·61	8·42
Total ..	1,366,509	1,266,018	1,278,717	18,154,206	3,219,818	14,476,837	13·29	2·54	11·32
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	23,274	22,195	22,491	422,260	28,390	279,339	18·14	1·28	12·42
Gladstone ..	115,522	111,128	124,561	2,316,705	269,092	2,430,554	20·05	2·42	19·51
Bendigo ..	96,345	97,406	95,841	1,778,463	381,540	1,594,449	18·46	3·92	16·63
Rodney ..	50,917	53,898	57,152	880,949	252,988	1,154,109	17·30	4·69	20·19
Moirs ..	187,479	200,395	206,227	2,425,978	1,800,705	4,757,376	12·94	8·99	23·07
Total ..	473,537	485,022	506,272	7,824,355	2,732,715	10,215,827	16·52	5·63	20·18
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	1,158	1,599	1,217	9,925	28,880	29,382	8·57	18·06	24·14
Bogong ..	7,685	14,912	11,269	44,150	229,863	262,131	5·74	15·41	23·26
Benambra ..	162	131	93	2,907	2,175	1,627	17·94	16·60	17·49
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	2	..	..	73	..	..	36·36
Total ..	9,005	16,642	12,581	56,982	260,918	293,213	6·33	15·68	23·31
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tambo ..	41	26	8	727	403	212	17·73	15·50	26·51
Dargo ..	52	46	54	786	640	1,363	15·12	13·51	25·25
Tanjil ..	3,245	2,723	1,759	69,809	30,701	34,045	21·51	11·27	19·35
Buln Buln ..	454	126	228	9,551	1,806	2,700	21·04	14·33	11·84
Total ..	3,792	2,921	2,049	80,873	33,550	38,320	21·33	11·49	18·70
Total (State)	2,827,417	2,672,728	2,757,080	45,054,592	13,521,422	46,953,840	15·93	5·06	17·03

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1941-42 was as follows:—New South Wales, 48,500,000 bushels; South Australia, 30,511,112 bushels; Western Australia, 37,500,000 bushels; Queensland, 3,079,898 bushels; and Tasmania, 145,191 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 166,712,865 bushels.

Monthly Rainfall and Average Yields of Wheat 1931 to 1942. In the following table the average yield per acre in each of the main wheat growing counties for the years 1931 to 1942 is shown in conjunction with the approximate mean rainfall recorded each month. The rainfall during the growing season is shown separately to indicate its effect on wheat production. While the table is useful as a general reference in respect of the relationship of wheat yields to rainfall, it should be remembered that temperatures, winds, and other factors such as the extent to which fallowing, rotational cropping, and fertilizing are practised have also considerable effect on average yields, as do also the varieties of wheat used.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1931 TO 1942.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing-Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Wheat-growing Months.						Dec.			
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Points.	Points.	Points.	
Lowan—															
1931	44	4	94	222	256	364	226	233	167	25	79	29	1,743	1,094	16.15
1932	1	263	186	248	105	258	232	232	126	146	58	83	1,938	1,052	17.59
1933	137	2	82	135	367	104	92	194	286	82	337	225	2,043	1,095	17.01
1934	36	37	39	203	5	79	149	190	229	362	267	38	1,634	1,276	15.35
1935	64	10	167	129	158	232	288	237	239	92	97	72	1,785	1,185	20.12
1936	161	11	68	42	157	287	401	260	98	220	34	265	2,004	1,300	22.01
1937	226	87	114	55	155	93	107	256	205	152	43	247	1,740	856	23.92
1938	119	152	33	236	27	212	189	88	78	27	80	20	1,261	674	12.44
1939	161	123	28	187	201	194	122	389	126	115	253	50	1,947	1,199	20.05
1940	85	16	30	257	115	67	200	82	92	72	177	109	1,302	690	14.01
1941	436	29	223	171	56	174	317	117	313	146	77	41	2,100	1,144	21.13
1942	87	88	38	117	385	306	266	335	282	242	184	59	2,389	1,615	23.76
Borong—															
1931	40	5	179	291	249	432	162	155	145	31	196	60	1,945	1,121	16.44
1932	1	245	197	291	105	199	211	231	97	144	67	80	1,868	949	21.63
1933	178	..	71	127	281	113	188	186	270	87	219	299	2,019	1,063	20.78
1934	55	95	20	168	5	50	172	171	171	360	345	32	1,644	1,269	17.60
1935	36	26	118	147	92	144	299	201	281	136	48	71	1,599	1,109	23.29
1936	224	5	45	29	215	190	471	219	55	180	28	268	1,929	1,143	24.41
1937	193	99	87	21	114	128	77	187	145	291	42	278	1,662	870	25.67
1938	168	89	13	132	38	183	211	62	42	15	59	7	1,019	572	10.59
1939	97	208	12	261	267	172	120	308	95	76	273	25	1,914	1,044	18.01
1940	69	9	15	236	70	38	147	50	88	48	145	97	1,012	516	6.35
1941	343	28	180	126	44	218	259	103	322	165	133	45	1,966	1,200	23.46
1942	93	55	44	142	356	262	179	360	222	237	198	51	2,199	1,458	28.26
Kara Kara—															
1931	23	8	218	246	303	461	191	144	160	34	210	35	2,033	1,200	13.45
1932	1	189	256	346	98	242	222	294	94	120	56	89	2,007	1,028	18.17
1933	160	..	53	132	261	120	277	175	245	104	295	424	2,246	1,216	19.25
1934	66	159	20	163	1	51	206	187	167	395	307	50	1,772	1,313	15.53
1935	76	43	113	212	98	142	377	189	294	226	37	71	1,878	1,265	25.08
1936	227	3	21	46	151	168	500	252	47	199	36	269	1,919	1,202	23.14
1937	222	95	42	19	129	98	76	229	135	332	28	258	1,661	896	21.99
1938	132	86	13	123	28	225	201	68	37	16	55	4	988	602	8.38
1939	93	293	32	518	279	191	118	323	107	88	280	25	2,347	1,107	22.91
1940	83	12	16	197	42	49	157	43	135	47	81	84	946	512	2.73
1941	306	34	167	90	33	189	265	155	326	192	176	49	1,982	1,303	24.13
1942	100	50	77	96	373	260	188	371	214	240	181	44	2,197	1,454	24.18

Production.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS
1931 TO 1942—*continued.*

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County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat- growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	Wheat-growing Months.						Nov.	Dec.			
					May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.					
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Millewa—															
1931	25	2	128	202	150	287	92	61	154	69	106	30	1,306	813	8·32
1932	17	220	131	110	151	233	98	215	59	45	22	81	1,382	801	12·05
1933	153	1	19	21	114	23	121	144	143	59	213	142	1,153	604	5·76
1934	57	61	56	48	..	31	71	63	84	289	146	29	935	538	1·23
1935	51	5	74	110	40	62	100	71	121	130	4	59	827	524	3·23
1936	426	16	43	58	114	64	245	55	19	74	12	162	1,288	571	7·20
1937	196	10	47	30	71	185	68	191	36	163	30	127	1,154	714	9·67
1938	122	37	2	63	34	26	186	45	5	29	10	..	559	325	·95
1939	6	367	37	34	126	118	69	154	67	87	259	1	1,325	621	9·20
1940	34	7	4	131	22	10	64	34	89	22	54	34	505	241	·42
1941	284	9	49	10	18	154	140	101	90	157	92	35	1,139	660	9·28
1942	19	43	9	121	174	178	112	179	36	211	45	29	1,156	890	11·16
Weeah—															
1931	28	..	96	151	180	280	90	105	181	39	100	20	1,270	875	9·84
1932	7	292	139	143	104	192	148	200	64	80	15	88	1,472	788	9·36
1933	141	..	45	48	192	33	122	147	150	68	127	185	1,258	712	8·36
1934	69	64	34	95	..	31	105	105	114	323	191	32	1,163	678	6·52
1935	26	2	67	98	72	121	142	114	138	183	31	52	1,046	770	10·03
1936	431	11	50	64	101	122	334	95	24	160	18	207	1,617	836	11·08
1937	139	43	101	11	63	135	92	211	63	215	36	196	1,305	779	12·75
1938	123	85	..	158	6	85	189	57	10	7	44	8	772	354	6·87
1939	32	214	6	103	119	131	77	187	36	27	221	5	1,158	577	7·71
1940	45	17	12	246	35	13	84	40	118	25	62	72	769	315	5·31
1941	275	12	100	51	23	225	171	64	198	194	82	32	1,427	875	13·80
1942	66	32	13	103	186	187	158	220	123	129	139	33	1,389	1,003	13·96
Karkaroc—															
1931	26	2	163	255	230	324	110	51	152	62	90	4	1,469	929	9·37
1932	5	259	137	157	97	205	125	186	80	64	16	84	1,415	757	10·30
1933	117	..	27	33	154	40	200	134	148	66	168	252	1,339	742	8·96
1934	41	144	46	100	1	41	111	78	100	305	214	16	1,197	636	5·75
1935	38	9	70	93	46	107	136	74	145	173	18	69	978	681	9·65
1936	315	4	23	54	120	132	329	93	25	128	11	186	1,420	827	13·26
1937	179	36	55	12	83	175	62	179	41	285	26	176	1,309	825	13·97
1938	102	49	4	60	20	78	175	61	6	25	17	1	598	365	3·89
1939	24	375	34	135	169	149	85	173	59	45	234	2	1,484	680	12·93
1940	48	15	8	151	26	11	67	34	153	16	74	55	658	307	2·73
1941	239	15	73	23	21	139	159	64	163	162	117	39	1,214	708	12·90
1942	40	37	20	110	216	199	140	224	75	165	130	26	1,382	1,019	15·42

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VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1931 TO 1942—continued.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat- growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Wheat-growing Months.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Tatchera—															
1931	43	1	176	294	315	319	97	37	139	69	86	2	1,578	976	10·23
1932	1	250	167	243	97	185	160	222	111	69	29	89	1,623	844	13·02
1933	121	1	37	29	153	97	235	138	181	84	119	316	1,511	888	11·25
1934	47	226	40	135	..	43	120	116	89	323	266	29	1,434	691	6·42
1935	73	59	60	150	41	90	194	66	202	287	29	41	1,292	880	12·39
1936	210	10	6	43	138	144	393	113	25	142	8	189	1,421	955	15·44
1937	156	43	14	11	82	128	46	148	38	302	11	91	1,070	744	11·32
1938	100	49	1	42	17	117	165	68	5	15	13	1	593	387	2·46
1939	19	394	34	165	247	154	99	178	87	54	220	4	1,655	819	17·03
1940	48	15	11	130	15	22	84	40	187	9	62	28	651	357	1·61
1941	211	19	69	13	27	77	175	62	168	137	120	32	1,110	646	8·42
1942	41	89	48	93	219	213	119	230	59	134	142	32	1,419	974	15·19
Gunbower—															
1931	48	1	172	290	237	297	104	45	108	96	106	..	1,504	887	11·84
1932	1	199	213	254	123	200	195	229	84	94	67	97	1,756	925	14·48
1933	91	..	72	30	157	183	236	199	193	109	186	286	1,742	1,077	14·82
1934	110	261	51	153	..	54	149	166	83	314	261	51	1,653	766	8·59
1935	87	121	68	190	69	109	250	89	240	254	30	79	1,586	1,011	17·45
1936	168	24	12	83	121	164	431	162	38	158	16	271	1,648	1,074	16·37
1937	138	46	5	44	89	95	44	158	77	215	11	79	1,001	678	10·79
1938	104	66	1	39	17	157	184	60	9	6	27	1	671	433	1·94
1939	12	400	85	200	192	176	105	203	96	94	235	8	1,806	866	18·14
1940	35	10	14	155	10	29	112	36	199	18	76	62	756	404	1·28
1941	300	13	95	12	35	98	236	58	158	123	69	22	1,219	708	12·42
1942	65	76	142	54	252	191	146	249	96	138	106	35	1,550	1,072	14·72
Gladstone—															
1931	37	5	198	305	367	427	169	108	164	32	237	28	2,077	1,267	9·91
1932	2	186	291	364	127	222	222	283	109	106	60	91	2,063	1,069	14·99
1933	153	..	44	103	226	145	315	200	236	105	259	419	2,205	1,227	17·01
1934	79	188	22	173	..	60	223	156	142	416	293	53	1,805	997	12·06
1935	90	62	87	185	92	146	371	161	275	247	22	73	1,811	1,292	22·29
1936	196	5	13	44	157	143	548	191	40	194	24	207	1,762	1,273	19·20
1937	209	75	27	34	103	93	57	196	103	333	21	193	1,444	885	19·33
1938	103	56	8	91	30	193	211	72	25	13	39	4	845	544	6·19
1939	72	350	38	431	293	208	127	272	97	76	303	15	2,282	1,073	20·05
1940	73	21	18	173	24	45	122	41	187	31	52	60	847	450	2·42
1941	270	34	143	60	27	147	226	109	238	190	123	34	1,601	937	19·51
1942	74	57	78	68	358	261	168	335	156	173	198	35	1,961	1,451	19·93

Production.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS
1931 TO 1942—*continued.*

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County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat- growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	Wheat-growing Months.						Nov.	Dec.			
					May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.					
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.	
Bendigo—															
1931	48	4	311	295	325	437	194	99	155	63	187	1	2,119	1,273	10·89
1932	2	151	306	370	121	222	205	286	104	122	37	100	2,026	1,060	16·44
1933	173	..	74	43	200	185	327	228	205	106	249	311	2,101	1,251	17·13
1934	128	184	28	127	2	64	169	136	94	390	292	66	1,680	855	10·60
1935	120	116	66	237	63	114	335	119	259	308	34	66	1,837	1,198	19·84
1936	127	19	10	78	164	147	454	177	40	192	29	261	1,698	1,174	19·09
1937	128	93	8	111	116	94	61	176	97	192	13	99	1,188	736	16·34
1938	98	63	6	54	30	208	188	49	10	7	35	2	750	492	3·36
1939	55	400	109	412	221	231	104	261	93	106	244	17	2,253	1,016	18·46
1940	49	24	27	186	24	51	145	38	196	26	50	56	872	480	3·92
1941	245	31	157	41	23	121	208	59	211	153	120	23	1,397	775	16·63
1942	82	130	133	70	352	242	152	293	116	232	155	25	1,982	1,387	18·32
Rodney—															
1931	44	6	304	287	291	434	187	111	151	127	170	1	2,113	1,301	12·33
1932	1	63	298	415	69	277	217	265	160	119	54	66	2,004	1,107	16·66
1933	89	..	104	13	210	209	303	170	226	171	134	228	1,857	1,289	18·46
1934	290	265	58	151	1	65	181	186	102	403	332	122	2,156	938	12·74
1935	107	173	78	346	63	138	324	142	301	270	35	45	2,022	1,238	21·37
1936	182	28	6	176	86	179	451	225	67	217	49	281	1,947	1,225	21·75
1937	164	73	19	51	159	131	78	163	107	203	14	94	1,256	841	17·29
1938	120	104	5	55	32	275	151	80	14	10	30	2	878	562	3·62
1939	45	481	212	621	200	311	139	388	132	153	236	25	2,943	1,323	17·30
1940	24	16	48	191	47	50	167	55	204	32	52	89	975	555	4·69
1941	516	28	234	28	85	113	226	73	169	159	114	47	1,792	825	20·19
1942	87	260	166	70	371	213	180	293	120	208	117	55	2,140	1,385	17·99
Molra—															
1931	70	19	334	268	378	487	188	128	152	178	189	6	2,397	1,511	15·43
1932	2	59	278	369	39	242	236	280	192	115	105	90	2,007	1,104	18·91
1933	93	2	70	37	194	202	247	163	261	149	142	296	1,856	1,216	17·83
1934	431	221	163	218	..	77	207	234	118	436	391	140	2,636	1,072	14·29
1935	115	133	106	380	57	153	300	160	253	316	24	113	2,110	1,239	22·67
1936	165	36	23	228	81	256	454	271	79	191	50	256	2,090	1,332	20·97
1937	206	68	33	58	145	148	91	204	121	278	43	102	1,497	987	19·13
1938	96	71	3	83	54	292	170	149	27	13	9	3	970	705	8·72
1939	22	548	297	676	120	401	165	459	150	271	221	20	3,350	1,566	12·94
1940	24	5	19	260	65	55	159	64	224	35	74	127	1,111	602	8·99
1941	539	46	432	18	81	155	243	76	156	150	99	56	2,051	861	23·07
1942	108	176	143	82	355	236	143	255	102	177	237	69	2,083	1,268	18·76

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Wheat
Growing in
conjunction
with Sheep
Grazing and
Dairying.

On pages 455 and 456 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*, tables appeared showing (a) the extent to which mixed farming was practised in conjunction with wheat growing and (b) the wheat productivity of the State in bag series per acre for the season 1935-36.

Varieties of
Wheat.

The following statement shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1939-40 to 1941-42. The varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last-mentioned season. The percentages shown indicate the fluctuation which has taken place amongst the popular varieties.

Over 100 varieties of wheat were sown. The number which was tried in the Mallee greatly exceeded that experimented with in any other district. A more extended list showing the area and percentage of each variety, and the ten principal varieties grown in the wheat-growing districts, may be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

VICTORIA—VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN EACH OF THE SEASONS, 1939-40, 1940-41, AND 1941-42.

Variety (in order of Popularity, Season 1941-42).	1939-40.		1940-41.		1941-42.	
	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Ghurka ..	1,383,327	47·33	1,317,786	47·58	1,521,877	52·66
Ranee (incl. 4H) ..	657,418	22·49	559,198	20·19	526,544	18·22
Dundee ..	273,934	9·37	236,810	8·55	179,024	6·20
Bencubbin ..	108,368	3·71	145,680	5·26	147,786	5·11
Free Gallipoli ..	208,887	7·15	161,190	5·82	144,951	5·02
Regalia ..	6,986	·24	52,365	1·89	73,129	2·53
Bobin ..	45,080	1·54	57,350	2·07	56,304	1·95
Magnet ..			10,544	·38	42,973	1·49
Sepoy ..	49,780	1·70	39,625	1·43	41,982	1·45
Baldmin ..	12,655	·43	23,294	·84	25,270	·87
Rajah ..	34,925	1·19	37,686	1·36	24,917	·86
Nabawa ..	18,349	·63	16,380	·59	10,240	·35
Nizam ..	17,465	·60	11,949	·43	9,947	·34
Mac's White ..	8,176	·28	11,825	·43	9,028	·31
Major ..	14,609	·50	11,652	·42	8,648	·30
Turvey ..	10,753	·37	9,426	·34	8,017	·28
Glueclub ..	2,400	·08	4,037	·15	6,586	·23
Quadrat ..					4,269	·15
C.M.G. ..	2,444	·08	3,396	·12	3,973	·14
Federation ..	9,223	·32	5,991	·22	3,875	·13
Waratah ..	7,313	·25	6,103	·22	3,760	·13
Ghurka-C.M.G. ..			63	·00	3,600	·12
Ford ..	2,523	·09	3,835	·14	2,874	·10
Baringa ..	5,005	·17	4,121	·15	2,562	·09
Warden ..	6,772	·23	5,836	·21	2,248	·08
Mogul ..	5,241	·18	4,180	·15	2,197	·08
Seagull ..	1,520	·05	1,596	·06	2,087	·07
Penny ..	1,438	·05	1,769	·06	1,692	·06
Gular ..	2,572	·09	5,360	·19	1,684	·06
Sword ..	2,162	·07	1,971	·07	1,677	·06
Pindar ..					1,384	·05
Joffre ..	2,250	·08	950	·03	1,260	·04
Other Varieties ..	21,432	·73	17,612	·65	13,488	·47
Total ..	2,923,027	100·00	2,769,580	100·00	2,889,853	100·00

It will be noted from the foregoing statement that changes have occurred in the leading varieties during the seasons shown. Bencubbin, the leading variety in all other States, now occupies fourth place on the list. Ranee and Dundee, although still second and third respectively, appear to be losing popularity with growers.

Many changes have also taken place in the leading varieties of wheat in other Australian wheat-growing States during recent years. In New South Wales, Bencubbin has displaced Ford as the leading variety. In 1935-36 only 0·6 per cent. of the area was sown with Bencubbin. In Western Australia Bencubbin has also displaced Nabawa, which was the leading variety with 47 per cent. of the total area sown in 1929. Nabawa has now declined to seventh place on the list, with only 3·44 per cent. of the area sown in 1941. In South Australia the area sown with the varieties Bencubbin, Ranee, and Dundee was only 19·02 per cent. of the total area sown in 1935-36, but the area now sown with these varieties amounts to 45·59 per cent. of the total area sown. Free Gallipoli became the leading variety in Victoria in 1929-30, and continued as such until the season 1934-35, when it was superseded by Ghurka.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1941-42.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia.	
Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.
Not tabulated, 1941-42		Ghurka ..	52·66	Bencubbin	18·45	Bencubbin	35·63
		Ranee ..	18·22	Ranee ..	15·15	Glueclub ..	20·67
		Dundee ..	6·20	Dundee ..	11·99	Merridin ..	6·04
		Bencubbin	5·11	Sword ..	6·12	Noongaar ..	4·66
		Free Gallipoli	5·02	Nabawa ..	5·48	Ranee ..	4·29
		Regalia ..	2·53	Waratah ..	5·25	Dundee ..	4·11
		Bobin ..	1·95	Gluyas ..	5·00	Nabawa ..	3·44
		All others	8·31	All others..	32·56	All others..	21·16
		Total ..	100·00	..	100·00	..	100·00

**VICTORIA—DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA
UNDER WHEAT, AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF
SEED AND FERTILIZERS USED PER ACRE, 1941-42.**

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Fertilizers Used.
		lb.	lb.
Central	·69	88	113
North-Central	·75	80	96
Western	1·07	85	130
Wimmera	32·75	70	73
Mallee	45·18	54	51
Northern	18·89	68	80
North-Eastern	·55	73	104
Gippsland	·12	82	89
Total State .. .	100·00	63	68

The total seed used for grain and hay areas amounted to 3,022,365 bushels, and total superphosphates to 84,611 tons. The average rate of sowing for the season 1941-42 in the principal wheat-growing counties, ranged from 40 lb. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 88 lb. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 31 lb. per acre in Millewa to 133 lb. in Ripon. On 117,148 acres sown to wheat, of which 97,989 acres were in the Mallee district, no manure at all was used.

Fallow. The large area of land fallowed for the next season's cropping operations is a feature of the three wheat-growing districts. Of the 2,101,360 acres in fallow during the season 1941-42, 912,224 were in the Mallee, 770,521 in the Wimmera, and 279,285 in the Northern districts. The total area of fallow in these three districts—1,962,030 acres—represented 93 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The following table shows the acreage in fallow in various years, together with the area sown to wheat in each succeeding season :—

VICTORIA—LAND IN FALLOW AND WHEAT SOWN.

Season.			Land in Fallow.	Season.			Area Sown to Wheat.
			Acres.				Acres.
1901-02	..	..	681,778	1902-03	..	..	2,155,928
1911-12	..	..	1,469,608	1912-13	..	..	2,471,586
1921-22	..	..	2,052,964	1922-23	..	..	2,857,533
1929-30	..	..	2,482,662	1930-31	..	..	4,788,560
1930-31	..	..	2,590,629	1931-32	..	..	3,705,555
1931-32	..	..	2,145,819	1932-33	..	..	3,320,504
1932-33	..	..	2,633,287	1933-34	..	..	3,208,619
1933-34	..	..	2,543,043	1934-35	..	..	2,576,019
1934-35	..	..	2,216,464	1935-36	..	..	2,401,548
1935-36	..	..	2,358,777	1936-37	..	..	2,466,664
1936-37	..	..	2,483,163	1937-38	..	..	2,776,301
1937-38	..	..	2,604,556	1938-39	..	..	3,007,201
1938-39	..	..	2,543,225	1939-40	..	..	2,923,027
1939-40	..	..	2,377,405	1940-41	..	..	2,769,580
1940-41	..	..	1,887,418	1941-42	..	..	2,889,853
1941-42	..	..	2,101,360	1942-43	..	..	2,212,915
1942-43	..	..	1,660,171				

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lb., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of fair average quality standard is determined annually by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following table shows the standard determined in Victoria for each of the ten seasons, 1933-34 to 1942-43 :—

Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
			lb.				lb.
1933-34	..	..	60	1938-39	..	..	64½
1934-35	..	..	60	1939-40	..	..	63½
1935-36	..	..	63½	1940-41	..	..	64½
1936-37	..	..	62	1941-42	..	..	63¾
1937-38	..	..	63½	1942-43	..	..	64½

**Farmers
growing Wheat
for Grain.**

The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1936-37 TO 1941-42.

1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
12,090	12,936	12,305	12,065	11,972	Not tabulated,

Stocks of wheat and flour. It is estimated that about 14,500,000 bushels of wheat per annum are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 31st October in each of the five years, 1935-39, were as follow :—

VICTORIA—STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

At 31st October—	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1935	5,840,992	1,253,637	7,094,629
1936	4,923,693	1,853,528	6,777,221
1937	6,990,373	1,295,631	8,286,004
1938	5,809,493	1,131,963	6,941,456
1939 (estimated)	5,290,000	1,313,000	6,603,000
1940, 1941, and 1942	Not available		

Oats.

Oats are grown in Victoria mainly as a hay crop. The area harvested (season 1941-42) for hay was 691,486 acres, and for grain 421,942 acres, which produced 991,336 tons of hay, and 8,149,277 bushels of grain respectively. About 64 per cent. of the area for grain was in the Mallee and Wimmera districts, but the area for hay was spread over all districts. More than 60 varieties of oats are generally sown, but Algerian, with nearly 88 per cent. of the area, is predominantly the most popular variety.

Hay.

Of the total area under hay in 1941-42, as shown in the table on page 396, 691,486 acres under oats produced 991,336 tons; 132,773 acres under wheat produced 168,685 tons; 38,321 acres under lucerne, &c., produced 62,778 tons; and 145,399 acres under grass produced 220,706 tons; the yields per acre of these kinds of hay were 1·43, 1·27, 1·64, and 1·52 tons respectively.

Barley. The area under barley for grain in 1941-42 was 204,279 acres, of which 179,125 were under malting (2 row), and 25,154 under feed (6 row) barley. Although barley is grown generally throughout the State, 130,392 acres, or 64 per cent. of the total area for the season 1941-42, were sown in the counties of Grant, Lowan, Borung, and Karkaroc. The average yield per acre in Grant was 29·66 bushels. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the five years 1937-38 to 1941-42 :—

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce		Average per Acre.		
	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1938 ..	113,598	26,179	2,122,035	586,484	18·68	22·40	19·38
1939 ..	150,984	24,907	1,411,139	260,670	9·35	10·47	9·50
1940 ..	179,552	24,687	3,205,069	533,044	17·85	21·59	18·30
1941 ..	161,733	25,916	955,454	231,525	5·91	8·93	6·33
1942 ..	179,125	25,154	4,175,468	616,572	23·31	24·51	23·46

Maize. Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in Gippsland, but one or two thousand acres are regularly grown in the Mornington and the North-Eastern districts. It is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder. The areas for 1941-42 were 9,594 acres for grain, and 20,693 acres for fodder. The area, production, and average yield for each of the five seasons, 1937-38 to 1941-42, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Season.		For Green Fodder.	For Grain.		
			Area.	Production.	Yield per Acre.
		acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1937-38 .. ..	..	25,271	20,879	783,835	37·54
1938-39 .. ..	..	26,114	18,485	416,578	22·54
1939-40 .. ..	..	20,457	18,963	380,698	20·08
1940-41 .. ..	..	25,848	15,382	702,956	45·70
1941-42 .. ..	..	20,693	9,594	305,875	31·88

The annual average yield of the last five seasons was 31·09 bushels per acre, as compared with 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas, which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods.

Potatoes.

Victoria is the largest potato-producing State in the Commonwealth. Out of a total area of 122,990 acres planted in 1940-41 to potatoes, 44,195 acres were grown in this State.

The cultivation of the potato crop in Victoria is confined mainly to the central highlands, the South-western district and the Gippsland district. These districts are favoured with good average rainfall, varying from 30 to 50 inches per annum, which is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

The following table shows the area, yield and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons, 1937-38 to 1941-42:—

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Season.	Area.	Production.*	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1937-38 ..	41,105	134,712	3.28	801,536
1938-39 ..	34,396	81,415	2.37	1,095,032
1939-40 ..	32,177	87,931	2.73	934,267
1940-41 ..	44,195	216,568	4.90	958,313
1941-42 ..	33,392	118,454	3.55	1,773,849

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., as follow:—33,153 tons in 1937-38; 18,380 tons in 1938-39; 21,919 tons in 1939-40; 55,144 tons in 1940-41, and 23,997 tons in 1941-42.

Onions.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Grenville the yield was 4,875 tons from 977 acres; in Villiers, 3,146 tons from 773 acres; in Polwarth, 4,793 tons from 762 acres; in Grant, 3,032 tons from 840 acres; in Bourke, 4,849 tons from 683 acres; in Buln Buln, 1,247 tons from 212 acres; and in Mornington, 971 tons from 142 acres. The following statement shows the area, yield, and value for each of the last five years:—

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Season—	Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1937-38	6,036	45,583	7.55	188,620
1938-39	4,898	10,404	2.12	197,676
1939-40	4,503	27,400	6.08	203,445
1940-41	5,004	25,004	5.00	350,056
1941-42	4,497	23,420	5.21	374,880

**Wholesale
prices of
agricultural
and pastoral
products.**

The prices which appear below are the average prices realized for the marketed produce of the seasons enumerated. Average monthly prices, but not taking into account the quantities sold, are shown on pages 444 and 445.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES REALIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1932-33 TO 1941-42.

Average Prices Realized for Produce of Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley (Malting).	Maize.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Wool.* (Clipped, and on Skins.)
	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
1932-33 ..	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11	2 6	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 0	65 0	0 8·18
1933-34 ..	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7	3 6	106 0	85 0	1 2·71
1934-35 ..	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4	175 0	143 9	0 9·52
1935-36 ..	4 1	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 1	158 9	180 0	1 1·96
1936-37 ..	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 6	72 6	146 0	1 4·39
1937-38 ..	4 1	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	145 0	109 6	1 0·77
1938-39 ..	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	3 4	5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	289 0	380 0	0 10·59
1939-40 ..	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	230 0	148 6	1 2·06
1940-41 ..	3 9	3 6	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 0	280 0	1 2·21
1941-42 ..	4 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 7	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 4	320 0	320 0	1 2·20

* Victorian production only.

Vine Production. The production of dried vine-fruits for the season 1941-42 amounted to 56,258 tons, as compared with a production of 47,971 tons for the previous season. This far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Overseas exports of Victorian produce for the season 1941-42 amounted to 42,270 tons.

Australian production of dried vine-fruits for the season 1941-42 amounted to approximately 91,700 tons, of which the Victorian portion represented over 61 per cent.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1937-38 to 1941-42 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—VINE PRODUCTION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Season.	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Fruits.		
						Raisins.		Currants.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1937-38 ..	2,438	38,645	3,238	4,897,257	1,433,637	106,501	863,579	178,960
1938-39 ..	2,424	39,640	2,796	3,707,783	825,056	102,016	571,156	206,022
1939-40 ..	2,405	40,321	2,273	4,869,991	1,126,350	108,403	838,149	212,841
1940-41 ..	2,398	40,980	2,258	4,066,343	1,208,452	115,137	711,700	132,580
1941-42 ..	2,418	40,778	1,776	4,629,926	1,161,888	103,191	847,197	174,764

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1941-42, it is estimated that 160,068 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 4,396,680 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 73,178 cwt. for table consumption.

Of the dried fruit, 88,516 cwt. of lexias, 712,119 cwt. of sultanas, and 166,069 cwt. of currants were produced in the Mildura Shire, and 14,181 cwt. of lexias, 133,896 cwt. of sultanas, and 8,196 cwt. of currants in the Swan Hill Shire.

Tobacco. The imposition of emergency tariff rates about 1931 greatly stimulated the growing of tobacco in Victoria and, as a result, the area planted increased in the 1932-33 season to 13,418 acres. Due, however, to economic circumstances and to disease in the crops, the acreage subsequently declined. The 1941-42 crop amounted to 19,877 cwt., which was obtained from 2,232 acres.

The following table furnishes details of the area, production, and average yield in each of the five seasons, 1937-38 to 1941-42 :—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Season—			Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.	Gross Value.
			acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).	£
1937-38	..	..	4,736	20,860	4.40	185,808
1938-39	..	..	2,559	6,432	2.51	59,620
1939-40	..	..	2,018	9,805	4.86	99,449
1940-41	..	..	1,926	10,689	5.55	135,757
1941-42	..	..	2,232	19,877	8.91	250,456

Flax. The production of flax is confined mainly to the Central, Western, and Gippsland Districts.

The following table shows the area, the quantity of straw delivered at mills, and the produce obtained therefrom for each of the seasons 1934-35 to 1938-39. Australian imports of certain flax products for each of the years ended 30th June, 1935, to 1939 are also shown.

VICTORIAN FLAX PRODUCTION AND AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF FLAX PRODUCTS, 1934-35 TO 1938-39.

Season.	Area.*	Straw delivered at Mills.	Produce Obtained.		Australian Imports (year ended 30th June).		
			Fibre.	Linseed.	Fibre.	Linseed.	Linseed Oil.
	acres.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1934-35	769	995	680	2,660	103	752,501	252,730
1935-36	1,068	1,468	1,049	3,811	2,980	711,010	298,035
1936-37	912	952	848	2,130	9,913	680,054	223,570
1937-38	1,086	1,705	2,401	2,981	3,958	577,447	150,823
1938-39	1,260	950	1,080	960	3,286	635,196	188,629
1939-40 to 1941-42		Not available	for publication.				

* Excludes area under New Zealand Flax, the acreage of which was 81 in 1937-38 and 98 in 1938-39.

Orchards. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the seasons 1937-38 and 1940-41 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS, 1937-38 AND 1940-41.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1937-38.			1940-41.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,295,155	400,777	2,695,932	2,063,809	309,800	2,373,609
Pears	908,593	289,965	1,198,558	955,409	338,910	1,294,319
Quinces	52,306	13,280	65,586	55,126	14,913	70,039
Plums	248,536	65,846	314,382	247,640	44,194	291,834
Prunes	47,087	3,396	50,483	38,068	6,071	44,139
Cherries	76,888	54,274	130,662	90,806	44,838	135,644
Peaches	921,630	427,769	1,349,399	982,991	400,649	1,383,640
Apricots	317,656	95,463	413,119	335,673	106,346	442,019
Nectarines	14,388	6,993	21,381	15,525	13,201	28,726
Oranges	365,948	50,424	416,372	334,498	76,777	411,275
Lemons	107,369	46,202	153,571	99,678	63,651	163,329
Loquats	1,918	527	2,445	1,794	455	2,249
Figs	25,131	8,531	33,662	26,254	3,818	30,072
Persimmons ..	432	19	451	466	56	522
Total Large Fruits	5,382,537	1,463,466	6,846,003	5,247,737	1,423,679	6,671,416
Raspberries ..	322,572	..	322,572	279,558	..	279,558
Loganberries ..	108,845	..	108,845	114,229	..	114,229
Strawberries ..	4,777,003	..	4,777,003	4,422,122	..	4,422,122
Gooseberries ..	137,633	7,685	145,318	82,988	5,106	88,094
Mulberries ..	659	62	721	635	67	702
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	18,014	2,773	20,787	9,296	3,144	12,440
Olives	2,498	234	2,732	2,441	376	2,817
Passion-fruit ..	100,530	44,700	145,230	67,665	11,925	79,590
Almonds	30,195	10,670	40,865	30,308	12,144	42,452
Walnuts	7,965	2,067	10,032	7,254	2,556	9,810
Filberts	1,924	78	2,002	3,067	217	3,284
Chestnuts	569	257	826	459	126	585
Total Nuts ..	40,653	13,072	53,725	41,088	15,043	56,131

The principal fruits grown in the State are apples, pears, peaches, and citrus. The apple and pear crops for the season 1941-42 amounted to 1,603,273 and 1,232,723 bushels respectively.

A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches, and pears is grown, mostly in irrigated areas, for canning purposes. The total output of 1,514,174 cases of canned fruits for the 1942 season comprised apricots, 98,888 cases; peaches, 930,936 cases; and pears, 484,350

**Fruit growing
1936-37 to
1941-42.**

cases. This output represented 71 per cent. of the total Australian pack. In addition to the fruits shown in the subjoined table, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in orchards, the following being the quantities recorded for 1941-42:—Melons, 8,313 cwt.; rhubarb, 55,206 dozen bundles; tomatoes, 364,513 bushels. The gross value of all fruit grown in the season 1941-42 was £1,893,893 as compared with £2,022,117 in 1940-41.

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING, 1936-37 TO 1941-42.

—	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of Growers ..	6,621	6,514	6,476	6,318	6,221	6,220
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area	75,169	75,067	71,300	70,315	69,756	69,413
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	2,873,327	2,454,471	1,574,916	1,603,043	2,497,277	1,603,273
Pears	1,657,763	1,527,032	1,204,340	1,298,787	1,677,504	1,232,723
Quinces	45,116	52,733	45,415	43,814	60,791	72,151
Apricots	179,824	409,417	251,028	485,612	388,361	434,552
Cherries	39,509	41,987	40,888	23,891	47,741	48,285
Nectarines	12,681	17,134	18,371	9,965	8,935	20,374
Peaches	1,269,716	1,695,094	1,653,792	1,201,378	1,479,866	1,291,756
Plums	215,424	190,320	106,650	150,385	240,351	189,778
Prunes	70,024	58,967	39,597	51,230	41,702	46,834
Lemons	181,920	187,828	162,428	121,134	130,670	163,378
Oranges	580,526	691,563	700,990	544,208	729,970	614,670
Figs	20,260	19,528	15,019	17,382	17,220	17,565
Passion-fruit	26,635	33,290	21,094	11,512	26,520	14,971
Other Large Fruits ..	4,820	3,455	2,737	5,119	2,445	4,059
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Blackberries	924	1,019	315	881	1,136	1,402
Cape Gooseberries	150	112	167	95	124	96
Currants	283	233	171	156	142	104
Gooseberries	4,131	3,786	2,762	2,250	2,787	3,204
Loganberries	2,961	2,825	1,290	2,417	2,932	3,067
Mulberries	24	37	17	35	27	23
Raspberries	2,816	3,166	1,520	1,544	3,133	2,908
Strawberries	6,488	6,711	2,772	5,216	6,768	6,302
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Almonds	129,551	171,617	98,498	92,717	87,068	163,819
Chestnuts	17,355	19,362	21,954	16,855	15,580	17,257
Filberts	793	1,203	518	3,321	3,512	4,612
Walnuts	42,481	71,346	74,807	39,056	68,444	96,802

Dried fruit
(exclusive of
Raisins and
Currants).

The production of the various kinds of dried tree-fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following statement. Particulars in respect of dried vine-fruits appear on page 418.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUIT, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Necta- rines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1938 ..	4,012	81,474	10,822	1,392	197,667	60,269	817,320	1,172,956
1939 ..	1,283	54,995	2,436	690	158,505	39,499	603,650	861,058
1940 ..	2,855	135,597	2,903	104	148,135	40,460	659,736	989,790
1941 ..	13,790	124,319	3,594	322	290,024	100,076	581,863	1,113,988
1942 ..	16,241	201,028	3,779	484	300,807	156,800	970,801	1,649,940

**Market
gardens.**

The area under market gardens in the season 1941-42 was 22,840 acres. As agricultural statistics are collected only in respect of areas of one acre and over, they do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing. In respect of operations conducted on a commercial basis, however, they give reliable information. These gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. The total value of production of market gardens, on the basis of £50 per acre, which is regarded as a fair average return, would be approximately £1,142,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes or onions, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Minor Crops.

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 398 and 399. The most important of these are:—Nursery products, cut flowers, sweet corn, sunflowers, garlic, scent plants, and agricultural seeds.

Fertilizers.

The following table shows the number of holdings upon which fertilizers were applied and the quantities used in the various seasons. The fertilizer mainly used on wheat areas is "Superphosphate 22 per cent." It is also used on 90 per cent. of the oat areas fertilized:—

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED.

Season.		Number of Holdings.	Area Fertilized.	Quantity Used.
			Acres.	Tons.
1901-02	Crops and Pastures	11,439	556,777	23,535
1911-12		26,159	2,676,408	82,581
1921-22		37,835	3,848,184	150,012
1931-32		38,844	3,927,208	163,234
1934-35		43,482	4,939,170	211,657
1937-38	Crops	36,784	4,061,488	174,485
	Pastures	28,690	3,700,131	189,796
1938-39	Crops	36,174	4,427,573	184,866
	Pastures	29,290	3,974,938	210,297
1939-40	Crops	34,901	4,119,706	169,092
	Pastures	25,615	3,218,761	171,541
1940-41	Crops	33,013	3,671,693	151,345
	Pastures	25,302	3,335,382	170,869
1941-42	Crops	Not tabulated	3,650,339	145,245
	Pastures		3,290,142	167,418

Machinery used on Holdings.

A comparison of the numbers of farming implements in use on rural holdings in Victoria in recent years is shown in the following table. Increases in the numbers of engines, milking plants, shearing plants, and tractors are particularly noticeable. No compilation of machinery was made for the year 1938, except in respect of tractors which numbered 7,593.

VICTORIA—MACHINERY IN USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

Year.	Chaff-cutters.	Cream Separators.	Cultivators.	Engines.	Graders.	Grain Drills.	Harrows.	Harvesters.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1937 ..	26,185	47,719	37,979	28,693	5,519	27,216	55,612	10,522
1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939 ..	25,710	46,380	37,307	31,182	5,362	26,958	54,610	10,013
1940 ..	*	*	*	32,718	*	*	*	*
1941 ..	*	*	*	36,471	*	*	*	*
1942 ..	*	*	*	38,382	*	*	*	*

Year.	Headers.	Milking Plants.	Ploughs.	Reapers and Binders.	Shearing Plants.	Strippers.	Threshing Machines.	Tractors.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1937 ..	6,888	5,702	77,961	22,517	4,430	1,671	498	6,270
1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939 ..	7,010	7,419	76,079	22,005	4,954	1,568	467	7,593
1940 ..	*	8,201	*	*	4,860	*	*	8,802
1941 ..	*	9,225	*	*	5,052	*	*	9,578
1942 ..	*	10,221	*	*	5,381	*	*	10,158
								10,790

* Particulars not collected.

Persons employed on Rural Holdings. Information is collected annually as to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in farm work on rural holdings of one acre or more. Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are excluded from the tabulation. In respect of female employees, it is evident that numbers of occupiers misinterpret the questions and wrongly include those who, though they may give some assistance out-doors, are primarily engaged in domestic duties. Particulars for the years 1935-36 to 1939-40 are as follow :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ENGAGED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS, ETC., BUT EXCLUDING CASUAL AND SEASONAL WORKERS, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Year ending March.			Males.	Females.	Total.
			No.	No.	No.
1936 ..	..	..	101,016	8,842	109,858
1937 ..	..	..	100,381	8,672	109,053
1938 ..	..	..	100,338	8,296	108,634
1939 ..	..	..	100,155	8,026	108,181
1940 ..	..	..	100,184	8,126	108,310
1941 and 1942 ..	..	..	Not tabulated.		

**Rates of
Wages—
Rural
Holdings.**

In the next table will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon rural holdings during 1941-42. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

**VICTORIA—RATES OF WAGES ON RURAL HOLDINGS,
1941-42.**

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	55s. per week ..	30s. to 110s. per week
Farm labourers	54s. per week ..	25s. to 100s. per week
Threshing machine hands	1s. 7d. per hour	1s. to 2s. 6d. per hour
Harvest hands	14s. 6d. per day	9s. 6d. to 20s. per day
Milkers	47s. 3d. per week	20s. to 100s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	10d. per bag of cobs	7d. to 1s. 3d. per bag of cobs
Married couples	78s. per week ..	50s. to 120s. per week
Female servants	31s. per week ..	15s. to 60s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	39s. 8d. per 100 sheep	29s. 6d. to 50s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations)	40s. 6d. per 100 sheep	35s. to 70s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	70s. 3d. per week	40s. to 120s. per week
„ orchard	76s. 3d. per week	40s. to 100s. per week
Vineyard hands	63s. 9d. per week	40s. to 96s. per week

**Financial
Assistance to
Primary
Producers.**

In recent years legislative provision has been made by both the Commonwealth and State Parliaments for granting financial relief to primary producers. These provisions have been described in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock.

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing values in recent years indicate that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The next table, which shows the number of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs illustrates the progress of stock breeding in Victoria.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1942.

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1938	359,106	952,906	927,523	18,863,467	285,259
1939	343,828	889,259	808,036	17,007,352	252,462
1940	326,217	917,051	870,546	18,251,870	297,655
1941	318,441	942,107	980,229	20,412,362	397,945
1942	302,401	954,493	1,032,051	20,598,201	285,227

While the preceding table shows the actual number of live stock each year, it is difficult to determine the progress or otherwise of the pastoral industry unless the total number of live stock is brought to a common denomination. In the table which follows an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of the larger kinds of live stock has been adopted and the total live stock grazed expressed as sheep :—

VICTORIA—LIVE STOCK GRAZED, 1861-1942.

Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.
	No.		No.
1861	13,769,576	1931	34,575,915
1871	20,335,496	1938	41,258,817
1881	25,978,115	1939	37,418,582
1891	34,886,343	1940	39,390,030
1901	30,788,000	1941	42,820,132
1911	33,079,155	1942	43,487,651
1921	32,797,704		

When making comparisons of the figures in the foregoing table, consideration should be given to the varying acreage under cultivation as shown on page 393.

Size of
holdings and
numbers of
live stock.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of live stock thereon as at March, 1938, appeared on page 472 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

**Live stock
in Australia.**

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States at March, 1942 :—

LIVE STOCK IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1942.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria	302,401	1,986,544	20,598,201	285,227
New South Wales ..	525,697	2,878,450	56,737,000	454,102
Queensland	431,363	6,303,467	25,196,245	352,360
South Australia ..	171,092	399,143	10,245,894	114,244
Western Australia ..	124,402	839,731	9,722,780	163,196
Tasmania	28,612	253,106	2,398,201	44,519
Northern Territory ..	26,209	892,881	28,245	418
Australian Capital Territory	1,283	7,432	262,563	854
Total	1,611,059	13,560,754	125,189,129	1,414,920

**Agriculture in
Victoria and
Great Britain.** The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1938 are, for comparative purposes, given in the table which follows :—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

	Victoria. (1938-39.)	Great Britain. (1937-38.)
Total area acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat bushels	18,104,369	73,136,000
Oats "	2,909,260	95,312,000
Barley "	1,671,809	40,365,000
Peas "	43,332	1,126,000
Potatoes tons	81,415	4,464,000
Turnips and Swedes "	2,093*	10,605,000
Mangolds "	3,537	3,689,000
Hay "	892,975	5,302,000
Horses No.	343,828	1,001,500
Cattle "	1,697,295	8,030,000
Sheep "	17,007,352	25,882,000
Pigs "	252,462	3,821,650

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

**Distribution
of Live Stock.**

The next table contains particulars of Live Stock

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION

Statistical Districts and Counties.	Horses.	Dairy Cows.			
		Milking.	Dry.	Springing Heifers.	Total Dairy Cows.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central District—					
Bourke	28,477	34,962	12,159	3,454	50,575
Grant	13,551	18,826	5,169	2,183	26,178
Mornington	14,746	76,673	14,748	3,821	95,242
Evelyn	4,914	10,366	3,118	1,427	14,911
North Central District—					
Anglesey	3,010	6,682	2,168	862	9,712
Dalhousie	4,221	5,241	1,789	283	7,313
Talbot	8,448	11,611	2,994	687	15,292
Western District—					
Grenville	6,294	15,715	6,330	2,621	24,666
Polwarth	3,765	27,299	6,067	2,058	35,424
Heytesbury	4,004	43,138	8,492	2,545	54,175
Hampden	5,681	32,915	9,086	3,218	45,219
Ripon	4,925	4,527	1,650	459	6,636
Villiers	6,208	34,043	6,899	3,367	44,309
Normanby	5,611	22,867	5,097	1,706	29,670
Dundas	4,526	8,164	3,601	1,589	13,354
Follett	1,382	2,672	808	256	3,736
Wimmera District—					
Lowan	12,525	6,278	1,957	790	9,025
Borong	16,954	7,758	2,494	752	11,004
Kara Kara	7,166	3,309	1,179	247	4,735
Mallee District—					
Millewa	2,558	594	284	21	899
Weeah	4,548	1,541	440	126	2,107
Karkarooc	15,478	5,045	1,387	361	6,793
Tatchera	13,204	8,460	1,832	774	11,066
Northern District—					
Gunbower	6,994	24,629	4,494	1,660	30,783
Gladstone	6,530	3,292	1,056	140	4,488
Bendigo	10,742	13,348	2,787	600	16,735
Rodney	11,466	29,595	5,132	1,430	36,157
Moir	21,701	16,388	6,365	1,949	24,702
North-Eastern District—					
Delatite	7,795	21,513	5,366	2,256	29,135
Bogong	10,334	35,933	6,513	2,086	44,532
Benambra	5,040	19,182	2,773	987	22,942
Wonnangatta	520	909	190	87	1,186
Gippsland District—					
Croajingolong	1,477	6,638	935	374	7,947
Tambo	1,918	6,286	1,049	432	7,767
Dargo	1,859	5,409	1,109	269	6,787
Tanjil	7,125	34,802	6,678	2,864	44,344
Buln Buln	16,704	131,843	17,760	5,344	154,947
Total for State	302,401	738,453	161,955	54,085	954,493

in each County of the State as at March, 1942.

OF LIVE STOCK, 1942.

Other Cattle.				Total Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		
Heifers (other than Springers).	Calves (under Twelve Months).	Other Cattle.	Total Other Cattle.			Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
9,788	10,996	16,051	36,835	87,410	15,389	492,231	146,645	638,876
7,698	11,169	16,005	34,872	61,050	9,172	723,814	179,850	903,664
22,285	25,158	32,205	79,648	174,890	21,426	237,493	106,365	343,858
4,494	5,100	7,554	17,148	32,059	5,570	64,088	23,477	87,565
2,758	5,668	10,793	19,219	28,931	3,021	454,235	94,158	548,393
2,246	4,243	5,082	11,571	18,884	1,534	461,456	110,602	572,058
4,657	7,727	8,383	20,767	36,059	4,853	452,051	132,256	584,307
4,218	6,141	5,894	16,253	40,919	6,974	591,884	138,788	730,672
7,631	9,300	8,621	25,552	60,976	10,602	160,581	45,688	206,269
12,010	13,417	7,147	32,574	86,749	9,211	57,817	18,413	76,230
12,270	12,859	23,499	48,628	93,847	4,753	799,313	241,691	1,041,004
1,891	3,695	5,160	10,746	17,382	1,388	843,854	225,260	1,069,214
10,057	16,062	27,082	53,201	97,510	3,405	879,937	269,165	1,149,102
7,366	11,799	15,575	34,740	64,410	7,198	648,247	159,098	807,345
2,547	6,587	9,472	18,606	31,960	2,430	860,055	179,070	1,039,125
1,073	3,034	5,025	9,132	12,868	525	291,239	39,933	331,172
1,665	4,290	2,923	8,878	17,903	3,810	1,062,374	255,332	1,317,706
2,065	5,053	2,840	9,958	20,962	5,850	818,486	202,261	1,020,747
1,289	2,388	2,244	5,921	10,656	2,089	518,206	128,466	646,672
212	381	376	969	1,868	551	110,851	21,777	132,628
233	953	269	1,455	3,562	788	130,279	25,674	155,953
1,185	2,700	1,242	5,127	11,920	3,226	442,625	76,779	519,404
2,045	3,881	3,465	9,391	20,457	5,076	364,277	75,321	439,598
7,839	10,814	8,007	26,660	57,443	14,030	299,264	94,240	393,504
1,196	1,835	1,643	4,674	9,162	1,622	396,383	94,798	491,181
4,073	5,997	5,469	15,539	32,274	7,650	437,338	109,723	547,061
9,566	13,365	9,052	31,983	68,140	17,022	441,953	151,885	593,838
5,462	13,057	12,847	31,366	56,068	9,723	898,744	229,275	1,128,019
7,252	18,562	34,078	59,892	89,027	7,362	653,537	174,480	828,017
10,846	22,249	32,282	65,377	109,909	16,613	378,571	97,667	476,238
4,898	19,421	33,318	57,637	80,579	6,971	301,008	78,629	379,637
568	1,600	4,081	6,249	7,435	494	50,713	13,498	64,211
1,640	3,891	8,999	14,530	22,477	4,804	54,376	13,510	67,886
1,913	6,269	9,654	17,836	25,603	4,079	109,311	37,447	146,758
1,605	4,367	6,402	12,374	19,161	3,489	90,588	29,308	119,896
8,718	14,147	20,811	43,676	88,020	12,408	329,852	106,097	435,949
33,031	45,533	49,503	133,067	288,014	49,519	442,837	121,607	564,444
225,290	353,708	453,053	1,032,051	1,986,544	285,227	16,349,968	4,248,233	20,598,201

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The gross value of dairy produce in the season 1941-42 was £14,905,707 as compared with £15,529,932 in 1940-41, £14,854,336 in 1939-40, £12,682,076 in 1938-39 and £12,989,517 in 1937-38. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows and the estimated total production of milk for each of the last five years :—

VICTORIA—DAIRYING, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

As at 1st March—			Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Total Milk Produced for all Purposes (Year ended 30th June).
					gallons.
1938	..	..	57,129	952,906	408,271,436
1939	..	..	55,812	889,259	377,881,599
1940	..	..	55,438	917,051	459,049,862
1941	..	..	55,297	942,107	456,902,645
1942	..	..	Not tabulated.	954,493	420,504,787*

* Excludes milk subsequently sold as natural sterilized milk and milk sold as cream.

Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Casein. The quantities of butter, cheese, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk and casein made during the last five years were as follows :—

VICTORIA — BUTTER, CHEESE, (CONCENTRATED, CONDENSED, AND POWDERED MILK) AND CASEIN MADE, 1938-1942.

Year Ended 30th June—			Butter.*	Cheese.*	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk.	Casein.
			lb.	lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1938	..	..	141,321,445	16,466,038	52,065	5,095
1939	..	..	130,573,918	19,554,061	46,668	4,463
1940	..	..	164,826,094	24,495,121	56,778	5,331
1941	..	..	156,345,602	18,376,904	72,441	4,493
1942	..	..	140,816,692	22,518,272	112,864	4,593

* Including that made on farms.

Numbers and
Sizes of
Dairy Herds.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to size, during each of the five years, 1938-42:—

VICTORIA—DAIRY HERDS, CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

As at 1st March—	Number of Herds.							Total.
	5 to 9 cows.	10 to 14 cows.	15 to 19 cows.	20 to 29 cows.	30 to 49 cows.	50 to 99 cows.	100 and over	
1938 ..	10,553	5,655	3,453	5,153	6,253	3,637	669	35,373
1939 ..	10,048	4,965	3,048	4,647	5,750	3,465	599	32,522
1940 ..	9,792	5,032	3,193	4,674	5,920	3,651	650	32,912
1941 ..	9,911	4,984	3,101	4,830	6,080	3,987	639	33,532
1942 ..			Not tabulated.					

The number of farmers with less than five cows was:—21,756 in 1938, 23,290 in 1939, 22,526 in 1940, and 21,765 in 1941. These numbers were excluded from the foregoing table as the groups were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

Regulation, Control and Distribution of the Metropolitan Milk Supply.

The initial step towards the organization of the Metropolitan Milk supply was taken with the passing of the *Milk Board Act* 1932 (No. 4104), which made provision for the appointment of a Board to report and make recommendations on the regulation, control and distribution of the metropolitan milk supply.

This legislation was followed by the *Milk Board Act* 1933 (No. 4183), which, whilst repealing the Act of 1932, provided for the appointment of a Milk Board of three members. The Board was given power to investigate the methods in use for the collection, transport and distribution of milk; to determine (quarterly) the minimum price to be paid to owners of dairy farms for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis; to define, from time to time, areas in the metropolis and to specify the dairies from which milk might be distributed by retail in any area so defined; to cancel the licences of those dairies not so specified and to assess compensation therefor.

Amendments, mainly for the purpose of strengthening disclosed weaknesses in the principal Act, were made by the *Milk Board Act* 1934 (No. 4276). An amending Act of 1936 (No. 4463), extended the scope of the principal Act by empowering the Board to determine minimum prices to be paid to owners of Milk Depots and—in the case of sales other than sales by retail—dairymen.

The *Milk Board Act 1939* (No. 4676) requires the Milk Board to determine the maximum price at which milk may be sold by retail in the metropolis and the maximum charge for pasteurizing or cooling milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis. The Board is given wider powers to withhold approval of contracts for the purchase of milk by dairymen and owners of milk depots, may determine the maximum average daily quantity of milk to be forwarded to the metropolis from any milk depot, and may allocate to milk depots areas from which milk may be obtained. The standardization of milk by any metropolitan milk distributor, owner of a milk depot, or producer distributing milk to the metropolis, and the possession of separators, &c., and/or condensed, concentrated, dried or desiccated milk or any milk powder or colouring or preservative matter are prohibited. A penalty is prescribed for the sale, transfer or disposal of any retail delivery milk business in the metropolis without the approval in writing of the Board.

Sheep. The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 426. Sheep are depastured in practically all districts of the State, but are relatively more numerous in the Wimmera, Western and Northern districts. The distribution of all live stock is shown in table on page 428.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton and lamb and, to a less degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by mortality due to lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States is another factor. In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

Lambing. Seasonal conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs dropped to ewes mated, and thus a wide variation from the average natural increase may be experienced in any particular season. The following table shows the percentage of lambs marked in each of the five years 1937 to 1941.

VICTORIA—LAMBING PERCENTAGE, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.					Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
					%
1937 ..	..	..	..	..	83·5
1938 ..	..	..	..	..	68·1
1939 ..	..	..	..	..	81·5
1940 ..	..	..	..	..	81·2
1941 ..	..	..	..	..	70·7

Flocks of Sheep in Districts. A table containing a classification of the flocks of sheep in each district of Victoria as at March, 1939, was published on page 478 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*. Sheep travelling on roads or located in cities or towns were excluded. The classification disclosed that, although the four groups with sheep under 500 comprised 72·15 per cent. of the owners, the number of sheep in those groups was only 23·62 per cent. of the total sheep in the State.

Breeds of Sheep. Although the principal breed of sheep in the State is the "Merino," the percentage of pure Merino sheep is only 39, as compared with 85 in New South Wales. Merino Comebacks, the progeny of Crossbred ewes mated to Merino rams, number 34 per cent., other crossbreeds 24 per cent. and other British and Australasian breeds 3 per cent. of the sheep of Victoria.

Australasian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino-Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders both for lamb raising and for wool production.

A table showing the breeds of sheep for the years 1932 to 1936 appears on page 480 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Rams, Ewes, &c., in Counties at March, 1942. The following table sets out the numbers of rams, ewes, wethers and lambs depastured on rural holdings in each county of the State as at March, 1942; also the numbers of ewes mated, classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool or fat lamb production. The breeds of rams are also shown.

VICTORIA — RAMS, EWES, ETC.; EWES MATED; TRAVELLING SHEEP AND SHEEP

Statistical Districts and Counties.	Rams.	Ewes.		Wethers.	Lambs.	Total Sheep and Lambs.
		Breeding.	Dry (Not mated or intended to be bred from).			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central District—						
Bourke	8,693	287,123	37,845	117,819	137,589	589,069
Grant	9,627	375,847	91,124	240,198	178,032	894,823
Mornington	5,299	176,193	25,208	30,651	106,330	343,681
Evelyn	2,601	45,608	6,562	9,307	23,461	87,539
North Central District—						
Anglesey	5,268	209,826	39,467	199,667	94,146	548,374
Dalhousie	7,593	264,389	47,833	138,525	109,477	567,817
Talbot	8,121	312,956	34,938	90,764	131,123	577,902
Western District—						
Grenville	10,943	288,880	83,889	202,144	137,529	723,385
Polwarth	3,439	94,290	21,368	41,440	45,635	206,172
Heytesbury	1,479	41,325	4,555	10,455	18,413	76,227
Hampden	14,447	450,246	110,437	224,171	241,685	1,040,986
Ripon	11,904	384,623	146,669	295,623	224,200	1,063,019
Villiers	11,734	380,495	154,848	329,340	268,580	1,144,997
Normanby	6,902	272,432	100,362	267,146	158,480	805,322
Dundas	8,088	323,463	144,803	383,681	179,064	1,039,099
Follett	2,369	90,808	21,447	176,009	39,929	331,162
Wimmera District—						
Lowan	12,175	491,314	122,329	436,436	255,322	1,317,576
Borong	11,292	496,258	75,238	234,814	201,957	1,019,559
Kara Kara	7,944	299,489	55,420	155,041	128,306	646,200
Mallee District—						
Millewa	1,956	87,631	3,010	18,254	21,777	132,628
Weeah	2,135	107,723	1,241	19,168	25,668	155,935
Karkaroc	7,107	378,781	3,972	52,738	76,725	519,323
Tatchera	6,257	310,864	6,951	40,191	75,291	439,554
Northern District—						
Gunbower	6,504	247,962	11,376	33,400	94,217	393,459
Gladstone	6,043	272,102	27,195	91,021	94,750	491,111
Bendigo	7,544	326,296	29,500	69,673	108,631	541,644
Rodney	10,147	366,182	23,247	40,959	151,162	591,697
Molra	19,146	775,930	31,170	71,952	228,970	1,127,168
North-Eastern District—						
Delatite	11,212	452,175	61,660	124,420	173,445	822,912
Bogong	6,950	282,705	27,273	61,471	97,627	476,026
Benambra	3,273	164,192	26,881	106,623	78,624	379,593
Wonnangatta	463	21,518	6,668	22,014	13,478	64,141
Gippsland District—						
Croajonglong	397	26,274	9,182	18,473	13,510	67,836
Tambo	1,431	60,806	13,838	33,219	37,430	146,724
Dargo	895	41,138	18,089	30,434	29,297	119,853
Tanjil	4,076	179,293	38,789	107,672	106,071	435,901
Bulu Bulu	5,896	214,983	38,188	183,742	121,575	564,384
Total	251,350	9,602,120	1,702,572	4,709,255	4,227,506	20,492,803

BREEDS OF RAMS IN EACH COUNTY (EXCLUSIVE OF
IN TOWNS) AS AT MARCH, 1942.

Ewes Mated (for Lambing during Season 1942).		Breeds of Rams.						
To Merino, Corriedale or Polwarth Rams (Wool Production).	To Rams of British Breeds (Fat-Lamb Production).	Merino.	Corrie- dale.	Pol- warth.	Border Leicester.	South- down.	Dorset Horn.	Other.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
37,190	239,533	175	977	438	1,508	2,518	1,802	1,275
156,936	209,026	1,607	1,874	818	1,484	716	1,733	1,395
11,821	151,401	22	436	7	760	2,410	505	1,159
6,116	37,196	31	564	18	428	650	196	714
77,881	121,583	1,086	815	169	316	1,791	149	942
77,202	180,565	1,189	853	71	1,456	1,894	1,228	902
123,896	182,608	1,994	1,418	51	1,793	730	998	1,137
184,870	161,626	6,668	1,099	901	1,052	504	271	448
36,163	55,268	7	190	1,509	478	517	135	603
3,489	35,574	4	25	30	249	775	34	362
283,822	148,826	4,825	2,884	2,556	686	1,444	524	1,528
284,230	91,566	8,342	1,144	273	840	206	774	325
272,725	93,176	3,706	2,535	2,679	788	573	202	1,251
177,876	90,467	1,511	2,344	465	619	429	414	1,120
234,905	83,527	3,713	2,079	266	750	443	444	393
48,147	40,526	535	537	6	408	228	194	461
303,757	124,714	8,122	1,574	77	895	280	898	329
221,490	273,890	4,008	1,578	214	1,997	599	2,126	770
165,989	130,813	3,998	763	415	1,678	205	670	215
46,131	40,729	1,004	198	12	423	13	275	31
34,993	72,084	130	659	26	329	17	917	57
55,182	317,873	185	866	44	3,165	220	2,348	279
23,048	284,548	101	342	13	3,839	525	901	536
26,857	218,698	656	395	57	2,215	595	2,227	359
129,692	139,457	1,849	1,105	46	1,714	288	412	629
70,449	252,107	888	844	58	2,933	764	1,143	914
45,798	317,324	730	1,006	58	3,450	1,746	2,120	1,037
61,616	711,368	496	1,360	101	5,388	7,097	2,892	1,812
126,703	319,818	807	1,740	264	2,769	2,851	370	2,411
71,564	201,902	629	848	194	3,366	975	326	612
72,938	79,478	1,123	432	49	578	310	355	426
12,763	8,309	54	154	49	63	24	..	119
15,145	7,629	99	150	6	44	4	..	94
35,731	21,673	464	414	40	216	52	6	239
22,461	16,181	319	169	..	178	29	11	189
83,296	86,596	1,146	632	55	278	313	889	763
47,776	151,436	445	604	130	1,437	1,144	851	1,285
3,750,642	5,639,095	62,668	35,607	12,165	50,570	33,879	29,340	27,121

**Production
of Wool.**

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries and, in respect of wool exported on skins, from the Customs Department.

The output of wool is stated in the grease as, except in the case of fellmongered wool, scoured weights are not available.

**VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN (IN DISTRICTS)
SEASON 1941-42.**

Statistical District.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central	1,514,462	323,571	13,436,956	786,762	8·87	2·43
North-Central ..	1,558,526	314,663	13,015,613	656,109	8·35	2·09
Western	5,819,266	1,377,680	53,937,425	3,527,423	9·27	2·56
Wimmera	2,724,916	626,159	26,173,249	1,601,557	9·61	2·56
Mallee	1,076,853	187,597	8,683,910	438,372	8·06	2·34
Northern	2,839,842	714,572	23,557,146	1,606,444	8·29	2·25
North-Eastern ..	1,538,831	390,661	12,918,944	815,809	8·39	2·09
Gippsland	1,079,909	296,327	9,145,549	575,304	8·47	1·94
State Totals ..	18,152,605	4,231,230	160,868,792	10,007,780	8·86	2·37

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED.

Season.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1937-38	16,402,071	4,308,272	133,228,048	9,176,862	8·12	2·13
1938-39	16,319,184	3,368,603	124,666,402	6,799,493	7·64	2·02
1939-40	15,724,115	3,532,198	139,334,257	8,422,321	8·86	2·38
1940-41	17,458,106	4,932,852	143,969,249	11,124,590	8·25	2·26
1941-42	18,152,605	4,231,230	160,868,792	10,007,780	8·86	2·37

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

Season.	Clip.	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c.	Total Quantity.	Gross Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	d.
1937-38	142,404,910	36,485,221	178,890,131	9,517,061	12·77
1938-39	131,465,895	34,363,287	165,829,182	7,315,016	10·59
1939-40	147,756,578	31,368,948	179,125,526	10,497,141	14·06
1940-41	155,093,839	32,737,525	187,831,364	11,120,160	14·21
1941-42	170,876,572	42,042,469	212,919,041	12,593,512	14·20

The annual collection of statistics is carefully and efficiently carried out by the police. It is realized, however, that the wool clip as recorded is not likely to cover the whole clip, which was shorn some months prior to the collection. After investigation, and examination of the results of investigations elsewhere, it is considered that the quantity not recorded does not exceed 5 per cent. of the Victorian clip.

There is some uncertainty also associated with skin wool. Allowance is made for skins from other States which are exported from Victoria, so that they are not included in Victorian production. The Victorian figures do, however, include skin wool from all sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria, even though some of such sheep were brought over from other States for slaughter.

**Marketing
of Wool.**

Under normal conditions of marketing, wool is sold by public auction at established "selling centres". These sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively and also by buyers representing local woollen mills.

Wool is sold on a clean scoured basis. A light conditioned, high quality fleece would weigh a good deal less than a heavy conditioned, sandy, burry one. The extra weight compensates to some extent for the lower price received per lb. Some woolgrowers place importance on the price per lb. obtained for wool and others on the return per sheep.

When wool is sold at auction it is subject to the vagaries of fashion and competition, which make fluctuations inevitable. As a result, prices are sometimes more and sometimes less than the true market value. Some growers value their wool and set reserves thereon. Their valuations can only be approximations as the individual grower cannot be aware of all the factors which determine the prices realized.

Auction sales arranged for the sale of the 1939 clip were postponed owing to the international situation and, following the outbreak of war on the 3rd September, 1939, the Commonwealth Government two days later announced that the British Government would purchase the Australian wool clip for the duration of the war and for one full year thereafter.

A Central Wool Committee was appointed to control the receipts, storage, appraisalment and shipment of wool to the United Kingdom and other destinations arranged by the United Kingdom. After negotiations, a flat price of 10½d. per lb. sterling, equivalent to 13·437d. per lb. Australian currency, in store at seaboard, was agreed upon. This purchase price operated until the 1942 clip when the purchase price was raised to 12·3625d. per lb. sterling or 15·453d. per lb. Australian currency. Since a flat price per lb., irrespective of type or quality would obviously be unfair, the clip receipts are being appraised by experts selected by the Wool Committee. Each type is given a standard specification and, if this is not fulfilled, the wool is reduced to a lower type level and consequently appraised at a lower price. As a result the factors which govern sales by auction cannot operate.

Approximately 1,500 different types or grades of wool have been established throughout Australia and, having regard to the fact that prices vary from a few pence to over thirty pence per lb., it is impossible at the time of appraisalment, to determine values so that the fixed average price over all would be obtained. Therefore, at appraisalment, a conservative value is given which permits of a reasonable margin of safety. A final adjustment is then made at the end of each season.

The interests of Australian mills are safeguarded under the purchase arrangement and manufacturers have first choice of appraised wools to meet their full requirements for military and civil purposes and for combing for export by Australian topmakers. Manufacturers are charged appraisalment prices plus a surcharge to cover any probable undervaluation at the time of appraisalment. Up to the present time the surcharge made has not been sufficient to meet the actual value and consequently mills have obtained their supplies at a discount. In order to make up these deficiencies the surcharge for the 1942-43 season has been increased to 25 per cent. for shorn and 17½ per cent. for fellmongered wool. When supplies are obtained for export purposes a further charge of 10 per cent. is made.

**Prices of
Wool.**

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Victorian wool brokers. These prices are for wool *sold*—not only for wool *grown*—in Victoria. Wool from the Riverina and the south-east of South Australia is included in Victorian sales

PRICES OF WOOL SOLD OR APPRAISED IN VICTORIA,
1939-40 TO 1941-42.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1939-40.*	1940-41.*	1941-42.*
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District) ..	Pence. 28 to 31	Pence. 27 to 33	Pence. 27 to 33
Super	24 to 27	22 to 26	22 to 26
Good	20 to 23	18 to 21	18 to 21
Average	16 to 19	14 to 17	14 to 17
Wasty and Inferior	11 to 15	9 to 13	9 to 13
Extra Super Lambs	26 to 29	26 to 29	26 to 29
Super Lambs	21 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 25
Good Lambs	16 to 20	16 to 20	16 to 20
Average Lambs	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15
Inferior Lambs	6 to 10	7 to 11	7 to 11
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	22 to 24	21 to 24	21 to 24
Super Comebacks	17 to 20	17 to 20	17 to 20
Fine Crossbred	16 to 19	16 to 19	16 to 19
Medium Crossbred	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ..	12 to 14	13 to 16	13 to 16
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ..	16 to 19	16 to 19	16 to 19
Good Crossbred Lambs	12 to 15	12 to 14	12 to 14
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ..	11 to 14	11 to 13	11 to 13
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	30 to 33	29 to 31	29 to 31
Super Fleece	26 to 29	24 to 28	24 to 28
Good Fleece	23 to 25	21 to 23	21 to 23
Average Fleece	20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	31	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Comeback Fleece	24	24	25
„ Merino Lambs	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Comeback Lambs	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scoured Fleece	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Appraisement prices—subject to addition of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1939-40; 11 per cent. in 1940-41; and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1941-42.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and of the range of prices of live stock ruling in metropolitan saleyards at Newmarket during the years 1940-41 and 1941-42. The averages stated are the mean of the

Prices of
Live Stock.

monthly prices realized. Prices of live stock vary each year under the influence of seasonal conditions, prices of wool, &c. During periods of dry weather, stock are hastened to market and consequently prices decline but, with the advent of relief rains, stock are withheld for fattening, breeding, &c., and prices rise.

VICTORIA—PRICES OF LIVE STOCK, 1940-41 AND 1941-42.

Stock.	1940-41.			1941-42.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	19 6 0	17 6 7 to	20 18 3	19 13 6	17 18 0 to	24 6 7
Prime ..	17 6 1	16 0 0 to	18 13 9	18 3 8	16 10 0 to	22 14 5
Good ..	15 3 2	13 9 6 to	16 15 0	15 15 2	13 19 6 to	18 6 11
Good light and	13 6 6	12 0 0 to	14 17 2	13 13 0	11 5 6 to	15 11 3
handy weights	10 18 8	9 11 11 to	13 5 0	11 2 7	8 5 0 to	13 2 6
Second ..						
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	13 1 8	11 10 6 to	14 9 0	13 3 1	11 6 11 to	17 11 3
Others ..	7 9 7	6 9 0 to	8 10 0	8 3 9	6 13 2 to	11 0 4
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Milkers (best) ..	13 13 10	11 18 9 to	15 16 6	14 10 10	12 18 9 to	17 7 6
Springers (best) ..	11 1 6	9 16 3 to	13 15 7	11 11 2	10 0 5 to	12 13 5
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Crossbred Wethers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 5 2	0 19 7 to	1 13 3	1 6 5	0 19 6 to	1 16 7
Prime ..	1 2 1	0 16 7 to	1 9 8	1 3 4	0 16 8 to	1 12 11
Good ..	0 19 2	0 14 2 to	1 6 11	1 0 4	0 15 5 to	1 8 2
<i>Crossbred Ewes—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 19 1	0 12 7 to	1 6 7	0 18 5	0 10 11 to	1 8 8
Prime ..	0 16 4	0 10 7 to	1 4 2	0 15 10	0 9 5 to	1 4 9
Good ..	0 13 2	0 7 6 to	1 0 7	0 12 8	0 6 8 to	0 19 0
<i>Merino Wethers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 2 0	0 14 9 to	1 9 7	1 3 1	0 15 0 to	1 13 0
Prime ..	0 19 7	0 12 8 to	1 7 10	1 0 10	0 13 6 to	1 10 2
Good ..	0 16 6	0 10 2 to	1 3 5	0 17 6	0 10 7 to	1 5 2
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 3 2	0 19 7 to	1 8 0	1 4 1	1 1 0 to	1 10 0
Prime ..	1 0 1	0 16 4 to	1 5 3	1 1 2	0 18 4 to	1 7 0
Good ..	0 17 6	0 14 2 to	1 2 3	0 18 7	0 16 1 to	1 3 8
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fatters—</i>						
Extra heavy						
prime ..	6 14 2	5 0 0 to	8 3 11	8 16 4	7 17 9 to	11 12 9
Prime medium						
and weighty ..	5 4 6	3 15 3 to	7 2 5	7 2 6	6 6 5 to	9 9 8
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Medium and						
heavy ..	3 14 3	2 16 1 to	4 12 5	4 3 8	3 13 11 to	5 4 3
Light ..	3 1 9	2 3 1 to	3 15 1	3 7 5	2 19 0 to	4 2 8
Porkers ..	2 4 4	1 15 2 to	2 13 5	2 10 0	2 1 0 to	3 2 8

Stock Slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the stock slaughtered in the State during each of the five years, 1938-42:—

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1938 TO 1942.

Kind of Stock.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.				
	Year Ended June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep	3,474,819	3,699,566	3,265,666	3,785,848	4,006,368
Lambs	4,653,725	4,028,208	3,725,080	4,587,329	4,628,241
Bullocks	199,032	167,826	175,550	159,707	155,461
Cows	216,495	195,426	169,328	167,183	232,685
Young cattle ..	89,860	81,157	61,746	64,039	68,329
Calves	465,951	367,294	330,636	331,675	297,342
Pigs	509,041	434,368	422,535	571,006	570,419
Number of Slaughter-houses	755	721	687	642	615

Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported. The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to sheep owners is indicated by the export figures for the years 1936 to 1939 as shown in the statement hereunder. Particulars for later years are not available for publication.

Seasonal influences are principally responsible for fluctuations in the various years.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS.

Year Ended 30th June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
		lb.	£		lb.	£
1936 ..	312,808	43	224,243	2,921,902	33	2,489,952
1937 ..	367,622	44	283,521	3,159,806	32	2,803,421
1938 ..	331,674	41	214,047	3,207,620	30	2,904,460
1939 ..	367,835	40	201,586	2,853,876	30	2,356,159

Cattle.

Cattle-raising has always been one of the more important primary industries in this State, despite the gradual increase in the areas devoted to dairy farming, sheep-raising, and cultivation. This has been due mainly to the considerable improvement in methods of pasture management, including the practice of top-dressing. Vigilant inspection of stock and the rigid quarantine of stock imported from overseas have kept herds in Victoria free from many forms of contagious diseases and animal pests with which stock in other countries are afflicted. The numbers of live stock in each county of the State will be found on page 428 of this issue.

Silage.

Ensilage, an economical and safe method of conserving fodder in a succulent form, is relished by stock during dry periods. Expensive precautions against damage by fire, rodents and stock, required for other fodders, are not necessary in the case of silage.

The following table gives particulars of the silage made in Victoria during the seasons 1937-38 to 1941-42:—

SILAGE IN VICTORIA, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Season.	Farms on which Silage Made.	Silage Made.	Districts in which Made.							
			Central.	North Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Mallee.	Northern.	North Eastern.	Gippsland.
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1937-38 ..	841	46,860	14,094	533	4,043	332	488	1,801	9,351	16,213
1938-39 ..	549	28,716	6,675	389	3,696	438	152	952	7,847	8,567
1939-40 ..	1,292	78,193	19,673	1,989	9,503	859	1,045	3,450	22,318	19,356
1940-41 ..	648	30,520	6,685	1,033	2,163	522	1,512	3,341	6,551	8,713
1941-42 ..	*	34,109	8,814	1,113	4,021	916	502	4,242	5,890	8,611

* Not tabulated.

Apiculture.

Prior to the season 1936, the statistics of honey and beeswax were based on returns received from apiarists who were permanent occupiers of holdings of one acre and upwards. As a consequence, production was understated because of the exclusion of (a) hives on areas of less than one acre, and (b) travelling beekeepers who were not occupiers of rural holdings.

Since the season 1935-36, all beekeepers have been required to furnish returns, the particulars of which are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, 1937-38
TO 1941-42.**

Season Ended May—			Bee-keepers.	Hives.	Production.		Gross Value.	
					Honey.	Beeswax.	Honey.	Beeswax.
			No	No.	lb.	lb.	£	£
1938	..	..	3,119	92,226	4,541,516	54,184	70,961	3,612
1939	..	..	2,445	63,986	1,340,046	22,285	27,918	1,300
1940	..	..	2,281	70,092	2,752,125	35,630	74,537	2,969
1941	..	..	2,197	69,969	4,503,927	56,850	107,907	6,158
1942	..	..	2,414	85,744	5,496,851	64,484	148,873	7,523

Poultry Census.

A table showing the number of poultry owners and of poultry in Victoria, as at the date of the Census in each of the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1933 was published on page 488 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Establishment of Marketing Boards.

A summary of the principal legislative provisions of the *Marketing of Primary Products Act* 1935 was published on pages 446 to 448 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1934-35.

Pursuant to such Act, Marketing Boards have been constituted for onions, chicory, maize, and eggs and egg pulp.

The following table gives the average of the Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for each month of the year ended June, 1942:—

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1942.

		1941.						1942.					
		July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural—													
Wheat ..	per bushel	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	4 0½	3 11½
Barley—													
English ..	..	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 0½	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Cape ..	..	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 3½	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
Oats Milling ..	..	3 9	3 8	3 5½	2 9½	2 6½	2 0½	2 0½	2 5½	2 5½	2 8	2 9½	2 10
Maize ..	..	4 0½	3 11½	4 1½	4 5	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
Peas ..	..	9 3	8 9½	8 2½	7 9	7 2	6 0	6 0	5 6½	6 4½	7 2½	8 0½	8 8½
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bran ..	per ton	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Pollard ..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Flour (first quality)* ..	..	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6
Oatmeal (bulk) ..	..	23 18 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 10 0
Potatoes ..	..	3 0 0	6 1 6	6 6 1	6 12 7	6 12 4	8 12 10	14 4 1	16 17 6	16 17 6	16 12 9	14 6 11	15 5 2
Onions ..	..	15 3 2	19 4 2	20 4 0	24 1 8	18 8 2	19 18 3	11 2 1	12 13 5	14 5 0	14 5 0	15 3 6	19 5 0
Butchers' Meat—													
Beef, prime ..	per 100 lb.	2 4 4	2 7 5	2 7 3	2 7 1	2 6 1	2 3 9	2 2 6	2 4 0	2 4 3	2 7 0	2 10 11	2 16 5
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Mutton ..	per lb.	3.15	3.44	3.41	3.27	3.04	2.91	2.73	3.01	3.18	3.56	4.41	5.18
Pork ..	..	6.88	7.07	7.56	8.66	8.48	8.39	8.38	7.65	8.82	9.63	9.84	10.1
Veal ..	..	3.73	3.91	3.88	4.17	4.68	4.70	4.62	4.52	4.56	4.56	4.44	5.17
Lamb ..	..	5.49	6.05	6.14	5.84	5.72	5.59	6.12	6.92	7.15	7.17	7.75	8.11
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—													
Butter ..	per lb.	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
Bacon ..	..	1 0½	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½
Ham ..	..	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½
Cheese (matured) ..	..	1 1	1 2½	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 4	1 4	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
Honey ..	..	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 7	0 6½	0 7	0 7
Eggs ..	per doz.	1 4½	1 3	1 0½	1 0	1 0	1 0½	1 3	1 5½	1 7½	1 11½	2 0	2 0

* Price quoted includes Flour tax.

Retail
Prices.

The following table gives the average of the Melbourne retail prices of certain items of Groceries, &c., for each month of the year ended June, 1942 :—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1942.

Article.	Unit.	1941.						1942.					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—													
Bread	2 lb.	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53
Flour, self-raising ..	..	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
Tea	lb.	36.00	37.00	39.10	41.20	41.40	43.00	43.00	41.20	41.20	41.00	41.00	41.00
Jam, plum	1½ lb.	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.35	9.35	9.55	9.55	9.80	10.00
Oats, flaked	lb.	3.44	3.58	3.64	3.69	3.72	3.67	3.75	3.58	3.56	3.42	3.39	3.33
Raisins, seeded .. ..	..	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.25	11.25	11.40	11.44	11.43	11.60
Peaches, canned	30 oz.	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.45	10.70	10.85	11.20
Pears, canned .. ..	..	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.20	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.25	11.25	11.45	11.70	12.05
Salmon, in tins	lb.	18.44	18.50	18.50	18.56	18.83	19.00	19.33	20.06	20.28	20.61	20.44	21.43
Potatoes	7 lb.	4.35	7.05	7.06	7.14	7.20	9.95	13.84	17.86	19.77	18.99	16.09	17.41
Onions, brown	lb.	2.50	3.17	3.56	3.75	3.38	1.94	2.00	2.22	2.61	2.61	2.67	3.50
Dairy Produce—													
Butter, factory	lb.	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50
Eggs, new laid	doz.	20.70	18.20	15.35	15.05	15.00	15.95	17.10	21.50	22.00	28.56	28.78	29.22
Bacon, rashers	lb.	19.80	20.00	20.00	20.28	20.35	20.35	20.33	20.67	21.06	21.05	21.10	21.30
Milk, fresh	quart	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
Meat—													
Beef, sirloin	lb.	11.00	11.25	11.35	11.30	11.05	11.00	11.05	11.35	11.45	11.45	12.05	13.00
" rib .. ..	..	8.85	8.95	9.10	9.25	8.70	8.90	9.05	9.05	9.20	9.30	9.85	10.60
" steak, rump .. ..	..	16.70	17.20	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.40	17.60	17.60	17.90	18.40	19.30
" " chuck .. ..	..	7.85	7.90	8.00	8.05	7.90	7.85	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.80	8.15	9.20
" sausages .. ..	..	6.25	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.30	6.55	7.00
" corned, silverside .. ..	..	9.40	9.40	9.50	9.55	9.45	9.45	9.80	10.00	10.00	10.20	10.40	11.10
" " brisket .. ..	..	6.95	7.05	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.65	7.60	7.65	7.70	8.05	8.30
Mutton, leg .. ..	..	7.45	7.50	7.70	7.80	7.50	7.60	7.65	7.65	7.75	7.85	8.35	9.35
" forequarter .. ..	..	4.20	4.55	4.55	4.45	4.35	4.15	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.45	4.95	6.05
" loin .. ..	..	6.80	6.95	7.10	7.05	7.00	6.95	7.05	7.20	7.05	7.05	7.60	8.55
" chops, loin .. ..	..	8.05	8.25	8.35	8.30	8.20	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.75	9.15	10.05
" " leg .. ..	..	8.65	8.65	8.85	8.75	8.85	8.70	8.90	8.90	9.10	9.20	9.65	10.55
Pork, leg .. ..	..	11.40	11.85	11.95	11.90	11.95	12.15	12.20	12.30	12.35	13.30	14.20	14.40
" chops .. ..	..	12.50	12.70	12.90	12.90	13.00	12.90	12.80	12.95	13.10	14.40	15.40	16.30

Production.

FORESTRY.

Administration. The State forests comprise both reserved and protected forests and are controlled by a Commission of three which was first appointed in 1919. Pursuant to the *Public Service (Transfer of Officers) Act* 1937 the staff of the Commission was transferred to the State Public Service.

For the purposes of administration, the State forests are divided into five inspectorates and 52 forest districts.

Area of Permanently Reserved Forest. At the 31st December, 1941, the forest area of the State was 4,903,174 acres, of which 4,185,192 acres were classified as permanent forests, and 717,982 acres as timber reserves. Of this area, 2,745,257 acres have been assessed by survey, of which 1,267,366 acres have been brought under working plans for more intense management. The area of indigenous forest improved or regenerated was 1,049,382 acres.

Protected Forests. In addition to the 4,903,174 acres aforementioned, there were 153,841 acres reserved as State Forests and Timber Reserves under the Land Acts. Including these reserves, but excluding areas reserved as sites for Gardens, Parks, and Recreation Purposes, all remaining Crown lands have been proclaimed "Protected Forests." It should not be assumed, however, that all of these lands are "forests" as the term is generally understood, as over 6,000,000 acres comprise roads, water frontages, beds of rivers and lakes, and unsold land in cities, towns and boroughs. In addition, on the area of more than 8,000,000 acres in occupation under grazing and other leases, much of the timber is of little or no commercial value because of remoteness, inaccessibility, or other causes.

Nurseries. To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations, three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies, and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

Forestry Fund.

The Forestry Fund was established in 1918 by Act No. 2976, and made applicable only to expenditure on the improvements and reafforestation of State Forests and the development of forestry. In each year the Treasurer makes a grant to the Fund of £40,000 (reduced to £32,000 under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act 1931*) out of the Consolidated Revenue, and also transfers half of the amount in excess of £80,000 received from royalties, leases, licences, and permits.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1941-42 was £421,086, and the expenditure £745,750—£5,136 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £336,135 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £285,827 out of loan funds, and the balance—£118,652—from the Forestry Fund.

Forests Output.

The output of sawn timber from State Forests in 1941-42 was 17,607,000 cubic feet. In addition, 13,564,000 cubic feet of fuel timber and 2,212,000 cubic feet of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on pages 475 and 476 of this volume.

Silviculture of Indigenous Forests.

The various types of silvicultural operations in the indigenous forests over the period 1938-39 to 1941-42 are indicated in the following table:—

VICTORIA—SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN STATE FORESTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42.

Nature of Work.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
First thinning	16,788	6,823	5,326	4,843
Second or subsequent thinning ..	10,027	4,823	3,632	5,091
Regeneration or liberation treatment by ring-barking	4,478	360	1,755	900
Artificial regeneration by sowing ..	..	369	..	..
Removal of surplus coppice ..	42,368	49,138	70,437	17,842
Total area treated ..	73,661	61,513	81,150	28,676

**Plantations
of Exotic
Timbers.**

The total area planted during the 1941 planting season was 2,448 acres, comprising extensions to existing plantations, 102 acres; restocking cut-over areas, 44 acres; restocking burned areas, 1,557 acres; and renewals and conversion, 745 acres. The area planted according to species during the 1941 season and the total area of coniferous plantations at the end of that season are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—CONIFEROUS PLANTATIONS, 1941.

	Area Planted 1941 Season.	Total Area of Coniferous Plantations.
	Acres.	Acres.
Monterey Pine (<i>Pinus Radiata</i>)	2,376	28,926
Western Yellow Pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>) .. ..	..	5,861
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>) .. ..	..	2,712
Corsican Pine (<i>Pinus laricio</i>) .. ..	..	4,271
Maritime Pine (<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>) .. ..	..	2,852
Prickle Pine (<i>Pinus Muricata</i>) .. ..	..	} 1,370
Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>) .. ..	..
Other species	72	
	2,448	45,992

**Plantation
Output.**

The plantation output of felled softwood timber, including pulpwood obtained from tops and small thinnings, in 1941-42, amounted to 12,619,563 superficial feet, which realized £52,211. The corresponding figures for 1940-41 were 10,107,677 superficial feet and £27,705. Approximately 97 per cent. of the 1941-42 output consisted of thinnings and the balance of clear fellings. Miscellaneous sales of poles, &c., realized £1,684, while sales of trees and shrubs raised in State nurseries realized £1,099.

**Other
Commercial
Softwood
Plantations.**

There are not many private commercial plantations of softwoods in Victoria. The largest is at Dartmoor, near the South Australian border, where a company holds 11,361 acres (approximately 9,000 acres in Victoria) of which 7,000 acres have been planted. The same company holds 1,225 acres at Rosebud (403 acres planted).

The Ballarat Water Commission has an area of approximately 3,500 acres available for afforestation, of which 1,000 acres are planted with conifers. Its present planting programme provides for 25,000 trees (50 acres) per annum.

Trees and forest thinnings, down to a diameter of about 5 inches, are utilized in the Commission's case-making plant, the output of which amounts approximately to £10,000 per annum. Smaller diameter thinnings are disposed of for paper pulping purposes.

Severe damage to the plantations was caused by the bush fires of 1939, about 240,000 trees being destroyed. The loss, after making allowance for the timber salvaged, has been estimated at £10,000.

The Wood-Pulp Agreement Act. The *Wood-Pulp Agreement Act* 1936 (No. 4451) passed on 27th December, 1936, is "an Act to ratify validate approve and otherwise give effect to an agreement between the Minister of Forests, the Forests Commission, and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited with respect to the establishment of the wood-pulp industry." The agreement which is for fifty years provides *inter alia* that the Company (Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited) on its part shall, within three years of date of agreement, expend £300,000 in establishing the wood-pulp manufacturing industry and, on the part of the Forests Commission, the terms and conditions on which the Commission will provide the minimum annual supply to the Company of the variety of pulp-wood timber prescribed in the agreement. The Commission is required to provide and the Company to take, on an ascending yearly scale, such supply of pulp-wood as will produce, in the first year of commercial production, 10,000 tons of wood-pulp, increasing to 25,000 tons in the fifth year and thereafter.

Production of wood-pulp. The first manufacturing unit—the Pilot Mill—erected in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement came into production in January, 1938, with a capacity production of 3,000 tons of air-dried pulp per annum. The main mill, which commenced production in October, 1939, has a capacity output of approximately 30,000 tons of kraft pulp per annum.

Supply of pulp-wood from State forests. Consignment of pulp-wood from the State forests to the mill at Maryvale commenced in October, 1937. During the year 1941-42, deliveries to the mill, from State forests only, totalled 350,808 cubic feet as compared with 1,877,514 cubic feet in 1940-41.

Timber salvage from burnt-out areas.

Following upon the disastrous bush fires of 1939 (references to which appeared on pages 5, 286, 494, and 495 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*) it was estimated that, of the 2,000,000,000 superficial feet of fire-killed timber, 916,000,000 superficial feet could be recovered. Under the provisions of the *State Forests (Timber Salvage) Loan and Application Act 1939*, salvage of Mountain Ash and Alpine Ash timber is proceeding. Up to the 30th June, 1942, the quantity salvaged amounted to 433,183,000 superficial feet.

Production of charcoal.

The necessity for maintaining essential road transport in operation in the face of drastically curtailed supplies of petrol has resulted in an increased demand for charcoal. To insure that adequate charcoal should be available to meet all demands, the Commission has installed plant capable of sustaining an output of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons per annum.

Charcoal, which was produced from State Forests and on which a royalty was received, amounted to 17,421 tons during the year 1941-42, as compared with 1,680 tons in 1940-41.

Production of eucalyptus.

Returns were received from 67 eucalyptus crude-oil distillers operating in Victoria during the year 1941-42.

These distillers produced 487,596 lb. of unrefined oil valued at £56,789. Of this production 220,615 lb. was further distilled to yield 210,014 lb. of refined oil, the value of which was £47,817.

FISHERIES.

Certain particulars relating to the fishing industry in Victoria are given hereunder.

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED; QUANTITY AND VALUE OF VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN VICTORIAN MARKETS DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year.	Number of Men.	Boats Employed.		Value of Nets and Other Plant.	Victorian Fish Sold in Victorian Markets.			
					Fish.		Crayfish.	
		Number.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£	£	lb.	£	doz.	£
1937-38 ..	1,428	816	83,373	19,495	13,003,460	210,270	9,053	10,411
1938-39 ..	1,572	893	88,075	19,541	12,839,783	222,621	6,436	7,210
1939-40 ..	1,377	852	89,834	19,531	11,886,178	245,485	5,901	6,786
1940-41 ..	1,564	1,007	128,935	25,997	11,785,088	294,627	4,867	7,260
1941-42 ..	1,501	969	131,595	26,654	12,843,152	454,862	4,496	8,992

Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1940-41 and 1941-42 are shown in the next table :—

**FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1940-41 AND 1941-42.**

		1940-41.		1941-42.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lb.	11,196,200	279,905	12,514,146	443,209
Crayfish	.. doz.	40,017	60,026	31,224	62,448
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen)	.. lb.	2,850,168	139,126	2,804,308	147,293
Oysters	.. bags	15,113	51,630	15,026	55,833
Total	.. ..	..	530,687	..	708,783

Prawns (31,800 lb.) and smoked fish (3,808 lb.) were also sold in this market during 1941-42.

Victorian fish sold. The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and in other towns in Victoria in 1941-42 were :—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1941-42.

Markets.			Quantity.		Value.	
			Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
			lb.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	..	..	12,514,146	4,496	443,209	8,992
Ballarat	..	..	117,388	..	4,158	..
Other towns in Victoria	..	..	211,618	..	7,495	..
Total	..	..	12,843,152	4,496	454,862	8,992

Fish imported. Particulars of imports of fish into Victorian Ports from overseas countries in each of the two years 1938-39 and 1939-40 are given in the following statement. Later figures are not available for publication.

**VICTORIA—FISH IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA,
1938-39 AND 1939-40.**

	1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—	lb.	£	lb.	£
Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process	2,592,069	63,002	2,499,992	69,362
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	112,805	2,574	144,806	3,385
Potted or Concentrated, &c. ..	152,969	13,580	218,404	14,718
Preserved in tins, &c.	8,205,720	251,284	6,934,941	223,358
N.E.I.	128,688	1,931	118,384	2,249
Oysters in the Shell	70,112	495	115,024	811
Total	11,262,363	332,866	10,031,551	313,883

RABBITS, ETC.

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported. Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins are exported from Victorian Ports to overseas countries. The following table shows the quantities and values so exported during each of the years 1937-38 to 1939-40. Later figures are not available for publication.

**VICTORIA—RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND
HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA 1937-38 TO 1939-40.**

Year ended 30th June—	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pairs.	£	lb.	£
1938	1,976,473	118,295	2,137,549	382,412
1939	2,062,183	127,591	2,608,931	221,538
1940	2,284,537	135,397	3,591,899	405,646

Rabbits, &c.,
sold at
Melbourne
Fish Market.

The quantities of rabbits and hares and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the past five years were as shown in the following statement:—

**RABBITS AND HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE
MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Year ended 30th June—					Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
					pairs.	brace.
1938	..	..	..	..	536,256	3,000
1939	..	..	..	..	502,560	1,020
1940	..	..	..	..	559,428	6,444
1941	..	..	..	..	527,916	192
1942	..	..	..	..	291,516	4,537

MINES AND MINERALS.

The rights of the Crown to all minerals on or below the surface of the ground were matters of dispute in English law over a very long period. By the time of Elizabeth, however, those rights, so far as pure gold and silver were concerned, were firmly established,⁽¹⁾ and the only remaining doubt was whether, if gold or silver was found intermixed with the baser metals, the whole became a royal mine. "Pure gold and silver, wherever found, whether in the demesnes of the Crown, in public roads, highways, in waste or unappropriated lands, or in the lands and tenures of private persons, are the absolute property of the Crown."⁽²⁾

On 22nd May, 1851, just prior to the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, the Crown's prerogative in respect of gold was asserted, for the first time in Australia, in the following preamble of a proclamation by Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy:—

"Whereas by Law, all mines of Gold and all gold in its natural place of deposit within the Territory of New South Wales, whether on the lands of the Queen or of any of Her Majesty's subjects, belong to the Crown....."

The establishment in English law of the Crown's right to gold and silver and the doubt in respect of other minerals is apparently the reason for the distinction to be observed in Section 330 of the

(1) Arundel Rogers—The Law of Mines, Minerals, and Quarries.

(2) Ibid.

Victorian Mines Act 1928. Whilst sub-section 1 maintains the Crown's rights to gold and silver "on or below the surface of all land whatsoever in Victoria whether alienated or not alienated from the Crown, and if alienated whensoever alienated," sub-section 2 limits the Crown's rights, in respect of minerals, to lands not alienated from the Crown on or before the 1st March, 1892. As, at that date, the Crown had parted with some sixteen million acres of the public estate in Victoria, or roughly two-sevenths of the area of the State, it will be seen that quite a considerable portion of Victoria is exempt from the Crown's rights to minerals other than gold or silver.

Since the passing of the *Land Act 1891*, further safeguards of the rights of the Crown to the minerals in the earth are provided by the inclusion, in all Crown Grants of land issued after the commencement of such Act, of a special "depth condition," which limits the title of the land to the surface and, usually, to 50 feet below the surface thereof. The same Act, in Section 12, provided that:—

"so far as regards any metal or mineral declared by any Act to be the property of the Crown, no grant or lease or licence (not being solely a mining lease or licence) made after the passing of this Act of any land of the Crown shall purport to or shall pass or convey the property in or right to any metal or mineral on, in or under such land, but the same shall remain the property of the Crown."

Regulation of mining.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament.

Miners' rights.

The taking out of a "Miner's Right" entitles the holder to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The "Right" may be had for any number of years not exceeding fifteen on payment of a fee at the rate of 2s. 6d. per annum. The holder is entitled to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands which is called a "claim." "Claims" may also be taken up under certain conditions on private land. The authority to occupy Crown land under a Miner's Right as a residence area was withdrawn in 1935 by Act No. 4319. The revenue in 1941-42 from "Miners' Rights" was £216.

Mining leases.

Leases of Crown land and of private land for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre, except for land that was alienated before 29th December, 1884, where the rental is 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing, the yearly rental is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal-mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1941-42 was £7,168.

Petroleum leases and licences. Under the Mines (Petroleum) Acts petroleum mineral leases of not more than 100 square miles and petroleum prospecting licences covering a maximum area of 200 square miles are granted, over Crown lands and land alienated since 1st March, 1892, at yearly rentals of 6d. and 1d. per acre, respectively. The revenue from these two sources in 1941-42 was £357.

The preparation and execution of schemes for the development as one unit of oil fields extending over lands comprised in more than one licence or lease, are also provided for in an Act passed in 1939.

Area occupied for mining. The area of Crown and of private lands occupied under the Mines Acts on 31st December, 1941, was 577,446 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals under such Acts.

VICTORIA—AREA OCCUPIED UNDER THE MINES ACTS,
31st DECEMBER, 1941.
(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Lease or Licence.	Area.	Nature of Lease or Licence.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	33,148	Kaolin	56
Coal (black)*	9,481	Kaolin and Gold	6
Coal (brown)†	2,930	Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10
Coal (black and brown)	100	Limestone	116
Antimony	351	Magnesite	65
Antimony and Gold	28	Marble	6
Barytes	45	Mineral Water and Gas	1
Basalt	5	Molybdenite	30
Bauxite	73	Oil and Gas‡	528,007
Bluestone	13	Pigment	12
Calcite	5	Quicksilver	40
Cement Gravel	6	Sand	30
Clay	57	Silver Lead and Fluorspar	22
Copper	40	Stone	13
Copper and Platinum	115	Tailings Licences	1,455
Granite	21	Tin	83
Gypsum	184	Water Right Licences	489
Iron	223	Wolfram	180
		Total	577,446

* Includes State Coal Mine Area, 7,575 acres.

† Includes State Electricity Commission Area, 2,800 acres.

‡ Includes Petroleum Prospecting Licences, 527,350 acres.

Certain gold mining leases include the right to mine for other minerals.

Certain mineral leases include the right to mine for gold.

Mining development. The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies under the provisions of the Mining Development Acts to 30th June, 1930, when assistance under these Acts was discontinued, totalled £285,705.

Advances to mining companies have since been made under the joint Commonwealth-State scheme for the development of metal-liferous mining, the amount so expended between 1st July, 1935, and 30th June, 1942, being £95,447.

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH MINING, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	28,341	30,413	29,531	28,936	28,959
State Coal Mine	338,451	318,949	270,186	380,079	438,317
Boring for Gold, Coal, Oil, &c.	3,750	2,100	2,446	4,456	6,225
Testing plants	10,856	9,773	8,213	9,698	6,537
Geological and underground surveys of mines	1,271	1,372	1,407	1,500	1,444
Laboratory Expenses, &c. ..	869	596	638	550	514
Miscellaneous	1,271	296	655	567	1,511
Total	384,809	363,499	313,076	425,786	483,507
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	188,732	189,583	213,504	263,991	337,361
All other	26,644	23,562	20,990	20,130	17,317
Total	215,376	213,145	234,494	284,121	354,678

**Total
mineral
production.**

The mineral production of the State from lands occupied under the Mines Act (excluding stone raised in quarries and salt) for the year 1941 is summarized in the subjoined statement :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1941.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1941.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine Oz.	£
Gold	149,769	1,600,016
Silver	†	†
	Tons (2,240 lb.)	
Coal, black	326,441	303,761
„ brown	4,565,638	422,993
Tin*	†	†
Antimony*	†	†
Wolfram*	†	†
Gypsum	15,760	8,033
Magnesite	†	†
Kaolin	5,641	9,033
Diatomaceous earth	335	914
Fluorspar	134	804
Bauxite	†	†

* Concentrates. † Not available for publication.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

Gold
production
in Victoria.

The quantities of gold produced in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

GOLD PRODUCTION IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1941.

Period.	Quantity • (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1930	24,119
1861-70	16,276,566	1931	43,637
1871-80	10,156,297	1932	47,745
1881-90	7,103,448	1933	58,183
1891-1900	7,476,038	1934	70,196
* 1901-10	7,095,061	1935	87,609
1911-15	2,161,349	1936	117,596
1916-20	905,561	1937	145,799
1921-25	421,250	1938	144,243
1926	49,078	1939	156,522
1927	38,538	1940	180,567
1928	33,917	1941	149,769
1929	26,275		

* Gross ozs. 1851-1900, fine ozs. from 1901 inclusive.

From 1906 until 1930 the yield of gold continued to decrease, that for 1930 being the lowest since 1851. In 1930 both the State and Commonwealth Governments undertook a campaign to encourage prospecting and mining, particularly amongst the unemployed, and this resulted in a gradual increase in the production of gold throughout the State. A steady increase in the world price of gold and the depreciation of the Australian Currency in terms of gold further stimulated the mining industry until 1941 when, owing to manpower restrictions due to the necessities of the war effort, production declined. The average Australian monthly mint price of gold during 1941 was £10 13s. 4d. per fine oz.

The two main headings under which financial assistance is rendered to mining parties and companies are, (a) grants to small parties which are paid to each member at the rate of £1 per week, and (b) loans to approved mining companies and syndicates.

The yields in fine ounces in the other principal gold-producing States in 1941 were 1,109,318 ounces in Western Australia, 108,025 ounces in Queensland, and 88,091 ounces in New South Wales.

The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 830,332 in 1933, 887,490 in 1934, 914,736 in 1935, 1,178,581 in 1936, 1,381,135 in 1937, 1,592,034 in 1938, 1,645,697 in 1939, 1,643,999 in 1940, and 1,495,367 in 1941.

The total production of gold in the world in fine ounces, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 25,400,295 in 1933, 27,372,374 in 1934, 29,999,245 in 1935, 32,930,554 in 1936, 35,118,298 in 1937, 37,703,334 in 1938, 39,534,430 in 1939, 41,067,101 in 1940, and 40,332,204 in 1941.

Mining district gold yields. The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1940 and 1941 in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD (ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ) 1940 AND 1941.

Mining District.	1940.			1941.		
	Alluvial	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)
Ararat and Stawell ..	364	1,848	2,212	257	1,380	1,637
Ballarat ..	5,756	7,913	13,669	2,649	6,343	8,992
Beechworth ..	12,421	25,776	38,197	5,654	17,257	22,911
Bendigo ..	4,862	56,973	61,835	682	69,929	70,611
Castlemaine ..	26,361	31,895	58,256	18,183	26,620	44,803
Gippsland ..	1,120	4,873	5,993	170	5,570	5,740
Maryborough ..	7,802	9,623	17,425	473	9,914	10,387
Total ..	58,686	138,901	197,587	28,068	137,013	165,081

Government batteries, cyanidation, and dredging and sluicing. Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, all cyanide works, and of dredging and sluicing plants for the years 1937 to 1941 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Government Batteries.			Cyanidation.			Dredging and Sluicing.		
	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Yield of Gold.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cub. yds.	oz.
1937 ..	32	16,495	7,785	157	1,233,914	41,923	20	4,353,976	19,032
1938 ..	32	15,497	5,580	132	1,202,623	40,384	17	4,871,563	22,013
1939 ..	31	12,161	4,323	150	1,358,304	43,458	31	5,349,845	32,093
1940 ..	29	9,864	4,986	188	1,225,301	38,759	24	8,634,641	36,515
1941 ..	29	7,593	4,226	165	1,176,936	37,050	38	7,242,316	26,601

The first Government battery was erected in 1897. Since that date Government batteries have crushed 239,309 tons of ore for 129,996 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1941, 24,187,090 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,560,553 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge and sluice mining 2,070,807 ounces of gold have been won by these systems.

Coal. Bituminous coal was mined during 1941 at Wonthaggi, Korumburra and Kilcunda, and brown coal at Morwell and Parwan. The coal resources of Victoria have been described in detail in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

Production of black coal, brown coal, and briquettes. The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1941 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.		
	Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Annual Production.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.
Prior to 1892	77,914	18 8	81,748†	6 10	..
1892-1900 ..	184,517*	9 11			
1901-10 ..	168,548*	11 8			
1911-15 ..	608,512*	9 2			
1916-20 ..	437,833*	15 11			
1921-25 ..	520,705*	22 8	76,514*	6 9	..
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	258,094*	4 9	77,945†
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	957,935	3 11	95,477
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1933 ..	523,000	12 7	2,612,512	2 1	319,979
1934 ..	356,958	12 1	2,580,060	2 5	310,767
1935 ..	476,495	11 10	2,617,534	2 0	316,594
1936 ..	426,725	11 11	2,221,515	2 3	317,200
1937 ..	257,945	12 0	3,044,897	2 2	355,088
1938 ..	307,258	12 3	3,393,919	1 11	390,493
1939 ..	364,895	12 10	3,675,450	1 11	414,059
1940 ..	267,694	15 3	3,651,014	2 1	414,598
1941 ..	326,441	17 2	4,280,275	2 0	427,530
			4,565,638	1 10	416,928

* Average annual production. † Total production to 1916. ‡ 1,392 tons in 1924, 76,553 tons in 1925.

The quantities of coal which were produced in the other States in 1941 were as follows:—New South Wales, 11,765,698 tons; Queensland, 1,454,024 tons; Western Australia, 556,574 tons; and Tasmania, 109,714 tons.

Tin Production in Victoria.

According to returns supplied to the Mines Department by the various Mining Companies, the amount of tin concentrates obtained in Victoria up to 31st December, 1941, was 18,199 tons, valued at £1,184,851. A large proportion of this yield was obtained as an incidental return from gold-mining operations.

The principal tin-bearing districts are in the north-east portion of the State, including Eldorado, Chiltern, Beechworth, Omeo, Granya, Mitta Mitta, Mount Wills, and Rutherglen. Tin is also found at Foster and Toora in South Gippsland; other known tin-bearing districts include Bunyip, Wilson's Promontory, and Gembrook.

Mining Accidents.

The numbers of fatal and of non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the past five years are shown in the following table. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

VICTORIA—MINING ACCIDENTS, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1937	6,180	8	19	1,749	14	7
1938	6,315	7	11	1,766	2	5
1939	6,169	10	5	1,825	..	2
1940	4,783	1	11	1,757	..	7
1941	2,801*	1	8	1,915	5	10

* Estimated in 1941—alluvial, 992; quartz, 1,809.

Quarries.

The recorded quantities and values of the principal kinds of stone raised in Victoria during the past six years are as set forth in the following table:—

VICTORIA—QUARRIES, AND STONE-CRUSHERS, 1936-37 TO 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Returns.	Main kinds of stone extracted.				Approximate Value of Stone Raised. *
		Bluestone.	Sand-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1937 ..	76	1,306,078	6,272	8,329	274,795	462,359
1938 ..	72	1,154,852	30,200	6,824	296,735	403,838
1939 ..	81	1,150,303	32,069	7,383	305,904	414,311
1940 ..	86	1,222,818	24,808	12,830	354,722	466,834
1941 ..	103	1,087,071	43,530	9,046	345,989	469,349
1942 ..	108	902,079	29,562	16,764	381,719	437,185

* Wholesale selling value of stone at the works, exclusive of delivery charges therefrom.

In former years the recorded production of stone was confined to that of registered quarries, i.e., those quarries with a fixed plant in regular and permanent production. In recent years, however, an endeavour has been made to record the production by contractors who require material from a source as adjacent as possible to the work for which they are suppliers and who open up quarries for this purpose or exploit stone outcrops, mine tailings, heaps, &c.

Much of the sand and gravel used in road, railway, and general building is likewise obtained from sources other than regular sand and gravel pits.

The Municipalities, Country Roads Board, and Railways Department have furnished returns from which the table which follows has been compiled.

VICTORIA—QUANTITY OF STONE, ETC., USED FOR ROAD MAKING, REPAIR, AND MAINTENANCE.

Material.	Municipalities.		Railways.		Country Roads Board.	
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.
Bluestone, basalt, &c. . .	468,354	237,777	73,459	65,162	63,305	191,080
Salamander . .	5,970	7,133	..	..	43,040	80,260
Scoria . .	49,835	37,274	..	..	7,445	2,090
Sandstone . .	22,215	11,827	1,918	3,975	18,495	13,410
Limestone . .	89,493	49,715	..	..	6,560	5,830
Quartzite—Quartz	28,955	11,110	..	..	22,570	19,280
Toscanite . .	..	4,450	1,010	..	4,040	..
Ironstone . .	19,573	10,148	..	..	..	1,140
Shale . .	10,673	6,655	..	..	3,250	5,300
Schist . .	4,287	..	..	..	..	..
Granite . .	11,971	8,050	5,336	5,638	10,260	3,120
Other stone . .	19,867	7,476	..	..	3,000	1,250
Gravel . .	711,584	363,918	58,954	70,367	178,373	500,760*
Sand . .	202,931	114,637	..	..	34,617	81,500
Total . .	1,645,708	870,170	140,677	145,142	394,955	905,020*

* Includes gravel used in construction of aerodrome runways and taxiways.

THE SEARCH FOR OIL IN VICTORIA.

The history of the search for oil in Victoria, is recorded in the *Year Book* 1937-38, page 504.

The search was continued during 1942, when a bore was put down at Nelson in South-western Victoria. This bore which is still uncompleted, has reached a depth of 4,816 feet. At Lakes Entrance the Commonwealth and State Governments are jointly

carrying out the scheme of shaft sinking and horizontal boring, recommended by the American experts, Messrs Ranney and Fairbank, for the development of the Lakes Entrance oil deposits.

At the end of 1942, the total number of bores drilled under the Commonwealth-State scheme was 47 for a total footage exceeding 77,000 feet.

The total quantity of oil produced to 31st December, 1939, from oil wells drilled in the Lakes Entrance and Metung areas was 111,283 gallons. Later figures are not available for publication.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.

Industrial Progress.

Statistical records of factories in Victoria date from 1850, when the number of factories was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097 and 64,207 persons were employed therein. Fairly regular expansion has since taken place, concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the protected home market. A temporary check in this expansion occurred at the onset of the world depression, and the factory statistics from 1927-28 until 1931-32 show clear evidence of the effect of gradually declining prices and restricted activity.

A constant upward trend then obtained until 1938-39 when export prices began to fall and, unfortunately, at the same time, Victoria experienced a severe drought. This combination of circumstances adversely affected manufacturing industries and there was a consequent decline in employment. With the outbreak of war, however, this trend was reversed and, during the three years 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42 expansion has been notable.

The exigencies of the world war have made unprecedented demands on the industrial capacity of the State both in regard to the equipment of the armed forces and the provision of civilian needs.

In 1941 the Commonwealth Government established the Department of War Organization of Industry to which was entrusted *inter alia* the responsibility of the allocation of raw materials, the disposition of manpower and the regulation of the production capacity of the manufacturing industries—briefly the task of organizing the nation's industries for war.

When consideration is given to the many advantages possessed by this State as a manufacturing field, it is reasonable to anticipate that, with continued efficient organization both of production and of the markets therefor, progress should continue. Victoria has a comparatively compact territory producing a variety of raw materials, a temperate climate, an intelligent labour supply, large power resources, a growing home market, an extensive network of State-owned railways served by constantly improving feeder roads, and a good

system of highways and main roads. The Commonwealth Government's policy of protection, by tariffs, for local industries has no doubt been of assistance in attracting capital for investment in manufacturing industries in this State.

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing since 1921-22. The figures for the past thirteen years have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry, allowance for which should be made when comparing the figures for that period with those of previous years.

VICTORIA—GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Materials used (including containers).	Value of Output.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	£	£	£
1921-22..	6,753	144,876	40,992,280	23,846,495	60,352,561	106,243,181
1922-23..	7,096	152,625	46,423,240	25,457,192	62,568,163	111,286,343
1923-24..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1924-25..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1925-26..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1926-27..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1927-28..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,465,317
1928-29..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463
1929-30..	8,195	151,009	72,011,020	30,517,535	66,770,302	122,811,099
1930-31..	8,199	126,016	70,990,071	23,279,689	50,380,110	93,425,795
1931-32..	8,204	128,265	68,350,575	21,258,599	51,727,685	93,388,617
1932-33..	8,612	144,428	67,827,428	23,096,512	56,757,681	102,085,429
1933-34..	8,896	156,334	68,834,279	24,819,143	59,776,270	108,496,310
1934-35..	9,100	169,691	70,591,677	27,318,815	63,387,061	117,182,857
1935-36..	9,160	183,390	71,872,906	30,593,707	74,568,265	134,043,170
1936-37..	9,165	191,383	75,161,894	33,192,904	78,233,032	142,692,192
1937-38..	9,241	201,789	77,207,830	37,228,543	85,926,478	157,050,725
1938-39..	9,250	201,831	80,596,625	38,305,885	80,721,680	152,967,611
1939-40..	9,215	212,461	84,553,699	41,920,726	93,390,751	174,304,401
1940-41..	9,121	237,636	92,050,326	52,294,673	112,024,332	209,348,845
1941-42..	8,918	258,400	98,157,370	67,158,613	136,058,136	257,281,080

Prior to 1924-25 the amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings were not included in the figures in column 5 (Salaries and Wages paid).

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873 and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards" are fully dealt with in Part VI., "Social Condition," of this *Year-Book*.

Factories and
Wages Board
Legislation.

**Statistics Act
1928.**

Statistics relating to the manufacturing industries of Victoria are collected by the Government Statist in accordance with the provisions of the *Statistics Act 1928*. In the year 1902, Australian statisticians adopted a uniform classification of industries for statistical purposes in all States. A factory was then defined as "any establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or any establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export." In 1930, a new classification, based upon that used in Great Britain for census purposes, was adopted. The definition of a factory was unchanged.

Added Value.

In estimating the relative importance of various industries, or the value of manufacturing industry as a whole, the method used is to calculate the value added in the process of manufacture, termed "added value." This is arrived at in the following way:—From the value of output of each industry are deducted the most important items of manufacturing expense such as costs of raw materials, containers, fuel and light, repairs to plant and machinery, replacement of tools, and any other important cost of manufacture, the difference being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, minor expenses, and profit.

It is considered that, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished product of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, the raw material for another, an inaccurate impression would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

The concept of "Added value" prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

The subjoined table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1942.

As the extent of the mechanization of particular industries affects the value added by manufacturing, comparisons between the different classes of industry would have to take into account interest on the capital employed and depreciation of plant and machinery.

**VICTORIA—VALUE ADDED BY PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE,
1941-42.**

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.
		£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	2,742	1,668,047	608
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	4,193	1,847,342	441
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	24,961	11,067,975	443
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	82,010	35,952,981	438
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	2,238	780,359	349
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	31,309	11,443,805	366
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,566	2,036,835	446
8. Clothing	38,151	11,224,731	294
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	31,052	16,913,071	545
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	8,926	3,611,982	405
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	4,286	1,693,913	395
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, &c.	13,099	5,846,888	446
13. Rubber	3,854	2,050,378	532
14. Musical instruments	132	44,732	339
15. Miscellaneous products ..	4,503	1,576,328	350
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,378	3,178,247	1,337
Total	258,400	110,937,614	429*

* Average for whole State.

As added value is based on value of output, the added value per employee is affected not only by output per employee, but also by the price obtained, and should, therefore, in a comparison of the results of different years, be corrected to allow for variations in price levels. Other important factors are the quantity and the efficiency of the machinery used in the process of manufacture.

The table hereunder summarizes the total value added by the process of manufacturing in each of the past ten years.

VICTORIA—VALUE ADDED BY PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

Year.	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufacturing.*	Value Added	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1932-33 ..	102,085,429	61,004,327	41,081,102	144,428	284 8 10
1933-34 ..	108,496,310	64,294,665	44,201,645	156,334	282 14 9
1934-35 ..	117,182,857	68,420,266	48,762,591	169,691	287 7 3
1935-36 ..	134,043,170	79,999,480	54,043,690	183,390	294 13 10
1936-37 ..	142,692,192	83,979,911	58,712,281	191,383	306 15 7
1937-38 ..	157,050,725	92,161,335	64,889,390	201,789	321 11 5
1938-39 ..	152,967,611	86,971,542	65,996,069	201,831	326 19 9
1939-40 ..	174,304,401	100,273,914	74,030,487	212,461	348 8 10
1940-41 ..	209,348,845	120,348,134	89,000,711	237,636	374 10 6
1941-42 ..	257,281,080	146,343,466	110,937,614	258,400	429 6 6

* "Expenses of manufacturing" includes the following costs only:—Raw materials, containers, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant and machinery, lubricating oil, and water.

Column 3 deducted from column 2 gives column 4, which when divided by column 5 gives Column 6.

Production of different industries, 1941-42. The classification of industries, as adopted in 1930, is set out in the next table. The data shown was compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors in Victoria. It should, however, be noted that, under war conditions, the records of production of certain industries, whilst measuring the volume and value of such production, represent, in many cases, and in some instances to a considerable degree, products other than that for which the firms are classified.

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFAC

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid.
			Males.	Females.	
No.	H.P.	No.	No.	£	
Class 1.—Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	156	32,962	2,604	138	798,095
Lime, plaster, and asphalt ..	68	3,344	719	53	221,394
Marble, slate, &c. ..	34	1,551	225	8	69,938
Cement and cement goods ..	41	9,438	1,252	26	366,183
Other ..	13	18,629	408	51	140,580
Class 2.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	104	19,032	3,735	458	1,083,292
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks ..	55	13,462	1,839	97	505,415
Earthenware, china, and porcelain ..	26	1,799	936	252	290,023
Glass, including bottles ..	20	3,768	941	108	283,138
Modelling, &c. ..	3	3	19	1	4,716
Class 3.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease	230	45,833	16,434	8,527	7,167,521
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines ..	71	6,383	1,376	1,256	657,748
Explosives ..	*	*	*	*	*
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	41	1,404	341	64	114,086
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	4	531	77	6	29,870
Oils, mineral ..	*	*	*	*	*
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works ..	26	2,606	412	5	127,631
Soap and candles ..	13	1,995	550	200	189,351
Chemical fertilizers ..	6	9,202	919	23	283,182
Inks, polishes, &c. ..	30	877	223	222	106,609
Matches ..	3	1,083	339	431	157,900
Other ..	36	21,752	12,197	6,320	5,501,144
Class 4.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances	2,422	137,988	74,890	7,120	25,232,785
Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel ..	*	*	*	*	*
Engineering (not marine or electrical) ..	472	39,760	17,320	963	5,923,612
Extracting and refining of other metals and alloys ..	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical apparatus ..	123	4,185	3,395	869	1,085,275
Tram and railway workshops ..	24	5,887	7,988	161	2,404,128
Motor vehicles and cycles—					
(i) Construction and assembly ..	23	2,118	2,099	184	761,683
(ii) Repairs ..	810	4,436	4,044	369	1,092,600
Motor-bodies ..	70	5,130	2,976	83	953,304
Horse-drawn vehicles ..	94	470	302	12	68,551
Cycle and motor accessories ..	44	2,723	1,619	325	564,473
Aeroplanes ..	*	*	*	*	*
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering ..	*	*	*	*	*
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools) ..	40	2,742	1,057	109	320,792
Agricultural implements ..	74	12,712	4,454	220	1,490,358
Brass and copper ..	*	*	*	*	*
Galvanized-iron working and tin-smithing ..	*	*	*	*	*
Wireworking (including nails) ..	*	*	*	*	*
Art metal works ..	14	353	148	38	43,096
Stoves and ovens ..	23	2,049	1,003	107	306,842
Gas fittings and meters ..	5	40	199	4	61,646
Lead mills ..	*	*	*	*	*
Wireless apparatus ..	19	598	870	454	289,451
Die sinking and engraving ..	20	229	259	93	111,122
Other metal works ..	567	54,556	27,167	3,129	9,755,852

* Figures not available for publication.

TURING COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1941-42.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricat- ing Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
237,493	13,260	94,486	1,132,153	3,145,439	1,668,047	765,870	1,496,436
39,086	2,461	15,079	366,889	851,018	427,503	147,407	175,471
3,352	661	3,286	36,520	146,519	102,700	41,754	32,801
137,746	4,890	61,496	514,589	1,597,442	878,721	346,488	682,479
57,309	5,248	14,625	214,155	550,460	259,123	230,221	605,685
391,832	20,578	121,351	505,214	2,886,317	1,847,342	788,774	816,155
190,300	11,762	46,290	99,351	1,034,640	686,937	355,606	421,899
60,113	2,047	22,136	86,423	558,620	387,896	190,956	148,920
141,315	6,739	52,925	317,826	1,285,245	766,440	236,197	244,529
104	30	..	1,609	7,812	6,069	6,015	807
526,067	77,454	527,012	12,838,579	25,037,087	11,067,975	5,390,003	5,537,923
91,121	7,435	39,157	1,788,337	3,799,051	1,873,001	749,283	820,472
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6,967	758	6,713	408,090	699,655	277,127	134,511	52,433
5,504	671	4,435	275,516	332,922	46,796	36,530	24,302
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45,736	3,031	17,202	428,466	710,265	215,830	118,582	117,047
58,231	4,084	36,177	755,861	1,678,499	823,446	196,925	183,833
51,685	6,216	47,236	1,313,532	1,927,262	508,593	545,029	820,316
4,397	781	3,129	562,341	900,458	329,810	135,576	50,472
9,703	919	4,695	321,056	562,334	225,961	116,315	189,528
252,023	53,559	368,268	6,985,380	14,426,641	6,767,411	3,357,252	3,279,520
1,147,506	114,245	1,261,781	29,493,414	67,969,927	35,952,981	12,528,965	10,145,163
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
213,531	29,958	364,993	6,437,407	16,362,666	9,316,777	2,423,312	2,331,633
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31,825	2,925	39,489	1,621,815	3,351,092	1,655,038	611,562	323,733
65,484	2,351	54,961	1,405,116	4,326,062	2,798,150	1,498,884	1,117,748
22,133	1,863	32,564	1,134,699	2,251,449	1,060,190	413,850	75,462
40,257	7,492	32,719	848,420	2,552,864	1,623,976	1,392,492	354,468
20,199	3,545	51,527	1,557,430	3,102,780	1,470,079	556,828	209,437
3,305	537	2,101	50,027	148,767	92,797	83,409	18,972
27,953	5,682	23,324	597,865	1,549,646	894,822	271,573	223,402
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25,648	1,531	28,969	488,438	1,070,894	526,308	186,475	216,959
121,253	8,950	91,848	1,615,451	3,713,633	1,876,131	609,777	604,379
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1,770	144	1,381	38,019	109,537	68,223	37,552	17,496
36,887	1,749	18,248	328,711	901,702	516,107	135,024	159,936
1,981	101	648	35,983	120,695	81,982	25,733	6,933
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7,557	387	15,704	509,744	954,903	421,511	136,809	84,210
2,038	196	3,262	80,637	281,407	195,274	60,228	26,327
525,685	46,834	500,043	12,743,652	27,171,830	13,355,616	4,085,457	4,374,068

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFACTURING

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid.
			Males.	Females.	
Class 5.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate	No.	H.P.	No.	No.	£
Jewellery	125	2,437	1,696	542	569,423
Watches and clocks	57	394	349	214	127,233
Gold, silver, and electroplate	15	240	518	233	207,901
Other	50	1,681	790	92	221,237
	3	122	39	3	13,052
Class 6.—Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	436	55,192	12,313	18,996	6,469,732
Cotton	32	7,776	1,066	1,821	602,791
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring)	62	31,257	5,673	6,387	2,778,159
Hosiery and other knitted goods	231	6,815	3,168	8,914	2,196,960
Silk, natural and artificial	12	1,417	161	517	120,788
Flax	*	*	*	*	*
Rope and cordage	*	*	*	*	*
Canvas goods, tents, &c.	26	72	150	185	74,860
Bags and sacks	*	*	*	*	*
Other	73	7,855	2,095	1,172	696,174
Class 7.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	184	10,940	3,452	1,114	1,236,974
Furriers and fur dressing	54	293	190	226	89,719
Fellmongery	22	2,045	623	2	209,350
Tanning and leather dressing	41	7,797	2,095	54	653,683
Saddlery, harness, and whips	8	67	62	128	39,594
Machine belting	7	478	90	7	28,783
Bags and trunks	41	180	331	621	186,917
Other leather goods	11	80	61	76	28,928
Class 8.—Clothing	1,726	13,423	10,095	28,056	7,132,731
Tailoring and slop clothing	357	1,276	1,780	6,907	1,582,781
Waterproof and oilskin clothing	7	150	98	368	100,091
Dressmaking	435	1,139	576	7,639	1,266,290
Millinery	57	164	90	970	162,363
Shirts, collars, and underclothing	92	951	278	3,406	561,832
Stays and corsets	13	305	110	771	142,694
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves	14	39	31	300	53,572
Hats and caps	36	1,478	614	834	315,309
Gloves	16	96	98	330	70,600
Boots and shoes	164	4,746	4,760	5,054	2,230,556
Boot repairing	429	560	638	18	143,949
Boot accessories	17	180	160	172	72,483
Umbrellas and walking sticks	3	8	14	30	9,765
Dyeworks and cleaning	68	2,157	762	842	334,863
Other	18	174	86	415	85,583
Class 9.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,427	101,012	21,756	9,296	7,808,688
Grain milling	36	9,404	910	51	284,459
Cereal foods and starch	25	7,386	682	416	278,202
Cattle and poultry foods	6	307	42	4	16,329
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	81	2,037	357	9	96,924
Bakeries	592	2,840	2,648	698	810,997
Biscuits	9	1,689	590	737	241,755
Confectionery	51	7,120	925	1,290	448,843
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	33	5,039	1,797	1,735	784,519
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	16	868	235	200	95,006
Bacon curing	16	3,755	531	37	154,795
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	165	17,252	3,213	686	1,088,618
Margarine and butterine	9	425	89	8	26,537
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	11	874	552	487	262,761
Condiments, coffee, spices, &c.	73	2,402	533	708	248,019
Ice and refrigerating	88	17,449	2,918	193	811,991
Salt refining	2	696	211	11	40,548
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	84	1,099	677	112	194,931
Breweries	8	6,593	1,694	32	634,350

* Figures not available for publication.

COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1941-42—continued.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricat- ing Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18,527	1,332	14,608	536,846	1,351,672	780,359	312,673	118,128
2,916	161	1,536	231,686	459,569	223,270	109,484	20,463
2,614	291	5,744	97,533	346,492	240,310	42,627	22,939
11,172	838	6,188	125,456	438,461	296,807	166,344	69,148
1,825	42	1,140	84,171	107,150	19,972	4,218	5,578
476,475	75,775	573,399	15,636,041	28,205,495	11,443,805	4,061,668	4,077,500
49,397	5,732	53,043	1,449,492	2,648,688	1,091,024	606,762	897,250
283,854	48,448	309,105	7,192,043	12,683,553	4,850,103	1,496,219	1,596,452
97,793	13,309	160,186	4,792,236	8,975,065	3,911,541	1,334,321	1,043,866
7,700	458	8,260	247,337	508,109	244,354	104,013	103,499
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1,259	244	1,195	282,172	432,520	147,650	76,943	9,621
36,472	7,584	41,610	1,672,761	2,957,560	1,199,133	443,410	426,812
77,102	21,076	64,941	3,383,368	5,583,322	2,036,835	979,948	418,019
1,772	439	904	201,999	360,632	155,518	150,419	16,424
23,510	6,499	13,012	665,223	1,066,560	358,316	197,711	105,840
47,391	13,550	47,070	1,939,395	3,080,318	1,032,912	422,302	228,515
415	80	524	97,827	151,698	52,852	21,785	1,826
884	82	466	92,193	152,057	58,462	41,732	41,896
2,437	374	2,196	339,497	675,293	330,789	120,600	15,994
743	52	749	47,234	96,764	47,986	25,399	7,524
164,996	16,912	196,926	13,866,137	25,469,702	11,224,731	4,653,326	1,234,816
31,565	1,823	28,396	3,468,746	5,855,608	2,325,078	967,990	176,009
2,747	346	3,862	252,144	450,056	190,957	62,328	12,853
18,751	797	14,564	2,463,184	4,465,372	1,968,076	1,207,703	114,431
3,418	248	2,089	208,327	486,729	272,647	133,469	14,901
10,009	1,130	12,591	1,585,260	2,533,147	924,157	404,963	102,463
2,379	361	5,663	367,625	697,324	321,296	127,033	33,397
934	59	656	226,101	387,475	159,725	57,890	3,217
14,550	2,438	11,402	437,566	947,829	481,873	203,330	85,419
801	66	1,801	90,608	201,074	107,798	32,106	10,019
34,746	3,636	89,898	4,174,394	7,672,775	3,370,101	649,575	438,753
3,295	269	1,105	115,160	315,163	195,334	400,085	31,690
2,092	290	6,176	159,017	309,033	141,458	51,875	15,847
119	3	30	19,540	41,931	22,239	14,190	252
87,519	5,222	16,781	101,817	755,956	594,617	257,452	177,747
2,071	224	1,912	196,648	350,230	149,375	89,337	17,818
1,027,238	129,694	583,565	40,637,434	59,291,002	16,913,071	10,603,138	7,501,771
56,109	6,087	28,933	3,262,891	3,859,135	505,615	656,432	508,082
68,041	8,313	34,036	1,147,686	1,989,299	731,223	511,572	510,266
691	45	986	76,163	108,412	30,527	21,660	5,893
10,980	1,203	5,811	561,832	733,580	153,754	107,639	48,849
102,819	6,635	39,742	2,380,439	4,141,700	1,612,065	1,249,467	442,782
30,346	1,996	8,707	629,152	1,195,957	525,756	206,097	157,168
42,776	4,453	11,331	1,144,742	2,281,756	1,078,454	429,022	451,999
51,674	10,822	34,892	3,486,679	5,198,302	1,614,235	599,888	326,425
10,044	2,259	7,097	353,515	609,476	236,561	145,485	68,653
19,018	2,789	7,616	1,052,468	1,330,184	248,293	220,133	106,997
280,471	19,382	117,909	12,311,035	15,001,698	2,272,901	1,406,777	1,460,847
2,604	1,036	2,243	190,441	264,357	68,033	21,358	13,824
15,218	2,218	19,237	1,702,687	2,240,701	501,341	108,101	74,100
20,491	4,050	15,271	1,336,543	1,911,783	535,428	424,440	163,286
94,966	11,504	69,267	607,635	2,000,860	1,217,488	1,272,345	651,357
2,959	135	7,870	65,681	175,440	98,795	210,328	61,558
9,002	3,788	9,760	434,790	899,489	442,149	264,429	96,454
79,181	22,368	109,047	1,845,922	3,504,521	1,448,003	772,397	899,401

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFACTURING

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid.
			Males.	Females.	
	No.	H.P.	No.	No.	£
Class 9.—continued.					
Distilleries	9	1,184	143	9	47,714
Malting	18	1,308	382	14	142,126
Bottling	14	329	209	47	70,122
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	11	2,197	844	1,434	522,701
Dried fruits	22	1,494	535	168	155,867
Ice cream	20	2,151	148	125	68,055
Sausage skins	10	105	294	17	92,230
Other.. .. .	18	5,009	597	68	190,289
Class 10.—Woodworking and					
Basketware	709	40,675	8,573	353	2,415,664
Sawmills (forest)	186	10,730	2,002	17	562,424
Sawmills (town)	113	13,465	2,022	57	552,277
Joinery	200	4,916	1,798	79	516,178
Cooperage	13	680	262	2	86,443
Boxes and cases	80	8,334	1,552	36	431,434
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c.	71	1,813	491	53	139,253
Basket, wicker, bamboo, &c.	19	102	180	13	44,149
Perambulators	11	67	119	28	31,512
Other.. .. .	16	568	147	68	51,994
Class 11.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.	370	9,024	3,304	982	1,019,185
Cabinet and furniture making	272	6,700	2,658	188	721,046
Bedding and mattresses	44	2,110	425	388	178,795
Furnishing drapery	38	124	126	347	85,786
Picture frames	7	16	25	17	9,157
Blinds, window, verandah, &c.	9	74	70	42	24,401
Class 12.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	640	68,039	8,908	4,191	3,290,595
Newspapers, &c.	114	6,526	1,793	148	590,553
Printing—Government, &c.	3	956	656	337	285,670
General printing, &c.	389	6,795	3,367	1,786	1,239,269
Stationery and paper products	28	1,052	288	377	144,887
Stereotyping and electrotyping	9	205	67	8	18,411
Process and photo engraving	15	162	225	26	71,623
Cardboard boxes, cartons, &c.	36	1,817	575	941	296,076
Paper bags	12	238	74	170	43,185
Other paper and printing	34	50,288	1,863	398	650,921
Class 13.—Rubber Goods ..	79	32,368	2,711	1,143	1,085,475
Class 14.—Musical Instruments ..	18	230	123	9	35,473
Class 15.—Miscellaneous Products	182	5,299	2,735	1,768	1,035,192
Celluloid and similar compositions	17	1,337	566	224	168,283
Buttons	14	202	127	188	58,254
Brooms and brushes	18	483	272	253	100,387
Surgical, and other scientific instruments	59	436	524	80	162,313
Toys, games, and sports requisites	39	714	255	262	98,395
Artificial flowers	7	26	31	170	26,442
Other.. .. .	28	2,101	960	591	421,118
Class 16.—Heat, Light, and Power	110	592,648	2,362	16	777,788
Electric light and power—					
(a) Government	8	523,191	1,026	6	367,471
(b) Local authority	36	57,833	305	1	98,605
(c) Companies	27	5,397	76	4	20,855
Gas works—					
(a) Local authority	9	77	72	2	22,886
(b) Companies	30	6,150	883	3	267,971
Total all Classes ..	8,918	1,167,102	175,691	82,709	67,158,613

COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1941-42—continued.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricat- ing Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18,996	4,962	5,024	232,339	522,261	260,940	232,833	206,419
28,782	4,451	5,198	689,258	1,009,204	281,515	475,638	98,740
2,957	626	2,168	158,551	281,306	117,004	169,055	15,953
9,773	1,974	14,799	2,834,720	4,495,754	1,634,488	346,510	300,954
6,085	805	6,586	197,046	437,432	226,910	139,780	119,378
9,022	1,113	5,996	190,511	416,053	209,411	184,569	104,498
2,586	1,411	1,392	144,333	326,692	176,970	45,695	7,823
51,647	5,269	12,647	3,600,875	4,355,650	685,212	381,488	600,065
101,241	22,073	127,398	4,142,437	8,005,131	3,611,982	1,170,311	1,026,267
27,552	11,641	58,210	597,125	1,533,606	839,069	78,416	454,960
26,865	4,291	25,534	1,389,769	2,320,397	873,938	325,916	219,528
13,215	1,508	9,462	739,989	1,509,902	745,728	324,013	107,342
2,633	815	4,273	75,337	204,712	121,654	36,697	38,944
21,586	2,809	19,473	960,631	1,566,495	561,996	192,243	121,064
4,179	641	5,121	146,259	383,592	227,394	107,704	60,565
651	141	2,090	47,423	129,477	79,172	22,188	2,040
479	14	268	69,080	124,357	54,516	27,730	2,694
4,081	213	2,958	116,824	232,593	108,515	55,404	19,130
25,458	2,742	24,879	2,144,894	3,891,886	1,693,913	926,714	206,041
16,401	1,844	14,874	1,129,115	2,296,287	1,134,053	638,705	134,057
7,434	616	8,893	657,402	1,021,379	347,034	175,496	59,466
1,154	213	648	264,227	426,343	160,101	76,784	8,043
158	26	17	9,036	24,014	14,777	17,485	1,365
311	43	447	85,114	123,863	37,948	18,244	3,110
312,384	33,767	215,096	5,693,124	12,101,259	5,846,888	3,844,621	3,480,436
23,642	4,858	10,926	664,065	1,590,387	886,896	789,822	555,861
6,443	969	4,024	208,303	519,239	299,500	204,400	59,499
32,360	5,677	28,708	1,724,858	3,865,683	2,074,080	1,527,056	1,047,390
5,704	429	7,612	425,928	855,986	416,313	146,844	121,614
1,252	45	403	10,317	38,487	26,470	25,686	19,784
1,789	255	1,377	20,989	135,027	110,617	84,695	32,358
13,013	2,276	10,847	605,287	1,226,660	595,237	312,212	263,799
955	249	1,111	170,908	238,797	65,574	71,977	50,313
227,226	19,009	150,088	1,862,469	3,630,993	1,372,201	681,929	1,329,818
165,537	16,428	129,021	3,427,710	5,789,074	2,050,378	721,576	858,197
1,157	137	293	24,112	70,431	44,732	59,704	7,844
37,987	4,454	37,483	1,538,718	3,194,970	1,576,328	793,432	509,599
12,670	1,337	15,363	222,712	539,138	287,056	107,413	115,982
2,147	429	2,087	74,975	171,583	91,945	40,075	22,828
2,568	482	2,620	197,925	376,743	173,148	55,521	29,134
3,678	454	4,522	175,171	437,091	253,266	150,058	45,749
3,840	324	2,221	126,430	299,774	166,959	86,614	29,719
384	53	562	24,516	66,441	40,926	26,459	4,511
12,700	1,375	10,108	716,989	1,304,200	563,028	327,292	261,676
849,913	33,739	168,512	1,057,955	5,288,366	3,178,247	2,490,842	10,631,510
715,706	2,924	56,802	1,871	3,005,841	2,228,538	1,798,595	7,121,500
101,037	6,667	13,217	1,029	335,354	213,404	238,419	888,676
23,326	3,183	2,528	1,189	74,697	44,471	22,522	109,224
6,223	639	2,750	52,196	93,574	31,766	26,873	120,320
3,621	20,326	93,215	1,001,670	1,778,900	660,068	404,433	2,391,790
5,560,913	583,666	4,140,751	136,058,136	257,281,080	110,937,614	50,091,565	48,065,805

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1932-33 and the past four years are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TANNERIES.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	53	41	40	42	41
Number of persons engaged ..	1,956	2,221	2,182	2,083	2,149
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,371	7,903	8,038	8,308	7,797
Value of plant and machinery £	274,604	243,067	237,601	238,832	228,515
Value of land and buildings £	435,737	422,437	411,915	420,447	422,302
Salaries and wages paid £	362,607	489,647	496,068	516,416	653,683
Fuel, light, and power £	32,211	36,680	38,322	41,132	47,391
Value of materials used £	1,179,993	1,268,331	1,647,665	1,720,466	1,939,395
Value of output ..	1,841,544	2,113,299	2,581,623	2,663,387	3,080,318
Value added to materials £	598,770	770,538	850,965	859,607	1,032,912
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides No.	748,173	793,069	847,697	890,464	900,740
Calf hides ..	573,040	377,126	486,110	510,647	572,657
Other skins and pelts ..	1,195,788	996,618	831,399	952,443	918,538
Bark used .. tons	10,781	10,600	11,218	10,538	8,636
Sole leather produced lb.	12,674,369	11,342,423	13,461,162	13,853,824	15,043,710

Soap, candles, &c. The manufacture of soap was also one of the earliest of Victorian industries. In the year 1850 the recorded production of the four establishments then operating was 5,840 cwt. of soap. The following table indicates the development which has since taken place.

VICTORIA—SOAP FACTORIES.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	19	18	16	14	13
Number of persons engaged ..	657	711	713	761	750
Horsepower of engines used ..	677	1,839	2,142	2,031	1,995
Value of plant and machinery £	242,830	203,998	186,601	177,574	183,833
Value of land and buildings £	206,815	213,789	207,550	199,789	196,925
Salaries and wages paid £	115,626	137,232	141,652	160,865	189,351
Fuel, light and power £	26,356	33,182	38,426	44,448	58,931
Value of materials used £	456,148	497,178	542,553	570,208	755,861
Value of output ..	962,194	1,237,505	1,398,010	1,416,700	1,678,499
Value added to materials £	462,412	666,713	777,215	762,301	823,446
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	218,780	190,245	220,195	222,908	323,656
Alkali ..	81,517	109,048	115,912	107,299	120,156
Copra oil ..	23,379	52,726	49,737	52,256	50,571
Output—					
Soap, household cwt.	260,209	192,283	202,221	170,608	221,163
" Sand ..	25,577	37,875	31,422	32,977	33,187
" Toilet ..	13,338	17,863	23,018	24,719	23,898
Soda crystals ..	38,325	28,401	22,647	15,781	18,754

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

These industries are grouped because some establishments which produce bricks also manufacture tiles, and others which produce tiles, also manufacture pipes and pottery. Factories manufacturing cement pipes and tiles are not included herein, but are grouped with those making cement and cement products.

VICTORIA—BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES AND TILES.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	70	83	83	87	81
Number of persons engaged ..	1,556	3,255	3,280	3,526	3,124
Horse-power of engines used ..	7,513	14,123	14,455	15,433	15,261
Value of plant and machinery £	442,500	606,389	607,451	598,125	570,819
Value of land and buildings £	511,330	525,804	543,885	562,128	546,562
Salaries and wages paid £	248,139	651,974	685,559	779,786	795,438
Fuel, light, and power £	84,486	229,675	239,243	273,698	250,413
Value of materials used £	66,887	149,473	156,775	206,717	175,217
Value of output ..	568,137	1,448,203	1,487,502	1,740,734	1,593,260
Value added to materials £	392,197	993,077	1,016,405	1,177,482	1,074,833
Production—					
Bricks, common .. (1,000)	77,703	197,245	186,835	206,700	169,180
Firebricks .. (1,000)	4,356	4,551	4,186	5,150	5,252
Roofing tiles .. (1,000)	3,390	13,737	13,288	14,256	11,959
Pipes ..	£ 54,248	214,229	220,531	242,206	174,447
Pottery ..	£ 51,835	291,483	294,451	368,868	405,426

Forest Sawmills.

Detailed information in regard to the forest sawmills of the State for the five years 1936-37 to 1941-42 is given in the table which follows:—

VICTORIA—FOREST SAWMILLS.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Sawn Timber Produced.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1936-37 ..	192	395,419	1,951	371,772	122,907,580	865,789
1937-38 ..	203	434,935	1,935	387,940	121,782,570	893,991
1938-39 ..	205	383,608	1,797	375,504	111,383,079	862,828
1939-40 ..	193	421,616	1,910	417,401	119,585,488	981,912
1940-41 ..	182	456,973	2,066	501,270	137,550,470	1,212,692
1941-42 ..	186	454,960	2,019	562,424	139,161,348	1,419,600

It should be noted that the number of persons employed is comprised of those working in the sawmills only—workers engaged in the felling and in the hauling of timber from forest to mill being excluded from the above figures.

In addition to the forest sawmills there were 523 other factories in the wood working group. Particulars relating to these for the year 1941-42 are given on page 472.

Firewood. The quantity of timber recorded as sawn in firewood sawmills in the year 1941-42 was 252,960 tons, valued at the sawmills at £244,317. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests which does not pass through these sawmills and its value cannot be reliably estimated. Statistics collected from factories, mines and quarries show that, during 1941-42, 465,256 tons of firewood, which cost £274,778, were consumed.

Agricultural and Dairying Machinery Works. The value of production of the Agricultural Implement Industry is extremely liable to fluctuation due to seasonal influences and the effects of varying prices of primary products. In recent years, moreover, in common with the metal industries generally, production has been affected by the requirements of a war economy.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRYING MACHINERY WORKS.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	72	79	79	77	74
Number of persons employed	2,426	3,999	3,781	4,185	4,674
Horse-power of engines used	2,857	9,421	9,971	10,971	12,712
Value of land and buildings £	285,085	600,327	613,775	620,633	609,777
Value of plant and machinery £	295,005	562,705	563,275	599,735	604,379
Salaries and wages paid £	423,899	900,844	908,420	1,102,056	1,490,358
Value of materials used £	513,955	914,487	890,220	954,674	1,615,451
Fuel, light, and power used £	34,864	51,165	55,431	82,899	121,253
Value of output ..	£ 1,129,500	2,180,881	2,142,634	2,533,440	3,713,633

Bacon curing. In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1932-33 and the past four years.

VICTORIA—BACON FACTORIES.

Item.	1932-33.	1933-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	20	18	18	17	16
Number of persons employed	516	532	553	563	568
Horse-power of engines used	2,162	3,804	3,814	3,809	3,755
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 347,810	348,206	344,909	224,326	327,130
Salaries and wages paid	£ 115,562	129,111	128,968	144,603	154,795
Value of materials used	£ 559,649	823,987	916,359	959,293	1,052,468
Value of fuel and light	£ 16,173	16,412	16,631	18,419	19,018
Value of output ..	£ 812,793	1,039,391	1,149,538	1,249,374	1,330,184
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	196,937	170,189	170,905	198,663	189,614
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories ..	lb. 16,425,732	16,024,626	17,385,848	19,509,832	18,739,384
On farms ..	lb. 1,676,226	485,511	500,457	530,097	*

* Not available.

Butter and cheese factories. The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1941-42 was 165. Of these 125 were making butter, 35 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 4 condensed milk, 12 powdered milk, 8 casein, and 3 milk sugar. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State:—

VICTORIA—BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1932-33 ..	174	2,061,690	2,455	514,584	7,998,432
1933-34 ..	175	2,088,195	2,509	506,109	6,745,845
1934-35 ..	179	2,116,447	2,711	543,372	8,213,097
1935-36 ..	176	2,163,363	2,680	560,621	10,251,289
1936-37 ..	175	2,315,765	2,859	629,230	10,825,003
1937-38 ..	172	2,340,384	3,017	694,356	12,407,723
1938-39 ..	174	2,437,090	2,926	707,527	11,453,619
1939-40 ..	167	2,493,226	3,194	806,298	14,741,260
1940-41 ..	168	2,668,317	3,427	888,385	14,510,552
1941-42 ..	165	2,867,624	3,899	1,088,618	15,001,698

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found on pages 430 and 470.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, ETC.).

The statistical definition of a factory (see page 465) excludes from enumeration many small bakeries. Of the 1,558 bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1941, only 592 come within the definition and are embraced by the table hereunder. However, there are indications that, where electric power is available, many small businesses now excluded are commencing to install electric motors for dough mixing, &c., and this should result in a gradual increase in the proportion of those coming within the definition.

It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

VICTORIA—BAKERIES.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of factories ..	509	576	597	602	592
Number of persons employed	2,843	3,281	3,391	3,477	3,346
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,078	2,679	2,673	2,650	2,840
Value of land and buildings £	1,049,848	1,231,844	1,266,693	1,259,527	1,249,467
Value of plant and machinery £	378,451	415,927	451,758	448,604	442,782
Salaries and wages paid £	547,113	675,377	721,435	773,547	810,997
Value of materials used £	1,405,226	2,032,906	2,224,652	2,339,054	2,380,439
Fuel, light, and power used £	76,128	83,768	87,407	94,865	102,819
Repairs, oil and water used £	25,956	35,683	36,609	41,435	39,742
Total output .. £	2,382,547	3,479,340	3,689,027	3,995,872	4,141,700
Value added .. £	875,237	1,326,983	1,340,359	1,520,518	1,612,065
Value added per worker £	308	404	395	437	482
Flour used—tons (2,000 lb.)	89,400	92,770	105,944	100,868	107,554
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,418,524	55,386,952	57,017,198	61,048,763	65,178,853
Cakes, pastry, pies £	*	1,581,795	1,695,367	1,798,455	2,029,798

* Not available.

Details of the production of frozen and preserved meat for the past five years are shown in the following table :—

Meat freezing
and preserving
works.

VICTORIA—MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING WORKS.

Item.		1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41	1941-42.
		†	†	†	†	†
Frozen meat—						
Cattle and calves	qrs.	955,502	1,037,204	1,184,672	782,748	1,127,988
Sheep and lambs	No.	5,077,313	4,609,034	4,413,504	5,467,946	5,485,604
Rabbits and hares	Pairs	5,791,622	4,647,300	4,885,745	3,279,914	1,026,626
Poultry	.. ..	261,392	249,701	364,817	392,395	373,873
Pigs	.. .. No.	126,412	78,324	67,319	191,058	61,219
Preserved meat	.. cwt.	52,740	66,256	65,496	131,898	343,350

† Includes chilled.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, &c., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1932-33 and for the past four years.

VICTORIA—FLOUR MILLS.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	39	38	36	37	36
Number of persons engaged	1,049	1,099	1,054	1,169	961
Horse-power of engines used	6,066	8,174	8,440	8,944	9,404
Value of plant and machinery £	497,825	492,065	501,585	509,532	508,082
Value of land and buildings £	489,920	595,565	598,045	643,514	656,432
Salaries and wages paid £	240,836	288,537	283,595	321,845	284,459
Fuel, light and power £	55,125	57,944	55,863	70,032	56,109
Value of materials used £	3,143,846	3,378,044	3,361,425	4,661,214	3,262,391
Value of output .. £	3,900,975	3,972,336	4,007,867	5,409,163	3,859,135
Value added to materials £	672,125	503,309	555,368	636,864	505,615
Wheat ground into flour, bushels	20,287,596	21,026,412	19,099,585	21,879,279	15,462,897
Flour produced .. tons (2,000 lb.)	425,930	436,828	397,698	452,812	312,147
Bran produced	42,710	95,237	83,954	91,062	61,736
Pollard produced	8,786	90,180	90,915	100,106	68,514
Wheatmeal produced cwt.	65,690	152,804	163,179	203,394	289,750

Particulars relating to jam, pickle, sauce, fruit and vegetable canning factories are given in the table hereunder, which shows the main items of output, etc., for the year 1932-33 and for the past four years.

VICTORIA—JAMS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVES, ETC.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	42	43	45	48	49
Number of persons engaged ..	2,141	2,949	3,441	3,505	3,967
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,150	4,018	4,328	4,794	5,907
Value of plant and machinery £	276,690	342,749	358,401	379,571	395,078
Value of land and buildings £	484,350	675,362	714,648	734,355	745,373
Salaries and wages paid £	336,764	545,758	635,018	727,035	879,525
Fuel, light, and power used £	24,979	38,671	43,324	50,307	61,718
Value of materials used £	1,542,032	2,211,283	2,882,719	3,234,439	3,840,194
Value of output ..	£ 2,360,398	£ 3,390,421	£ 4,439,409	£ 5,129,684	£ 5,807,778
Fresh Fruit used .. cwt.	987,275	900,833	1,022,991	1,139,031	949,833
Sugar used .. "	277,825	290,100	403,260	479,580	471,829
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	312,344	257,193	462,672	524,923	574,691
Fruit preserved in liquid ..	605,418	814,706	786,266	835,649	660,028
Fruit pulp .. "	85,742	64,332	140,266	154,811	139,815
Sauce .. pints	6,104,954	9,299,365	11,128,988	10,672,798	11,413,867
Pickles .. "	854,511	†2,537,772	†2,451,985	†2,752,466	†3,734,017

† Includes Chutney.

Beet Sugar Industry. The Victorian Government operates a beet sugar factory at Maffra. A brief history of the beet sugar industry since its establishment in Victoria was given in the *Year-Book*, 1937-38.

Prices paid to growers for beet vary annually in accordance with the sugar content and the Australian price of sugar. The prices per ton for the past five years were as follows:—1937-38, 40s.; 1938-39, 40s.; 1939-40, 46s.; 1940-41, 44s.; 1941-42, 43s.

The following table contains particulars relating to the production, &c., of sugar for the past ten years.

VICTORIA—BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Year.	Area.	Beet Yield.	Sugar Content.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	%	tons.
1932-33 ..	3,155	36,741	19·25	5,701
1933-34 ..	3,234	50,625	13·91	5,303
1934-35 ..	3,097	40,788	15·06	4,998
1935-36 ..	3,165	37,634	17·12	5,115
1936-37 ..	3,475	31,079	17·58	4,180
1937-38 ..	4,046	48,594	15·46	5,625
1938-39 ..	4,268	13,454	14·83	1,507
1939-40 ..	4,234	42,898	18·65	6,250
1940-41 ..	3,588	27,031	16·29	3,279
1941-42 ..	2,866	24,546	15·82	2,769
1942-43 ..	955	5,997	17·13	678

There was a noticeable decline in the area under beet in 1942-43. This can be ascribed generally to the reorganization of industry which is a necessary consequence of a war economy.

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1932-33 and for the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

VICTORIA—BREWERIES.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of breweries ..	9	9	9	8	8
Number of persons engaged ..	1,081	1,516	1,602	1,740	1,726
Horse-power of engines ..	4,011	6,611	6,611	6,570	6,593
Value of plant and machinery £	906,130	932,992	934,877	917,345	899,401
Value of land and buildings £	715,975	789,404	791,995	746,584	772,397
Salaries and wages paid £	349,544	517,505	551,710	594,733	634,350
Fuel, light and power used £	44,367	63,203	66,928	71,753	79,181
Value of materials used £	719,985	1,269,269	1,367,625	1,723,699	1,845,922
Value of output ..	1,809,977	2,966,119	3,101,825	3,791,335	3,504,521
Value added to materials £	968,278	1,485,990	1,515,038	1,828,644	1,448,003
Materials used—					
Sugar cwt.	73,213	124,918	128,053	145,316	146,846
Malt bush.	651,773	1,014,010	1,036,711	1,225,107	1,226,263
Hops lb.	578,612	846,801	842,939	969,372	964,736
Beer and stout made gals.	19,682,815	31,541,886	32,318,251	39,033,250	38,048,080

VICTORIA—DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of distilleries ..	8	8	8	9	9
Number of persons engaged ..	107	90	82	95	152
Horse-power of engines ..	433	978	831	1,003	1,184
Value of plant and machinery £	181,145	160,418	150,159	140,718	206,419
Value of land and buildings £	204,495	220,579	216,885	209,961	232,833
Salaries and wages paid £	26,779	25,549	24,426	25,067	47,714
Fuel, light and power £	7,262	9,551	7,866	6,161	18,996
Value of materials used £	60,852	73,901	65,961	68,208	232,339
Value of output ..	147,383	222,077	166,570	174,224	522,261
Materials used—					
Wine gals.	1,167,675	789,135	648,534	660,124	479,758
Malt bush.	55,364	72,704	51,722	62,491	138,108
Other grain .. bush.	57,756	84,728	71,051	75,969	161,500
Molasses lb.	2,247,392	1,217,552	387,856	25,010,720	14,459,760
Raw sugar, sugar, &c. ..	..	..	..	81,200	31,252,368
Spirits distilled in distilleries proof gals.	539,903	583,837	455,113	1,728,013	3,964,984
Spirits distilled by vinegrowers proof gals.	17,501	22,883	14,568	10,425	14,754

Tobacco Factories.

The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1941-42 was eighteen, of which seven could not be classified statistically as factories and are consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 472. In the year mentioned the remaining eleven gave employment to 2,278 persons, who were paid £522,701 in wages and who used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £647,464. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the past ten years:—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.		
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	number	number.
1932-33 ..	1,574,135	4,184,640	5,829,704	18,503,055	412,015,592
1933-34 ..	1,589,744	3,737,635	5,034,477	18,932,673	473,677,018
1934-35 ..	1,494,725	3,784,672	4,815,978	19,479,242	550,359,781
1935-36 ..	1,543,839	4,132,698	5,121,360	22,226,147	615,493,655
1936-37 ..	1,509,120	4,150,400	4,906,102	22,744,652	670,676,576
1937-38 ..	1,565,159	4,727,731	5,229,385	23,076,385	837,549,346
1938-39 ..	1,592,449	5,093,062	5,296,000	22,797,977	1,032,768,141
1939-40 ..	1,753,752	5,069,611	5,043,425	21,654,357	1,219,518,315
1940-41 ..	1,842,953	5,432,331	5,131,890	25,273,046	1,419,168,642
1941-42 ..	1,927,629	5,922,807	5,538,393	27,107,268	1,515,517,910

Victorian manufacturers supply nearly half of the Australian requirements in woollen piece goods. They have also developed an oversea export trade in wool tops and noils.

Woollen mills.

VICTORIA—WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1932-33.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	35	53	56	58	62
Number of persons employed	8,417	9,896	11,039	11,999	12,060
Horse-power of engines ..	16,726	27,797	30,917	31,253	31,257
Value of plant and machinery £	1,630,507	1,773,475	1,722,679	1,647,047	1,596,452
Value of land and buildings £	1,144,705	1,298,132	1,314,754	1,368,439	1,496,219
Salaries and wages paid £	1,123,148	1,506,078	1,823,136	2,301,679	2,778,159
Fuel, light and power £	173,898	173,703	219,869	247,533	283,854
Value of materials used £	2,345,361	3,248,754	4,248,982	5,271,044	7,192,043
Value of output ..	£ 4,600,520	5,956,106	7,955,722	10,587,546	12,683,553
Added value ..	£ 1,940,264	2,380,714	3,273,050	4,779,124	4,850,103
Scoured wool used ..	lb. 17,177,128	19,257,012	26,196,498	31,805,094	44,826,929
Cotton used ..	761,450	866,270	958,130	719,225	189,143
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	12,756,182	13,133,128	15,482,349	17,778,417	17,827,084
Flannel made ..	5,925,140	1,852,585	1,307,599	2,240,188	2,211,209
Blankets ..	pairs 198,025	297,378	645,324	709,193	1,252,555
Rugs and shawls ..	No. 90,415	77,513	104,734	62,800	54,993

Hosiery and Knitting.

Early records show that, in the year 1886-87, there were three hosiery factories in Victoria, employing 56 hands.

The capital value of land, buildings and machinery was £2,080. The following table shows the main details relating to this industry for the past five years :—

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND KNITTING.

Item.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	216	221	231	234	231
Number of persons employed—					
Male	3,959	4,048	4,225	4,110	3,168
Female	8,432	8,451	9,071	9,260	8,914
Salaries and wages paid £	1,643,609	1,681,591	1,923,655	2,098,569	2,196,960
Value of land and buildings £	1,157,824	1,221,375	1,250,498	1,293,587	1,334,321
Value of plant and machinery £	1,265,179	1,271,787	1,162,954	1,065,986	1,043,866
Value of materials used £	2,790,791	2,618,243	3,420,147	4,283,690	4,792,235
Fuel, light, and power ..	74,879	79,810	93,883	94,252	97,793
Value of output	5,655,022	5,464,417	6,851,475	8,059,770	8,975,065
Added value	2,674,686	2,650,062	3,189,646	3,529,564	3,911,541
Yarn used—					
Woolen lb.	3,858,639	3,802,763	4,957,438	6,339,731	8,373,235
Cotton	2,649,711	2,979,849	3,804,668	5,163,312	4,554,819
Silk	1,154,939	919,595	718,592	498,863	278,784
Artificial silk	2,993,386	2,766,684	3,493,879	3,362,786	3,474,403
Stockings made .. doz. pair	*1,550,154	*1,615,701	*1,805,444	*1,713,794	*1,382,951
Socks made	†1,094,752	†1,158,222	†1,318,437	†1,342,417	†1,479,776
Garments made .. Number	17,915,280	16,553,520	21,381,804	21,644,604	23,924,496

* Women's socks and stockings only. † Includes Men's socks and stockings, doz. pair—1937-38, 836,222; 1938-39, 892,631; 1939-40, 1,040,199; 1940-41, 1,047,463; 1941-42, 1,178,548. Children's socks and stockings, doz. pair—1937-38, 258,530; 1938-39, 265,591; 1939-40, 278,238; 1940-41, 294,954; 1941-42, 301,228.

Boots and Shoes.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Item.	1932-33.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of establishments ..	172	162	158	168	166	164
Number of persons employed ..	9,025	9,497	9,609	10,491	10,038	9,814
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,862	3,440	3,710	4,518	4,626	4,746
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings ..	1,097,525	1,057,287	1,087,513	1,162,203	1,116,642	1,088,328
Salaries and wages paid £	1,241,962	1,515,390	1,589,323	1,783,144	1,912,575	2,230,556
Fuel, light, and power £	30,207	27,406	27,442	31,058	31,329	34,746
Value of materials used £	1,936,100	2,477,930	2,409,106	2,964,461	3,218,336	4,174,394
Value of output	3,718,635	4,603,609	4,600,365	5,512,542	5,896,871	7,672,774
Boots and shoes made ..						
pairs	8,057,288	7,877,630	7,463,770	8,016,146	7,907,596	8,861,131
Slippers made .. pairs	2,665,989*	4,378,935	4,218,245	4,212,039	4,245,000	3,869,409

* Including canvas shoes made.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, i.e., clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £26,466,497 in 1941-42, as compared with £13,920,069 in 1932-33. During the period 1932-33 to 1941-42 the persons employed increased by 16 per cent., the salaries and wages paid by 84 per cent., the value of materials used by 86 per cent., and the value of the output by 90 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the past ten years are as follows :—

VICTORIA—DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1932-33	1,445	6,760	27,432	34,192	3,791,163	7,744,205	13,920,069
1933-34	1,493	7,168	28,529	35,697	3,936,233	8,149,015	14,820,538
1934-35	1,540	7,694	30,246	37,940	4,236,961	8,228,047	15,082,449
1935-36	1,515	8,277	31,235	39,512	4,581,706	8,884,171	16,571,245
1936-37	1,417	9,828	30,981	40,809	4,770,768	8,831,838	16,655,155
1937-38	1,479	9,231	32,225	41,456	5,352,401	9,700,508	18,027,490
1938-39	1,441	9,350	31,840	41,190	5,471,374	9,164,940	17,703,544
1939-40	1,411	9,462	32,607	42,069	5,868,961	10,426,504	19,811,880
1940-41	1,423	9,406	32,925	42,331	6,454,817	12,469,012	23,070,998
1941-42	1,398	7,881	31,922	39,803	6,962,657	14,392,261	26,466,497

Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are given in the next table :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Generated.	Value of Output.
		£		£	Kilowatt Hours.	£
1932-33	87	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938
1933-34	93	6,494,657	1,281	284,811	830,910,000	1,506,903
1934-35	94	6,373,593	1,364	292,529	900,247,000	1,604,679
1935-36	93	6,336,498	1,414	314,961	981,189,000	1,677,499
1936-37	91	6,934,522	1,346	320,098	1,049,768,000	2,635,151
1937-38	81	6,327,762	1,306	345,576	1,071,596,000	2,524,528
1938-39	79	6,617,530	1,376	390,090	1,136,301,000	2,435,604
1939-40	78	7,467,138	1,445	418,511	1,252,936,000	2,673,351
1940-41	73	8,040,055	1,417	454,182	1,385,038,000	2,980,947
1941-42	71	8,119,400	1,418	486,931	1,539,960,000	3,415,892

The reduction shown in the number of persons employed after 1935-36 was probably due to a more rigid exclusion of employees engaged in the transmission and distribution of electricity: the increase in the value of output to an alteration in the method of computing value at the generating station. In addition to the power stations shown above for the year 1941-42, there were a number of factories which generated electricity mostly for their own use; the recorded total thus generated for the year mentioned amounted to 144,623,000 kwh. Prior to 1937-38 the power generated in such factories was included in the production of electricity shown on the previous page.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

The State Electricity Commission was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act* 1918 as amended by the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1920, now consolidated in the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1928. The Act provides for the appointment, for terms not exceeding seven years, of a chairman and three commissioners. The Commission's duties cover—

1. Control of generation, supply, and use of electricity in Victoria.
2. Investigation and, where practicable, development of all possible sources of power.
3. Promotion of the use of electricity.

The Commission is empowered to erect, acquire and operate electrical undertakings and to operate any business associated therewith; to supply electricity to corporations and to persons outside areas in which there are existing undertakings, to frame safety regulations, register electrical contractors, and to issue licences for electrical mechanics. It controls its own funds and all officers and employees required for the operation of the Act.

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn. From Yallourn, two 132,000-volt lines transmit electricity to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives electricity from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon hydro-electric generating group in the north-eastern district.

There are generating stations at Newport, Richmond, Geelong, and Ballarat. All these generating sources are electrically inter-connected.

An hydro-electric scheme on the Kiewa River, to provide 104,000 kW. in economic instalments between 1942 and 1952, is under construction, while the peak load capacity at Newport is to be increased.

There are six main receiving stations in addition to which there are 28 main metropolitan sub-stations, 13 distribution sub-stations at line voltage, and 3,352 metropolitan and rural sub-stations. High and low tension lines aggregating 4,833 and 3,991 route miles respectively, excluding 760 cable miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies the whole of the electricity requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in 22 of the metropolitan municipalities, in addition to outer metropolitan centres.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number 507, of which 422 had no supply previously. These figures exclude the provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong, where the Commission also operates tramways.

The Commission also operates a briquette factory at Yallourn. This includes eight steam presses and seven electric presses, the total capacity of which is 1,200 tons of brown coal briquettes a day. The bulk of the output is used for industrial purposes. By-product electricity is supplied from the briquette factory to the transmission system at Yallourn power station.

Gasworks. Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the past five years.

VICTORIA—GASWORKS.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet	tons.	£
1937-38 ..	39	747	199,289	379,960	6,701,804,000	212,542	1,395,166
1938-39 ..	39	828	223,512	391,092	7,129,698,000	217,850	1,348,989
1939-40 ..	39	878	238,088	411,554	7,693,470,000	234,669	1,487,584
1940-41 ..	39	893	254,205	449,653	8,367,358,000	251,043	1,604,590
1941-42 ..	39	960	290,857	522,067	9,289,804,000	295,821	1,872,474

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed being 1,203,294 in 1937-38, 1,785,500 in 1938-39, 1,683,945 in 1939-40, 1,413,000 in 1940-41, and 1,045,609 in 1941-42.

Factory
output by
classes.

The following table is an analysis of factory statistics designed to show the relative importance of the various classes of manufacturing in Victoria.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products	2,808,306	2,993,612	3,118,040	3,261,351	3,145,439
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c	2,241,357	2,294,715	2,423,409	2,823,250	2,886,317
3. Chemicals, dyes, ex- plosives, paint, oils, and grease	9,970,909	10,115,983	12,292,943	17,183,876	25,037,087
4. Industrial metals, ma- chines, implements, and conveyances ..	31,140,916	30,718,898	33,932,842	45,813,454	67,969,927
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,022,471	1,010,767	1,175,843	1,455,564	1,351,672
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	15,298,559	14,523,484	18,983,926	23,785,447	28,205,495
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,237,259	3,721,705	4,610,192	5,048,982	5,583,322
8. Clothing	17,281,253	17,174,627	18,294,893	20,980,112	25,469,702
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	45,912,799	44,109,455	49,968,975	55,718,433	59,291,002
10. Woodworking and basket ware	5,527,505	5,320,115	6,012,196	7,069,862	8,005,131
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,825,221	2,924,892	3,216,575	3,711,540	3,891,886
12. Paper, stationery, print- ing, bookbinding, &c.	9,141,044	9,070,629	9,882,802	11,239,335	12,101,259
13. Rubber	4,094,017	3,677,837	4,383,070	4,590,061	5,789,074
14. Musical instruments ..	38,052	30,282	40,049	75,849	70,431
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,591,388	1,496,017	1,807,711	2,006,192	3,194,970
16. Heat, light, and power ..	3,919,669	3,784,593	4,160,935	4,585,537	5,288,366
Total	157,050,725	152,967,611	174,304,401	209,348,845	257,281,080

Employment in factories. The average number of persons employed in each class of industry is shown hereunder. The method of arriving at this average was altered in the year 1928-29, and it is now taken as the average number employed over the whole year, and not, as formerly, in the case of a seasonal factory working only for a portion of the year, the average for the period of operation.

The table of monthly employment in factories (see page 510) is designed to show seasonal employment.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
1. Treatment of non-metallic ferous mine and quarry products	1,505	3,221	3,051	3,068	2,742
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	1,831	4,552	4,384	4,751	4,193
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	4,723	8,554	11,827	18,105	24,961
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and convey- ances	26,193	51,872	53,963	66,599	82,010
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	941	2,315	2,423	2,510	2,238
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	14,719	26,780	29,379	31,281	31,309
7. Skins and leather (not cloth- ing or footwear)	2,738	4,599	4,607	4,854	4,566
8. Clothing	30,157	38,973	39,442	39,400	38,151
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	20,024	26,949	28,112	30,028	31,052
10. Woodworking and basket- ware	4,483	7,386	7,948	8,755	8,926
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,674	4,871	4,750	4,901	4,286
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	10,641	13,819	13,928	14,001	13,099
13. Rubber	2,051	2,948	3,167	3,530	3,854
14. Musical instruments	298	89	99	151	132
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,052	2,699	3,058	3,392	4,503
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,986	2,204	2,323	2,310	2,378
Total	126,016	201,831	212,461	237,636	258,400

Since the year 1930-31, when severely depressed conditions prevailed, the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 105 per cent.

A significant feature of the next table is the steady increase shown in factories of over 50 hands and of the persons employed therein. In 1937-38 the total number employed in factories of this size group was 127,454 representing 63 per cent., whilst in 1941-42 this total had increased to 182,751, or 70 per cent. of the total number employed in factories.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

Showing Annual Percentage Increase or Decrease.									
	1937-38.	Increase.	1938-39.	Increase.	1939-40.	Increase.	1940-41.	Increase.	1941-42.
		%		%		%		%	
Under 4 hands—									
Number of Factories	3,229	- 1.0	3,208	- 0.7	3,136	- 2.2	3,059	- 2.5	2,934
„ Employees	6,156	0.0	6,140	- 0.3	5,944	- 3.2	5,749	- 3.3	5,537
4 hands—									
Number of Factories	742	-4.5	784	5.7	788	0.5	754	- 4.3	659
„ Employees	2,968	-4.5	3,136	5.7	3,152	0.5	3,016	- 4.3	2,636
5 to 10 hands—									
Number of Factories	2,220	1.4	2,178	- 1.9	2,153	-1.15	2,085	- 3.2	2,092
„ Employees	15,526	1.5	15,213	- 2.0	15,132	-0.53	14,666	- 3.1	14,963
11 to 20 hands—									
Number of Factories	1,267	4.8	1,278	0.9	1,272	- 0.5	1,268	- 0.3	1,236
„ Employees	18,706	5.3	19,013	1.6	18,678	- 1.8	18,611	- 0.4	18,282
21 to 50 hands—									
Number of Factories	1,008	1.0	1,021	1.3	1,058	3.6	1,092	3.2	1,115
„ Employees	32,288	1.7	32,838	1.7	33,427	1.8	34,645	3.6	35,633
51 to 100 hands—									
Number of Factories	405	5.5	415	2.5	425	2.4	443	4.2	425
„ Employees	28,125	6.1	28,813	2.4	29,704	3.1	30,671	3.3	29,495
Over 100 hands—									
Number of Factories	370	7.2	366	- 1.1	383	4.6	420	9.7	457
„ Employees	99,329	7.8	98,312	- 1.0	107,800	9.7	131,786	22.3	153,256

Notes.—Minus sign indicates decrease.

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total.									
	1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41.		1941-42.	
	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.
Under 4 hands ..	35.0	3.0	34.7	3.0	34.0	2.8	33.5	2.4	32.9	2.1
4 ..	8.0	1.5	8.5	1.5	8.5	1.5	8.3	1.3	7.4	1.6
5 to 10 ..	24.0	7.6	23.5	7.5	23.4	7.1	22.8	6.1	23.4	5.8
11 to 20 ..	13.7	9.2	13.8	9.3	13.8	8.7	13.9	7.8	13.9	7.0
21 to 50 ..	10.9	15.9	11.0	16.1	11.5	15.6	12.0	14.5	12.5	13.7
51 to 100 ..	4.4	13.9	4.5	14.2	4.6	13.9	4.9	12.8	4.8	11.4
101 and over ..	4.0	48.9	4.0	48.4	4.2	50.4	4.6	55.1	5.1	59.0
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Occupations in factories. In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.		1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Working proprietors ..	No.	7,919	7,760	7,730	7,578	7,399
Managers, overseers ..	"	6,749	6,867	7,295	8,271	8,738
Accountants, clerks ..	"	10,382	11,008	11,883	13,937	15,478
Engine-drivers, firemen ..	"	1,823	1,814	1,944	1,992	2,102
Workers in factory or works ..	"	172,695	172,083	181,105	203,284	222,301
Outworkers ..	"	148	120	143	173	191
Carters, messengers ..	"	} 2,073	2,179	2,361	2,401	2,191
Others ..	"					
Total ..	..	201,789	201,831	212,461	237,636	258,400

Outworkers. The term "outworkers" used in the above table relates to persons working for factories in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not so registered.

Sex distribution in factories.

The average numbers of males and of females, employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for each of the years, 1932-33 to 1941-42, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.
1932-33 ..	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1933-34 ..	100,959	1,115	55,375	602	156,334	857
1934-35 ..	110,910	1,219	58,781	634	169,691	924
1935-36 ..	121,734	1,335	61,656	662	183,390	995
1936-37 ..	128,457	1,403	62,926	672	191,383	1,033
1937-38 ..	136,160	1,481	65,629	697	201,789	1,084
1938-39 ..	136,218	1,470	65,613	692	201,831	1,076
1939-40 ..	143,238	1,533	69,223	724	212,461	1,124
1940-41 ..	161,880	1,745	75,756	781	237,636	1,252
1941-42 ..	175,691	1,812	82,709	840	258,400	1,322

Of the total persons employed, males formed 63·6 per cent. in 1932-33 and 68·0 per cent. in 1941-42. During the period 1932-33 to 1941-42 the number of males employed increased by 83,792 or 91·2 per cent., and the number of females employed by 30,180, or 57·5 per cent.

Employment of females.

Of the total number of females in factories, 56·9 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries and 11·2 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table:—

VICTORIA—FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1941-42.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	1,376	1,256	91
Explosives	*	*	*
Matches	339	431	127
Inks—polishes	223	222	100
Cotton	1,066	1,821	171
Woollen mills	5,673	6,387	113
Hosiery and knitting	3,168	8,914	281
Silk, natural and artificial	161	517	321
Rope, cordage	*	*	*
Canvas goods, &c.	150	185	123
Furriers and fur dressing	190	226	119
Bags, trunks, &c.	331	621	188
Tailoring and slop clothing	1,780	6,907	388
Clothing, waterproof	98	368	376
Dressmaking	576	7,639	1,326
Millinery	90	970	1,078
Shirts, underclothing, corsets	388	4,177	1,077
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	31	300	968
Hats and caps	614	834	136
Gloves	98	330	337
Boots and shoes	4,760	5,054	106
Boot accessories	160	172	108
Dyeworks and cleaning	762	842	110
Cereal foods, &c.	682	416	61
Biscuits	920	737	125
Confectionery	595	1,290	139
Jams, pickles, &c.	2,032	1,935	95
Meat and fish preserving, &c.	552	487	88
Condiments, grocers' sundries	553	708	128
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c.	844	1,434	170
Bedding mattresses (not wire)	425	388	91
Furnishing, drapery	126	347	275
General printing and bookbinding	3,367	1,786	53
Envelopes, Stationery, &c.	288	377	131
Cardboard boxes, cartons	575	941	164
Rubber goods	2,711	1,143	42
Brooms and brushes	272	253	93
Toys, Games, and sporting requisites	255	262	103
Artificial flowers	31	170	548
All other factories	139,429	21,862	14
Total	175,691	82,709	47

* Figures not available for publication.

Child labour in factories. The main reason for the small proportion of children engaged in factories is that daily attendance at school is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

Another reason is the restriction imposed by the Victorian Factories Act on the employment of female children under the age of 15 years unless a special permit is granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories on the grounds of poverty or hardship.

VICTORIA—FACTORY EMPLOYMENT—AGE GROUPS.

Year.	Males.				Females.			
	Under 16 Years.	16 and Under 21 Years.	21 Years and Over.	Total Males.	Under 16 Years.	16 and Under 21 Years.	21 Years and Over.	Total Females.
1932-33 ..	3,441	16,847	71,611	91,899*	4,643	18,234	29,652	52,520*
1933-34 ..	4,247	17,889	78,823	100,959*	5,635	19,579	30,161	55,375*
1934-35 ..	5,194	20,865	84,851	110,910*	6,015	20,187	32,579	58,781*
1935-36 ..	6,118	22,567	93,049	121,734*	6,002	21,135	34,519	61,656*
June 15th, 1937	6,213	24,851	92,264	123,328	5,298	21,296	34,580	61,194
" " 1938	6,017	26,444	97,188	129,649	5,279	22,429	36,428	64,136
" " 1939	5,772	26,303	96,508	128,583	5,005	21,999	36,808	63,812
" " 1940	6,060	27,150	105,978	139,188	5,276	23,153	40,531	68,960
" " 1941	5,775	27,248	130,919	163,942	4,664	23,238	49,776	77,678
" " 1942	5,458	20,039	141,481	166,978	3,754	20,900	58,051	82,705

Percentage—

	To Total Males Employed				To Total Females Employed			
1932-33 ..	3.74	18.34	77.92	100.00	8.84	34.71	56.45	100.00
1933-34 ..	4.20	17.72	78.08	100.00	10.18	35.35	54.47	100.00
1934-35 ..	4.68	18.81	76.51	100.00	10.23	34.34	55.43	100.00
1935-36 ..	5.03	18.54	76.43	100.00	9.73	34.28	55.99	100.00
June 15th, 1937	5.04	20.15	74.81	100.00	8.66	34.83	56.51	100.00
" " 1938	4.64	20.40	74.96	100.00	8.23	34.97	56.80	100.00
" " 1939	4.49	20.46	75.05	100.00	7.84	34.48	57.68	100.00
" " 1940	4.35	19.51	76.14	100.00	7.65	33.58	58.77	100.00
" " 1941	3.52	16.62	79.86	100.00	6.00	29.92	64.08	100.00
" " 1942	3.27	12.00	84.73	100.00	4.54	25.27	70.19	100.00

* Includes working proprietors.

Prior to the year 1936-37, the proportions were based on the average numbers employed over the whole year including working proprietors. In 1936-37 the annual questionnaire was altered to ask for the number of employees in each age group on 15th June and working proprietors were excluded from the totals. The effect is simplified compilation and possibly more precise statistics.

Machinery in factories. In the following tables are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, and the value of the machinery and plant for each of the ten years, 1932-33 to 1941-42. The value recorded is the depreciated value or book value less any existing depreciation reserve.

VICTORIA—MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Power-driven Machinery	Average Horse-power used.	Value of Machinery and Plant.
			£
1932-33 ..	8,023	364,121	33,022,441
1933-34 ..	8,238	389,186	33,270,400
1934-35 ..	8,445	404,702	33,947,056
1935-36 ..	8,480	441,445	34,194,608
1936-37 ..	8,538	*789,524	36,213,626
1937-38 ..	8,655	*858,216	36,868,289
1938-39 ..	8,761	*862,221	38,570,380
1939-40 ..	8,741	*997,768	40,849,523
1940-41 ..	8,678	*1,063,200	44,985,756
1941-42 ..	8,527	*1,167,102	48,065,805

* "Rated" Horse-power. See following table relating to Horse-power.

The nature of the motive power used in the factories of the State is set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the table, usually under the power which is principally used.

VICTORIA—POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water.	Manual Labour.
1931-32 ..	479	213	6,426	493	6	587
1932-33 ..	485	197	6,840	493	8	589
1933-34 ..	491	174	7,074	492	7	658
1934-35 ..	477	180	7,279	499	10	655
1935-36 ..	458	160	7,341	512	9	680
1936-37 ..	402	171	7,465	489	11	627
1937-38 ..	385	146	7,661	455	8	586
1938-39 ..	424	129	7,780	424	4	489
1939-40 ..	325	112	7,861	437	6	474
1940-41 ..	300	101	7,863	407	7	443
1941-42 ..	280	91	7,770	382	4	391

The difficulty of obtaining an accurate measure of average horse-power of engines used in factories has been pointed out in previous issues of this *Year-Book*. In 1937 Australian Statisticians decided to discard the "average" as a measure of horse-power and to substitute the "rated" horse-power of engines (a) ordinarily in use and (b) in reserve or idle.

From the table hereunder, it can be calculated that, during 1941-42, the total rated horse-power used in Victorian factories other than Electric Generating stations, excluding, to avoid duplication, the horse-power developed by electricity generated in their own works, was 536,878.

VICTORIA—HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES IN FACTORIES, 1941-42.

Class of Engine.	Electric Generating Stations. (Maximum Load).	Other Factories. Rated Horse-power	Total.
Steam—			
Reciprocating	1,329	38,382	39,711
Turbine	518,731	39,551	558,282
Internal Combustion—			
Gas	1,199	3,738	4,937
Petrol or other light oils	45	4,927	4,972
Heavy oils	9,078	10,442	19,520
Water	34,610	1,313	35,923
Total	564,992	98,353	663,345
Electric motors driven by—			
(a) Electricity generated in own works	21,429	43,803	65,232
(b) Purchased electricity .. .. .	..	438,525	438,525

Reserve or idle horse-power capacity amounted to 92,938, exclusive of that in generating stations.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to persons employed in factories are given in the following table for each of the past ten years.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries Paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages Paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages Paid.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	

Aggregate Amounts.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932-33..	1,774,820	103,421	2,775,190	480,551	13,821,827	4,140,703	23,096,512
1933-34..	1,858,005	109,489	2,932,119	506,467	15,077,479	4,335,584	24,819,143
1934-35..	1,918,021	125,780	3,111,666	542,939	16,924,648	4,695,761	27,318,815
1935-36..	2,008,313	129,366	3,345,721	588,515	19,409,390	5,112,402	30,593,707
1936-37..	2,070,557	155,452	3,755,443	691,602	21,208,444	5,331,406	33,212,904
1937-38..	2,126,948	140,684	4,075,295	757,828	24,165,763	5,962,025	37,228,543
1938-39..	2,139,882	139,461	4,322,645	802,841	24,683,101	6,217,955	38,305,885
1939-40..	2,205,339	139,094	4,682,728	876,390	27,117,013	6,900,162	41,920,726
1940-41..	2,352,463	145,603	5,590,750	1,076,741	34,798,321	8,330,795	52,294,673
1941-42..	2,636,721	158,615	6,728,962	1,410,398	45,451,222	10,772,695	67,158,613

Average Amounts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1932-33..	275	5	0	159	7	1	334	9	7	131	6	0	179	2	11	85	17	5	154	10	1*
1933-34..	269	12	7	159	2	10	334	10	6	131	10	4	176	15	1	85	5	9	153	12	5*
1934-35..	264	3	1	168	3	1	335	13	5	127	13	3	179	6	7	87	6	4	156	6	6*
1935-36..	275	1	6	175	1	1	335	14	11	129	10	10	185	15	10	90	13	9	162	5	8*
1936-37..	286	5	4	169	10	7	343	7	5	136	17	5	192	6	1	93	8	3	169	0	1*
1937-38..	297	18	8	180	7	3	349	13	10	138	7	4	205	18	0	100	8	4	180	12	10*
1938-39..	305	12	3	183	19	8	355	14	3	140	5	8	210	17	0	105	3	1	185	12	9*
1939-40..	315	5	6	189	4	10	359	10	4	142	8	8	220	1	6	110	13	11	193	6	2*
1940-41..	343	0	6	202	4	6	376	1	0	146	13	6	248	5	8	123	1	3	216	9	1*
1941-42..	393	17	10	224	19	9	433	1	4	162	10	6	296	3	7	146	18	4	256	8	6*

* This figure is based on the number of employees and the wages, &c., paid to them, working proprietors being excluded.

The average annual earnings of all employees (excluding working proprietors) increased by £39 19s. 5d. in 1941-42.

Cost and value
of production
in factories.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1941-42 are given in the subjoined statement:—

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1941-42.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (including Containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	1,132,153	237,493	798,095	107,746	3,145,439
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	505,214	391,832	1,083,292	141,929	2,886,317
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	12,838,579	526,067	7,167,521	604,466	25,037,087
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	29,493,414	1,147,506	25,232,785	1,376,026	67,969,927
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	536,846	18,527	569,423	15,940	1,351,672
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	15,636,041	476,475	6,469,732	649,174	28,205,495
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,383,368	77,102	1,236,974	86,017	5,583,322
8. Clothing ..	13,866,137	164,996	7,132,731	213,838	25,469,702
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	40,637,434	1,027,238	7,808,688	713,259	59,291,002
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	4,142,437	101,241	2,415,664	149,471	8,005,131
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,144,894	25,458	1,019,185	27,621	3,891,886
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	5,693,124	312,384	3,290,595	248,863	12,101,259
13. Rubber ..	3,427,710	165,537	1,085,475	145,449	5,789,074
14. Musical instruments ..	24,112	1,157	35,473	430	70,431
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,538,718	37,987	1,035,192	41,937	3,194,970
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,057,955	849,913	777,788	202,251	5,288,366
Total	136,058,136	5,560,913	67,158,613	4,724,417	257,281,080

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column in the preceding table represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES, 1941-42.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products	36·0	7·6	25·4	3·4	27·6
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	17·5	13·6	37·5	4·9	26·5
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	51·3	2·1	28·6	2·4	15·6
4. Industrial, metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	43·4	1·7	37·1	2·0	15·8
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	39·7	1·4	42·1	1·2	15·6
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	55·4	1·7	22·9	2·3	17·7
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	60·6	1·4	22·2	1·5	14·3
8. Clothing	54·5	·6	28·0	·8	16·1
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	68·5	1·7	13·2	1·2	15·4
10. Woodworking and basketware	51·7	1·3	30·2	1·9	14·9
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	55·1	·7	26·2	·7	17·3
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	47·0	2·6	27·2	2·1	21·1
13. Rubber	59·2	2·9	18·8	2·5	16·7
14. Musical instruments ..	34·2	1·6	50·4	·6	13·2
15. Miscellaneous products ..	48·2	1·2	32·4	1·3	16·9
16. Heat, light, and power ..	20·0	16·1	14·7	3·8	45·4
Total	52·9	2·2	26·1	1·8	17·0

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the raw material to its manufactured form. Thus, in class two, the sum paid in wages represents 38 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 18 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst, in class nine, the expenditure on wages amounts to 13 per cent. and that on raw materials to 69 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1932-33 to 1941-42.

VICTORIA—COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES.

Year.	Cost of Production.					Total value of Output.
	Materials. (including containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932-33 ..	56,757,681	2,633,659	23,096,512	1,612,987	17,984,590	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	1,752,424	19,382,502	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	2,022,078	21,443,776	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	74,568,265	3,145,097	30,593,707	2,286,118	23,449,983	134,043,170
1936-37 ..	78,233,032	3,302,178	33,192,904	2,444,701	25,519,377	142,692,192
1937-38 ..	85,926,478	3,627,106	37,228,543	2,607,751	27,660,847	157,050,725
1938-39 ..	80,721,680	3,595,128	38,305,885	2,654,734	27,690,184	152,967,611
1939-40 ..	93,390,751	3,920,967	41,920,726	2,962,196	32,109,761	174,304,401
1940-41 ..	112,024,332	4,622,042	52,294,673	3,701,760	36,706,038	209,348,845
1941-42 ..	136,058,136	5,560,913	67,158,613	4,724,417	43,779,001	257,281,080

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their respective percentages of the total output.

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.					Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	Other Expenditure Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1932-33 ..	55.7	2.6	22.5	1.6	17.6	100.0
1933-34 ..	55.1	2.5	22.9	1.6	17.9	100.0
1934-35 ..	54.1	2.6	23.3	1.7	18.3	100.0
1935-36 ..	55.6	2.4	22.8	1.7	17.5	100.0
1936-37 ..	54.8	2.3	23.3	1.7	17.9	100.0
1937-38 ..	54.5	2.3	23.6	1.7	17.9	100.0
1938-39 ..	52.8	2.3	25.1	1.7	18.1	100.0
1939-40 ..	53.6	2.2	24.1	1.7	18.4	100.0
1940-41 ..	53.5	2.2	25.0	1.8	17.5	100.0
1941-42 ..	52.9	2.2	26.1	1.8	17.0	100.0

The ratio of cost of materials to the value of the output of factories was 53.4 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 55.1 per cent. in the period 1932-33 to 1936-37. The ratio of salaries and wages to output averaged 24.8 per cent. over the last five years as against 23.0 per cent. over the period 1932-33 to 1936-37. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2.5 per cent. in the earlier and 2.2 per cent. in the later period. After allocating the proportion for repairs to plant and buildings, replacement of tools, and costs of lubricating oil and water, the balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 13s. 3d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1937-38 to 1941-42, as compared with £17 16s. 7d. in the preceding five-year period.

In 1941-42, wages and salaries (including working proprietors' drawings) took 60.5 per cent. of the value added in manufacturing (see page 466), leaving 39.5 per cent. for the payment of miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and profits.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1941-42.

Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.

**VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND AND
BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
1941-42.**

Class of Industry	Value of Land and Buildings	Value of Machinery and Plant.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	£ 765,870	£ 1,496,436
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	788,774	816,155
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	5,390,003	5,537,923
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	12,528,965	10,145,163
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	312,673	118,128
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	4,061,668	4,077,500
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	979,948	418,019
8. Clothing	4,653,326	1,234,816
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	10,603,138	7,501,771
10. Woodworking and basketware	1,170,311	1,026,267
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	926,714	206,041
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	3,844,621	3,480,436
13. Rubber	721,576	858,197
14. Musical instruments	59,704	7,844
15. Miscellaneous products	793,432	509,599
16. Heat, light, and power	2,490,842	10,631,510
Total	50,091,565	48,065,805

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industry—food and drink, industrial metals, &c., and heat, light, and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £53,901,389, or more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with manufacturing industries are shown in the next table for the years 1932-33 to 1941-42. The value recorded is the depreciated value or the book value less any existing depreciation reserve.

**VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND AND
BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**

Year.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Machinery and Plant.
	£	£
1932-33	34,804,987	33,022,441
1933-34	35,563,879	33,270,400
1934-35	36,644,621	33,947,056
1935-36	37,678,298	34,194,608
1936-37	38,948,268	36,213,626
1937-38	40,339,541	36,868,289
1938-39	42,026,245	38,570,380
1939-40	43,791,176	40,849,523
1940-41	47,064,570	44,985,756
1941-42	50,091,565	48,065,805

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery, plant, land and buildings increased by 45 per cent. between 1932-33 and 1941-42.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

Year.			Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1932	..	..	125,670	809	·644
1933	..	..	134,842	956	·709
1934	..	..	148,155	1,162	·784
1935	..	..	159,912	1,290	·807
1936	..	..	170,084	1,513	·889
1937	..	..	179,650	2,432	1·353
1938	..	..	184,509	2,374	1·286
1939	..	..	187,690	2,505	1·334
1940	..	..	196,263	3,534	1·801
1941	..	..	224,347	5,592	2·041

Manufactures— The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done at the Pentridge Penal Department and Blind Institute. At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1941-42 was £42,405, and, of the materials used, £25,167. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter establishment is the manufacture of brushware, brooms, basket-ware, mats and matting, and gives employment to 160 persons (145 males and 15 females). The value of the articles produced for the period under review was, £65,607.

Factory Statistics by Municipalities. Although approximately 71 per cent. of the factories in Victoria are located within the Metropolitan area, some of the municipalities outside Greater Melbourne also have important manufacturing industries.

The following table gives factory statistics for the metropolitan and the more important extra-metropolitan municipalities for the year 1941-42.

VICTORIA—FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1941-42.

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used (including containers).	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
				£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne	2,295	28,892	23,506	12,299,180	12,045,848	6,964,068	24,885,416	46,969,888
Brunswick	355	5,925	5,207	2,459,967	1,591,977	1,166,737	4,805,310	9,362,544
Essendon	126	1,667	373	544,662	270,520	132,888	511,966	1,418,372
Coburg	80	1,576	1,560	746,921	397,783	271,820	1,704,694	3,143,722
Preston	84	1,572	378	529,342	561,994	245,863	1,083,943	2,015,772
Northcote	119	1,419	476	477,625	325,765	480,139	656,221	1,573,701
Fitzroy	313	5,778	3,927	2,398,288	1,525,669	952,015	4,050,034	8,152,219
Collingwood	396	10,962	8,892	4,812,817	2,747,739	2,176,427	9,449,084	18,015,725
Kew	36	94	104	37,119	53,071	19,065	76,969	132,025
Camberwell	109	592	596	250,306	198,417	105,049	361,383	795,326
Hawthorn	160	1,104	780	407,683	422,700	194,190	649,396	1,344,491
Richmond	338	11,421	6,268	4,445,476	3,056,083	2,112,270	8,998,670	17,191,818
Prahran	299	3,110	2,786	1,322,407	1,025,349	451,209	3,634,448	6,496,688
Malvern	128	602	327	193,603	215,602	70,447	326,255	612,575
Caulfield	127	594	235	187,232	184,225	75,831	268,010	606,520
Oakleigh	39	581	30	160,982	127,089	147,466	264,419	582,629
Sandringham	43	216	234	93,286	101,786	24,466	154,448	322,687
Brighton	92	649	421	241,107	216,807	178,091	516,726	997,100
St. Kilda	135	845	508	315,416	264,199	114,503	434,072	1,034,854
South Melbourne	442	14,606	4,923	5,336,560	3,250,954	2,160,320	11,594,950	21,575,152
Port Melbourne	93	9,486	1,404	3,494,800	1,274,415	932,677	4,721,056	10,275,438
Footscray	232	16,515	6,157	6,370,405	3,551,948	5,123,709	16,030,075	27,296,824
Williamstown	83	10,072	708	3,240,122	2,365,169	3,333,518	3,115,023	8,376,641
Braybrook	69	15,988	4,139	6,739,027	3,979,824	4,676,000	8,852,315	18,150,156
Heidelberg	50	860	244	294,977	279,719	300,048	1,142,965	1,877,807
Box Hill	45	564	83	167,211	111,159	162,183	256,955	520,238
Moorabbin	44	312	239	113,205	98,835	160,789	268,645	409,914
Mordialloc	22	106	68	34,520	30,282	36,687	83,996	162,056
Chelsea	10	96	17	29,313	23,271	5,207	38,567	82,940
Total Metropolitan ..	6,364	146,204	74,590	57,743,559	40,298,199	32,773,682	109,036,011	209,495,822

VICTORIA—FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1941-42—continued.

Production.

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Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used (including containers)	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
Werribee.. ..	24	170	8	£ 48,706	£ 127,061	£ 126,522	£ 722,759	£ 1,000,082
Blackburn and Mitcham ..	33	434	96	125,828	100,909	90,460	55,453	284,813
Dandenong	35	1,035	232	350,479	149,827	160,186	843,550	1,432,631
*Geelong	231	6,786	2,235	2,371,995	2,375,774	2,575,771	4,279,791	9,214,509
Korumburra	23	134	15	42,779	62,362	59,785	511,223	558,434
Castlemaine	26	906	229	305,952	78,274	168,289	367,850	861,491
Maryborough	27	422	337	162,287	43,593	68,467	414,871	674,289
Ballarat (including Sebastopol)	205	3,470	1,640	1,172,530	963,204	821,835	2,051,707	4,141,254
Colac	59	452	54	124,814	144,161	97,621	639,247	918,869
Hampden	33	374	77	105,778	87,192	95,522	731,988	937,937
†Warrnambool	55	1,014	427	356,043	460,750	477,027	1,834,064	2,533,377
Hamilton	38	203	44	53,796	44,933	57,103	242,527	346,517
Horsham	39	183	21	49,171	103,427	69,659	208,535	300,922
†Stawell	30	276	144	84,606	52,422	84,667	245,466	477,152
Warracknabeal	24	83	9	20,625	32,832	36,720	112,783	152,227
†Mildura	85	743	199	210,292	217,071	291,530	292,599	667,769
†Swan Hill	47	225	43	56,965	67,986	80,947	164,219	282,503
Bendigo (including Eaglehawk)	136	842	594	280,897	519,267	352,210	725,246	1,197,802
Echuca	30	150	14	38,311	39,513	27,696	157,431	229,401
Rodney	31	322	199	125,243	156,893	134,542	761,964	993,099
†Shepparton	42	390	180	145,461	217,030	87,518	839,911	1,148,088
†Wangaratta	40	279	134	90,724	76,617	67,627	389,182	549,512
Bairnsdale	37	192	28	50,741	45,846	35,290	167,281	243,510
Morwell	22	1,585	98	556,103	1,402,458	5,910,710	957,130	4,706,561
Narracan	38	372	30	109,232	44,282	101,641	327,384	509,823
Other Municipalities ..	1,164	8,445	1,032	2,375,696	2,179,682	3,212,778	8,977,964	13,422,686
Total Country ..	2,554	29,487	8,119	9,415,054	9,793,366	15,292,123	27,022,125	47,785,258
Total State ..	8,918	175,691	82,709	67,158,613	50,091,565	48,065,805	136,058,136	257,281,080

* Includes Corio, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilliwell.

† Includes Shire of same name.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

The value of production as estimated hereunder is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete, as it does not include the building and construction industry, it omits small manufacturers with factories employing less than four hands (unless power-driven machinery is used) and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent as far as possible all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacture into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture ..	24,106,207	14,378,841	21,327,593	13,972,777	25,794,748
Pastoral ..	21,147,151	17,936,267	18,947,004	21,199,275	23,498,063
Dairying ..	12,989,517	12,682,076	14,854,336	15,529,932	15,567,176
Poultry and Bees	4,866,129	4,854,076	4,694,596	4,729,242	5,036,181
Trapping ..	922,930	615,217	963,622	1,621,071	2,197,815
Forestry ..	1,231,322	1,241,143	1,474,486	1,807,508	2,122,463
Fisheries ..	220,682	229,906	252,687	302,129	463,724
Mining ..	2,558,880	2,624,276	2,949,748	3,347,042	2,987,990
Manufacturing*	64,889,390	65,996,069	74,030,487	89,000,711	110,937,614
Total ..	132,932,208	120,557,871	139,494,559	151,509,687	188,605,774

* Manufacturing is included at its net or added value because the gross or wholesale selling value contains so much duplication of products, the finished article of one class of manufacture forming in numerous cases the raw material for others.

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry, i.e.—

- (a) Workers in all grades of the industry.
- (b) Proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned.
- (c) Providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

It is, therefore, necessary to deduct from the gross values of realization all costs of marketing and production, the former including freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers, and the latter such items as stock feed, seed costs, manures, spraying, animal dips, fuel, power, water, all other materials consumed in the process of production, and depreciation. Complete details of these costs are not yet available for the forestry and fishing industries in Victoria, but the following table gives the value of production in detail after deduction of marketing costs and may be considered to represent with a fair degree of accuracy the value of Victorian production at the place of production.

VICTORIA—VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

Industry and Produce.	Value in—				
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural	20,276,774	12,026,067	17,216,550	11,448,441	21,647,390
Barley	421,823	224,145	469,638	191,211	565,310
Maize	165,572	91,506	93,520	117,543	107,599
Oats	743,829	432,100	608,133	366,028	762,688
Wheat	7,859,971	2,241,991*	6,594,195	2,355,901	7,993,157
Onions	118,524	174,269	141,795	294,632	301,661
Potatoes	638,268	846,649	725,962	574,883	1,507,621
Hay and Straw	5,043,540	3,405,579	3,384,539	2,099,147	4,395,334
Fruit—					
Orchards	1,387,257	1,360,070	1,291,115	1,440,516	1,404,190
Vineyards	1,916,952	1,474,893	1,823,068	1,835,497	2,266,924
Other Crops	1,981,038	1,774,865	2,084,585	2,173,583	2,342,906
Pastoral	19,543,633	16,336,826	17,450,772	19,633,423	21,692,552
Wool	8,922,596	6,677,765	9,800,303	10,380,356	11,765,038
Sheep, slaughtered	5,442,794	5,172,214	3,787,796	4,651,208	4,539,279
Cattle, slaughtered	5,169,535	4,442,251	3,862,673	4,601,859	5,388,235
Horses	8,708	44,596	..	..	..
Dairying	12,435,403	12,196,174	14,272,171	14,846,606	14,905,707
Cream for butter	7,340,263	6,831,850	9,017,044	8,565,185	7,644,724
Milk for cheese	461,248	549,147	680,560	517,234	652,967
Milk for condensing, con- centrating, &c.	941,233	823,611	865,643	714,583	1,023,419
Whole milk consumed	2,205,338	2,662,557	2,361,362	2,868,433	2,851,599
Pigs	1,487,321	1,329,009	1,347,562	2,181,171	2,732,998
Poultry and Bees	4,429,093	4,486,447	4,333,648	4,361,050	4,646,757
Eggs	3,654,860	3,631,000	3,435,100	3,454,154	3,591,119
Poultry	714,303	831,999	835,710	814,886	922,682
Honey and Beeswax	59,930	23,448	62,838	92,010	132,956
Trapping, etc.	849,415	543,682	870,865	1,539,760	2,127,645
Rabbits and hares	214,094	227,999	225,983	201,594	189,875
Rabbit and hare skins, &c.	635,321	315,683	644,882	1,338,166	1,937,770
Forestry	1,029,174	1,067,732	1,268,597	1,592,324	1,898,809
Forest sawmills	426,881	414,978	557,775	751,822	1,028,202
Firewood	533,282	583,584	637,000	756,000	802,364
Bark for tanning	69,011	69,170	73,822	84,502	68,243
Fisheries	168,095	176,919	199,632	244,444	387,462
Fish	159,251	170,746	193,522	237,983	379,590
Crayfish	8,834	6,114	5,764	6,250	7,831
Oysters	10	59	346	211	41
Total	58,731,587	46,833,847	55,612,235	53,666,048	67,306,322

* Inclusive of wheat bounties.

VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Produce.	Value in—				
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining.	2,315,106	2,378,456	2,788,983	3,184,364	2,856,306
Gold	1,260,432	1,267,341	1,527,377	1,916,873	1,593,776
Coal—					
Black	171,369	188,101	234,059	204,559	279,743
Brown	325,950	351,721	385,952	431,904	422,933
Other Metals and Minerals ..	153,517	156,982	174,761	161,679	128,330
Quarrying	403,838	414,311	466,834	469,349	431,524
Total Primary ..	61 046,693	49,212,303	58,401,218	56,850,412	70,162,628
Manufacturing ..	64,889,390	65,996,069	74,030,487	89,000,711	110,937,614
Grand Total ..	125,936,083	115,208,372	132,431,705	145,851,123	181,100,242

The values of production of the various classes of industry, as they appear in the previous table for the year 1941-42, are shown hereunder, together with the costs of production where available. The difference between the two figures represents the net value of production or the net return available to the producers for wages, rent, interest and profits. As previously explained, the deductions are incomplete, and depreciation (see below) has been here disregarded, but the margin of error is considered to be small in view of the comparative unimportance of the industries concerned from the point of view of production costs.

VICTORIA—COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1941-42.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Net Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	21,647,390	6,136,304	15,511,086	7 18 9
Pastoral	21,692,552	1,224,654	20,467,898	10 9 6
Dairying	14,905,707	2,304,050	12,601,657	6 9 0
Poultry and Bees ..	4,646,757	1,877,553	2,769,204	1 8 4
Miscellaneous	4,413,916	304,166*	4,109,750	2 2 1
Mining	2,856,306	643,077	2,213,229	1 2 8
Manufacturing	110,937,614	..	110,937,614	56 15 6
Total	181,100,242	12,489,804	168,610,438	86 5 10

* Incomplete.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, power, fuel, water, and all other materials used in production.

Depreciation. While depreciation of assets used must be considered as a legitimate charge against the value of production, the problem of exact measurement presents much difficulty. Depreciation may generally be considered as proportionate to the life of the asset, but this cannot always be accurately measured, particularly with machinery, where obsolescence might be suddenly accentuated by new invention. Care and expertness in handling and repairing must influence the effective life of machinery, while managerial policy and methods of determining depreciation affect annual amounts actually written off.

In these circumstances there is no certainty that depreciation will vary in direct proportion to annual production as in the case of other production costs, but it is considered that some attempt at measurement of the annual amount chargeable against production should be made.

The table hereunder shows details of the fixed capital invested in certain of Victorian industries and the estimated depreciation thereon for the year 1941-42 :—

VICTORIAN INDUSTRY—DEPRECIATION OF ASSETS, 1941-42.

Industry	Capital Value.	Depreciation.	Per Cent.
	£	£	
Agriculture—Machinery and implements ..	8,750,000	875,000	10
Pastoral machinery and implements ..	860,000	43,000	5
Dairying machinery	480,000	24,000	5
Agriculture, dairying and pastoral—buildings and fences	41,000,000	1,640,000	4
Manufacturing—Land, buildings, plant and machinery	98,157,370	4,587,261	4·7

The estimated percentages of depreciation on agricultural, pastoral, and dairying machinery and on the value of buildings and fences in those industries have been arbitrarily fixed by Australian Statisticians in the interests of uniformity. The amount of depreciation on factory buildings, &c., is the total written off as shown by the returns rendered by manufacturers.

**Employment
in factories.**

Every factory in Victoria submits an annual statement showing the number of persons employed on the 15th day of each month, and from these data an index of employment is constructed.

It will be appreciated that, in order to publish figures to the latest possible date, it is necessary to anticipate these annual statements. Consequently, in the table which follows, the figures from July, 1943, are estimates based on the monthly Pay-roll tax returns rendered by factories. It is considered that such returns cover 90 per cent. of total factory employment in Victoria.

INDEX OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

(Base—July, 1933, 136,793 = 1,000.)

Month.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.
July ..	1,352	1,393	1,406	1,554	1,796	1,851	1,857
August ..	1,367	1,396	1,420	1,572	1,804	1,845	1,859
September ..	1,387	1,409	1,435	1,606	1,801	1,853	1,863
October ..	1,414	1,430	1,477	1,634	1,844	1,861	1,873
November ..	1,426	1,437	1,503	1,666	1,868	1,867	1,878
December ..	1,425	1,425	1,504	1,704	1,857	1,872	1,883
January ..	1,378	1,372	1,499	1,689	1,825	1,878	..
February ..	1,447	1,428	1,527	1,727	1,842	1,882	..
March ..	1,472	1,446	1,546	1,750	1,848	1,894	..
April ..	1,458	1,433	1,556	1,729	1,837	1,892	..
May ..	1,436	1,428	1,539	1,755	1,826	1,869	..
June ..	1,416	1,406	1,522	1,767	1,825	1,862	..

**Employment
in Retail
Trade.**

The volume of employment in retail trade is a valuable indicator of economic conditions. Monthly returns showing the number of employees on the payrolls of 102 large retail stores in Victoria were collected by the Government Statist from July, 1933, to December, 1941. The collection of these returns was then discontinued because of the institution of the Pay-roll tax. Figures collected because of this tax cover all retail establishments except those whose payroll was less than £20 per week.

The following table shows a monthly index calculated from both these sources and representing the field at present covered by retail establishments making Pay-roll tax returns. This field covers approximately 80 per cent. of the total retail employment, and the table appears to reflect the general trend.

INDEX OF RETAIL EMPLOYMENT.

(Base—July, 1933, 29,230 = 1,000.)

Month.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.
July ..	1,366	1,381	1,378	1,414	1,499	1,369	1,274
August ..	1,327	1,367	1,367	1,396	1,448	1,349	1,259
September ..	1,344	1,368	1,362	1,416	1,458	1,327	1,261
October ..	1,400	1,415	1,404	1,426	1,510	1,317	1,251
November ..	1,428	1,456	1,461	1,473	1,566	1,330	1,264
December ..	1,606	1,643	1,646	1,732	1,676	1,335	1,275
January ..	1,436	1,414	1,439	1,492	1,497	1,294	..
February ..	1,386	1,410	1,393	1,441	1,483	1,291	..
March ..	1,395	1,382	1,397	1,439	1,477	1,297	..
April ..	1,399	1,390	1,438	1,454	1,456	1,277	..
May ..	1,406	1,401	1,452	1,463	1,409	1,284	..
June ..	1,420	1,418	1,485	1,508	1,399	1,277	..

Monthly
employment
in factories.

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month, including managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters, and

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Aerated waters	551	598	667	690
Agricultural implements	4,397	4,490	4,591	4,639
Art metal	172	173	178	169
Artificial flowers	279	286	269	232
Bacon curing	542	551	559	563
Bags and sacks	*	*	*	*
Bags, trunks, &c.	1,028	1,023	1,017	1,009
Bakeries	2,821	2,809	2,791	2,791
Basketware	183	180	175	183
Bedding and mattresses	850	847	843	840
Biscuits	1,423	1,297	1,398	1,374
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	372	377	378	430
Boot accessories	319	322	332	336
Boot repairing	241	242	237	240
Boots and shoes	10,221	10,179	10,158	10,229
Boxes and cases	1,462	1,447	1,435	1,446
Brass and copper	*	*	*	*
Breweries	1,747	1,743	1,782	1,787
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	2,277	2,264	2,242	2,192
Brooms and brushware	492	536	519	527
Butter and cheese	3,484	3,686	4,050	4,312
Buttons	282	253	313	321
Cabinet and furniture making	2,920	2,894	2,876	2,872
Celluloid and similar compositions	852	821	833	809
Cement and cement goods	1,423	1,403	1,361	1,284
Cereal foods	1,096	1,099	1,129	1,100
Chaffcutting	334	321	327	307
Chemical fertilizers	872	888	928	892
Chemicals, drugs	2,484	2,518	2,578	2,659
Condiments, coffee	1,252	1,298	1,295	1,279
Confectionery	2,578	2,558	2,516	2,458
Cooperage	285	285	282	277
Corsets, stays	927	930	922	918
Cotton	2,964	2,923	2,860	2,969
Cutlery and small tools	1,020	1,094	1,095	1,115
Cycle and motor accessories	1,746	1,781	1,799	1,813
Die sinking and engraving	255	273	270	265
Distilleries	150	145	157	148
Dressmaking	8,099	8,149	8,187	8,209
Dried fruit	636	438	428	455
Dyeworks and cleaning	1,516	1,561	1,571	1,613
Earthenware, china, &c.	1,259	1,242	1,274	1,272
Electric light—Government	1,050	1,043	1,064	1,059
" Local authority	291	294	309	313
" Companies	66	66	66	66
Electrical apparatus	3,880	3,877	3,917	3,965
Electro typing and stereotyping	62	65	63	69

* Figures not available for publication.

messengers and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing.

This information has been tabulated, and the monthly totals for each industry are set out in the following table:—

IN FACTORIES, 1941-42.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
760	824	916	837	802	697	673	650
4,681	4,613	4,603	4,550	4,645	4,645	4,685	4,653
179	169	164	162	170	167	165	181
226	202	181	170	135	122	83	80
583	562	555	565	547	551	553	557
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1,003	976	881	872	830	726	691	698
2,787	2,776	2,680	2,683	2,668	2,663	2,659	2,670
186	184	190	184	176	164	151	145
818	797	763	750	744	706	697	672
1,368	1,354	1,254	1,242	1,280	1,248	1,251	1,229
462	461	433	409	402	388	396	387
319	318	319	320	314	318	303	307
239	240	231	235	232	228	223	223
10,178	10,080	9,398	9,287	9,129	8,891	8,814	8,702
1,538	1,563	1,534	1,535	1,553	1,581	1,558	1,546
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1,817	1,759	1,754	1,807	1,796	1,691	1,607	1,533
2,236	2,147	1,910	1,759	1,690	1,560	1,450	1,150
530	509	500	475	483	533	541	536
4,446	4,357	4,068	3,894	3,740	3,598	3,589	3,615
288	309	327	306	279	268	287	320
2,885	2,840	2,605	2,433	2,306	2,122	1,980	1,922
812	781	792	782	772	730	713	718
1,270	1,265	1,219	1,207	1,179	1,176	1,160	1,141
1,085	1,063	1,006	1,055	1,068	1,084	1,114	1,165
298	300	329	354	361	334	336	325
906	963	941	1,019	1,004	962	969	956
2,682	2,691	2,535	2,545	2,531	2,519	2,607	2,621
1,302	1,268	1,148	1,191	1,114	1,088	1,155	1,176
2,412	2,293	1,919	1,899	1,867	1,880	1,856	1,782
282	282	250	252	237	220	217	207
916	896	864	849	819	811	787	794
2,993	2,916	2,871	2,828	2,841	2,868	2,900	2,831
1,098	1,081	1,114	1,142	1,171	1,157	1,178	1,195
1,813	1,863	1,923	1,959	2,041	2,079	2,081	2,176
283	286	298	347	367	383	405	415
153	151	131	138	145	161	164	154
8,060	7,990	7,465	7,616	7,455	7,320	7,230	7,148
477	437	556	647	1,013	1,283	1,085	903
1,650	1,646	1,575	1,555	1,482	1,432	1,404	1,399
1,240	1,218	1,161	1,136	1,105	1,085	1,076	1,056
1,060	1,048	1,013	1,010	1,017	1,011	998	1,016
323	328	326	331	331	328	326	332
66	66	64	64	64	64	64	63
3,971	3,930	3,912	4,051	4,100	4,165	4,192	4,258
68	68	72	71	69	70	65	63

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Engineering (not marine or electrical) ..	16,494	16,680	16,886	17,235
Explosives	*	*	*	*
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	*	*	*	*
Fellmongery	589	558	553	612
Furnishing, drapery	481	479	476	481
Furriers	457	453	447	433
Galvanized iron working	*	*	*	*
Gas fittings and meters	214	218	218	217
Gasworks—Local authorities	77	73	75	76
" Companies	874	878	884	900
Glass (including bottles)	1,132	1,103	1,076	1,042
Gold, silver, and electroplating	940	884	901	911
Grain milling	1,072	1,009	935	876
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	337	337	345	350
Hats and caps	1,470	1,481	1,492	1,489
Horse-drawn vehicles	214	210	214	211
Hosiery and knitting	12,991	12,759	11,574	12,610
Ice, refrigerating	2,421	2,437	2,729	3,400
Ice cream	141	183	294	310
Inks, polishes, &c.	437	438	439	427
Jams and fruit preserving	2,764	2,605	2,843	2,597
Jewellery	602	619	610	616
Joinery	1,768	1,766	1,845	1,835
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	859	846	858	829
Machine belting	91	92	90	90
Malting	411	434	444	434
Margarine	100	94	93	92
Marble, slate, &c.	237	222	220	215
Matches	842	830	803	753
Meat and fish preserving	861	896	879	898
Millinery	1,121	1,111	1,091	1,081
Modelling	20	20	20	21
Motor body building	2,802	2,865	2,892	2,858
Motor construction and assembly	2,151	2,136	2,180	2,282
Motor repairs	3,886	3,826	3,797	3,787
Musical instruments	140	144	143	145
Newspapers	1,957	1,910	1,882	1,894
Oils, mineral	*	*	*	*
Oils, vegetable	83	86	82	85
Paper, paper bags, and boxes	3,620	3,679	3,678	3,684
Perambulators	136	137	138	144
Photo engraving	268	255	254	253
Pickles and sauces	335	385	407	414
Picture frames	39	37	37	40
Printing and bookbinding	5,959	5,943	5,993	6,025
Rope and cordage	*	*	*	*
Rubber tyres, &c.	3,168	3,079	3,221	3,286
Rubber goods (other)	788	778	782	797
Saddlery, harness	183	182	185	181
Salt refining	219	222	212	188
Sausage skins	305	300	312	315
Sawmills—forest	1,818	1,794	1,825	1,850

* Figures not available for publication.

Factories, 1941-42—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
17,224	17,515	17,772	18,087	18,459	18,798	19,176	19,512
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
729	687	639	583	581	590	578	597
486	487	459	456	452	416	399	392
434	429	350	335	304	263	261	253
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
214	220	208	195	193	179	178	175
75	77	74	78	80	80	86	89
889	876	882	873	862	872	912	924
1,021	1,030	1,015	1,012	987	968	974	989
887	873	820	804	758	729	720	721
879	891	937	893	840	819	832	836
354	347	315	308	309	299	298	295
1,489	1,445	1,378	1,362	1,345	1,330	1,318	1,335
204	203	212	217	209	205	197	195
12,696	12,462	11,811	11,679	11,318	10,983	10,665	10,650
4,274	4,210	3,622	3,434	3,021	2,559	2,374	2,205
364	355	347	302	263	202	167	205
448	461	452	440	428	407	404	404
2,850	2,804	3,780	4,920	5,680	5,116	3,254	2,963
630	615	557	513	373	313	315	317
1,828	1,808	1,756	1,710	1,686	1,654	1,583	1,540
825	800	762	716	652	589	543	502
92	95	86	89	89	88	89	89
423	423	376	376	379	365	331	324
90	87	83	90	92	98	92	92
214	209	185	187	177	163	157	151
777	774	773	752	752	723	684	691
824	834	1,004	1,160	1,159	1,227	1,252	1,336
1,053	1,039	954	982	977	952	927	876
23	23	23	20	13	12	10	9
2,826	2,884	2,930	2,918	3,017	3,077	3,234	3,384
2,376	2,326	2,348	2,396	2,253	2,323	2,278	2,253
3,791	3,829	3,684	3,720	3,710	3,666	3,638	3,608
139	134	121	116	100	90	76	75
1,906	1,908	1,840	1,820	1,792	1,751	1,721	1,707
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
81	79	81	81	79	82	85	76
3,677	3,661	3,478	3,506	3,484	3,457	3,443	3,421
154	148	137	127	131	124	114	118
260	254	219	220	219	201	191	191
400	413	456	459	477	421	401	398
40	39	37	36	35	33	31	29
6,100	5,938	5,704	5,693	5,593	5,462	5,376	5,346
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3,308	3,302	3,139	3,050	2,804	2,781	2,735	2,714
800	797	732	734	717	712	715	722
178	173	164	160	164	175	199	227
201	201	224	264	223	229	261	215
374	337	329	307	290	281	270	264
1,871	1,835	1,860	1,881	1,866	1,835	1,798	1,750

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Sawmills—town	2,114	2,087	2,034	2,064
Ship and boat building	*	*	*	*
Shirts, collars, &c.	3,830	3,853	3,848	3,798
Silk, natural and artificial	826	810	771	744
Smelting, iron rolling	*	*	*	*
Soap and candle	791	771	768	790
Stationery	674	662	664	645
Stoves and ovens	1,218	1,219	1,243	1,243
Surgical instruments	506	516	526	533
Tailoring	8,504	8,571	8,625	8,664
Tanning and leather dressing	2,197	2,196	2,216	2,192
Tents and sailmaking	280	289	292	292
Tobacco and cigarettes	2,222	2,229	2,279	2,364
Toys, games, &c.	534	543	570	596
Tram and railway workshops	7,668	7,805	7,814	7,727
Umbrellas	43	42	42	42
Watches and clocks	648	676	730	738
Waterproof clothing	451	447	453	462
White lead, paint, &c.	395	395	396	401
Window blinds, &c.	97	98	101	108
Wireless apparatus	1,280	1,270	1,258	1,316
Wire working	*	*	*	*
Woodturning	507	519	532	515
Woollen mills	12,429	12,395	9,995	12,180
Other factories	49,494	50,621	51,841	53,034
All Industries—Total	245,742	246,756	246,393	252,213

* Figures not available for publication.

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1941-42.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929.

The particulars which follow for the year 1941-42 were obtained from returns furnished by 687 builders.

The absence of any system of registration of builders makes it difficult to ensure that a return is obtained from every builder in the State. It is suspected that a number of builders do not render returns. The statistics presented hereunder cannot, therefore, be considered as an absolute measure of the value of the work done but merely as an indication of the trend of building operations. The figures, however, do provide valuable information relating to the division of the expenditure amongst the various trades engaged in and those dependent upon the industry, and also supply important data not otherwise available relating to the contribution of the building trade to the national income.

The value of building work done in each of the past five years according to the returns received, was as follows:—

FACTORIES, 1941-42—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
2,109	2,057	1,989	1,971	1,941	1,916	1,839	1,741
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3,712	3,687	3,497	3,486	3,466	3,398	3,378	3,343
708	724	635	611	539	499	479	475
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
780	760	691	736	715	734	722	695
651	644	614	625	633	619	614	630
1,206	1,153	1,070	995	992	934	894	904
553	566	582	588	595	595	600	612
8,585	8,514	8,206	8,129	8,111	8,072	8,014	7,996
2,184	2,167	2,089	2,078	2,046	1,982	1,981	1,988
298	296	292	303	328	330	323	326
2,421	2,355	2,318	2,247	2,222	2,160	2,136	2,195
609	596	531	487	426	382	311	294
8,185	7,827	7,934	8,367	8,496	8,605	8,607	8,718
42	42	41	40	40	40	40	40
764	749	728	707	721	763	815	854
479	481	460	456	457	476	469	465
401	382	371	376	356	345	342	336
111	113	104	101	105	104	96	92
1,315	1,289	1,256	1,308	1,332	1,334	1,352	1,388
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
497	502	459	450	435	435	426	428
12,199	12,139	11,990	11,889	11,987	12,092	12,166	12,151
54,174	54,823	55,910	57,429	59,375	60,662	62,458	63,177
255,510	254,073	249,632	251,963	252,784	251,253	249,842	249,683

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Number of returns ..	962	953	983	831	687
New buildings ..	£ 5,951,979	£ 6,480,488	£ 7,230,073	£ 8,050,043	£ 6,969,431
Repairs and additions ..	1,651,290	1,426,982	1,336,439	1,448,413	1,483,488
Other construction ..	211,511	315,725	255,301	779,424	704,059
Total ..	7,814,780	8,223,193	8,821,813	10,277,880	9,156,978

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1941-42.

† Persons Employed.	Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
Working proprietors ..	620	£ 192,752	£ 311
Managers ..	174	79,248	455
Clerks—			
Male ..	81	21,823	269
Female ..	105	13,498	129
Others ..	7,512	2,312,857	308

† Excluding Sub-contractors and their employees.

VICTORIA—PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1941-42.

	£		£
Plasterers, including fibrous	358,684	Bricklayers	127,318
Plumbers	390,868	Tilers	149,509
Painters	179,751	Others	571,857
Electricians	108,880		
Carpenters and Joiners ..	158,016	Total	2,044,883

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, &c. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include sub-contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

Materials used.

The following statistics should be read in conjunction with the preceding table. The values of the various materials set out hereunder are exclusive of those supplied by sub-contractors for labour and material.

Materials.	Value.				
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Timber and Joinery	1,315,540	1,323,486	1,426,967	1,786,612	1,545,457
Bricks	500,426	491,988	502,771	578,551	508,193
Iron and Steel ..	537,007	602,307	563,494	602,375	488,999
Tiles	117,874	100,632	121,880	117,715	110,228
Cement, Lime and Sand	391,501	381,992	444,339	496,785	475,149
Other materials ..	829,282	912,065	940,749	1,054,053	879,937
Total	3,691,630	3,812,470	4,000,200	4,636,091	4,007,963

In addition to payments for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c. These have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and totalled £78,921 in 1937-38, £118,607 in 1938-39, £139,230 in 1939-40, £161,064 in 1940-41, and £159,701 in 1941-42.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £114,759 in 1937-38, £147,623 in 1938-39, £164,151 in 1939-40, and to £158,204 in 1940-41, and £171,642 in 1941-42; capital invested in land and buildings used as workshops amounted to £74,418 in 1937-38, £96,905 in 1938-39, £156,140 in 1939-40, £125,956 in 1940-41, and £138,323 in 1941-42.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1938-39 to 1941-42. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for each respective year. The table published at the beginning of this review shows the total value of construction and repair work done for those years.

VICTORIA—BUILDINGS COMPLETED, 1938-39 TO 1941-42.

	1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41.		1941-42.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	405	£ 1,866,262	421	£ 2,171,172	297	£ 1,870,794	217	£ 1,418,129
Other buildings ..	..	1,298,362	..	1,854,402	..	2,419,443	..	3,033,096
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	1,461	1,824,240	1,563	2,009,852	1,927	2,284,015	1,138	1,667,999
Wood ..	1,544	992,070	1,367	897,604	1,021	701,166	676	520,146
Total Value ..	..	5,980,934	..	6,933,030	..	7,275,418	..	6,639,370

Information collected with regard to dwellings was confined to those constructed of brick and of wood; houses constructed of other material being comparatively rare in Victoria.

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

VICTORIA—DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1941-42.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.			Wooden Dwellings.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.
		£	£		£	£
Three ..	58	38,095	657	26	8,507	327
Four ..	140	121,276	866	172	107,769	627
Five ..	492	549,837	1,118	384	305,170	795
Six ..	249	361,456	1,452	76	71,883	946
Seven ..	46	94,002	2,044	11	13,193	1,199
Eight ..	48	103,730	2,207	4	5,924	1,481
Nine ..	27	71,404	2,644	—	—	—
Ten ..	34	93,891	2,762	1	2,100	2,100
Over ten ..	44	234,308	5,325	2	5,600	2,800
Total ..	1,138	1,667,999	1,466	676	520,146	769

Further reference to building will be found in Part "Local Government" of this volume under the heading "Housing".

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1942.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Net Migration (Excess of Arrivals over Departures).	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1836	224	186	38	..	1	3	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	4,309	358	198	177
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	8,049	2,673	780	969
1860	538,234	330,302	207,932	6,360	22,863	12,061	4,351
1870	723,925	397,230	326,695	10,432	27,151	10,420	4,732
1880	858,605	450,558	408,047	2,352	26,148	11,652	5,286
1890	1,133,728	595,519	538,209	9,224	37,578	18,012	9,187
1900	1,196,213	601,773	594,440	-7,892	30,779	15,215	8,308
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	7,685	31,437	14,736	10,240
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	-29,930*	35,010	15,823	12,832
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	5,492	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	1,550,727	765,306	785,421	3,390	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	1,590,273	789,517	800,756	18,414	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	1,625,455	807,884	817,571	16,525	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	1,657,151	825,919	831,232	12,060	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	1,684,051	840,817	843,234	6,814	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	1,711,987	855,035	856,952	8,909	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	1,741,832	870,718	871,114	11,544	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	1,761,746	879,478	882,268	3,124	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	1,778,269	886,472	891,797	-364	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	1,792,605	892,422	900,183	-2,832	33,127	15,959	11,641
1931	1,803,570	896,429	907,141	-2,334	30,332	17,033	10,182
1932	1,813,387	900,663	912,724	-842	27,464	16,805	11,744
1933†	1,824,479	905,050	919,429	156	28,392	17,456	12,668
1934†	1,837,490	910,373	927,117	3,831	27,828	18,648	13,862
1935†	1,843,023	911,710	931,313	-3,895	27,884	18,456	15,409
1936†	1,851,593	915,304	936,289	-1,535	28,883	18,778	15,915
1937†	1,859,487	918,665	940,822	-3,224	29,731	18,613	16,226
1938†	1,873,760	925,892	947,868	2,884	30,344	18,955	17,113
1939†	1,886,356	931,724	954,632	2,272	30,493	20,169	17,368
1940†	1,918,774	949,764	969,010	20,635	31,962	20,293	22,299
1941†	1,952,153	969,037	983,116	19,495	34,406	20,425	20,897
1942†	1,969,977	976,663	993,314	6,161	35,927	21,973	23,636

* Includes departure of members of Australian Imperial Forces.

† Subject to revision.

VICTORIA—STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds and on account of Loans. †	Expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Land Settlement.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	..	..	..	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	..	..	..	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,209,892	81,507	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,260,244	361,885	..
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	595,543	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,946
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,230,381	311,709	956,900
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	1,703,453	259,281	889,000
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	1,700,309	267,560	576,610
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	2,361,660	229,127	303,935
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	5,351,830	2,809,926	304,766	173,752
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,473,569	2,440,317	347,135	86,938
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,440,966	1,266,352	302,893	103,647
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,931,679	761,705	302,955	273,494
1919	13,044,088	13,023,407	2,932,521	878,384	412,267	1,157,230
1920	15,866,184	15,852,459	7,601,266	982,182	570,028	5,204,308
1921	19,054,475	19,041,698	11,095,157	1,685,329	692,659	6,894,557
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,804,990	3,478,021	968,047	4,431,854
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,825,471	1,674,643	1,210,484	2,655,163
1924	23,075,968	22,950,968	8,873,380	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,530,896
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	7,862,765	1,483,720	1,471,566	1,536,733
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	7,875,567	1,384,747	1,521,533	1,536,978
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	9,096,180	1,823,777	1,659,898	1,729,469
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	9,657,411	1,674,906	1,674,411	2,115,925
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	7,225,704	1,229,521	1,516,023	1,493,127
1930	27,323,842	28,496,712	6,467,067	947,527	1,208,568	1,267,657
1931	25,575,504	28,029,702	3,552,767	455,293	696,146	709,179
1932	24,565,272	26,173,594	2,042,043	163,402	351,119	529,467
1933	24,905,985	25,747,486	2,852,556	156,728	488,072	588,847
1934	24,777,739	25,546,979	2,808,738	194,770	315,870	639,308
1935	25,805,557	25,956,754	2,688,521	218,419	260,736	475,387
1936	26,583,510	26,699,971	3,889,452	280,900	285,473	465,002
1937	27,704,918	27,675,995	3,303,501	361,893	360,792	252,829
1938	28,938,052	28,907,107	3,230,451	492,208	353,606	28,130
1939	28,354,711	29,141,953	3,998,531	354,259	582,327	15,395
1940	29,480,781	29,474,520	3,962,647	865,500	426,825	1,140
1941	30,458,071	30,315,771	2,734,442	641,845	471,369	245
1942	34,111,835	33,319,535	1,870,788	740,271	274,845	..
Total to date	..	..	221,046,683	49,101,395†	28,436,636	41,670,934

* Year ended 31st December.

† This Loan Expenditure differs from that charged to Loan Funds shown in issues of the Year-Book prior to 1931-32.

‡ As reduced in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT ; DWELLINGS ; MUNICIPALITIES.

Year.	State Public Debt* at End of Financial Year.	Number of Dwellings in Victoria.		Municipalities.†		
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Number.	Capital Improved Value of Rateable Property.	
	£				£	
1857	..	1,458,700	96,662†	4,724†	35	19,410,710
1861	..	6,835,060	129,196†	5,017†	108	30,606,787
1871	..	12,134,800	150,618†	6,997†	171	50,166,078
1881	..	22,944,602	170,086†	9,049†	174	87,642,459
1891	..	43,610,265	224,021†	15,846†	197	203,351,360
1901	..	53,072,275	241,410†	11,629†	208	185,101,993
1911	..	57,983,764	272,635†	11,231†	207	265,083,727
1915	..	73,083,927	320,244	6,912	193	314,610,747
1920	..	87,647,739	345,265	2,451	193	357,437,822
1921	..	97,317,831	331,290†	14,994†	192	399,502,745
1922	..	109,099,199	358,393	2,324	192	426,485,383
1923	..	118,562,029	370,703	2,625	192	455,209,974
1924	..	124,108,326	382,377	3,576	192	499,967,961
1925	..	131,169,565	392,710	3,764	194	538,711,198
1926	..	140,264,989	404,179	3,647	194	571,683,489
1927	..	149,546,966	414,185	4,312	195	606,322,402
1928	..	158,183,470	422,057	5,357	196	636,746,560
1929	..	159,552,653	428,477	8,304	196	661,889,314
1930	..	162,288,994	427,843	10,971	196	680,649,613
1931	..	167,016,596	427,645	11,460	196	676,690,841
1932	..	169,833,964	429,624	8,900	196	629,896,344
1933	..	171,399,031	432,872†	18,757†	196	604,791,333
1934	..	175,132,749	447,662	9,159	195	592,383,467
1935	..	174,160,663	456,148	6,180	195	602,561,400
1936	..	175,058,285	463,943	5,215	195	613,522,880
1937	..	176,597,010	472,367	4,289	195	630,085,550
1938	..	177,228,495	481,384	3,839	196	647,933,500
1939	..	179,698,118	489,363	4,024	197	666,564,780
1940	..	180,549,968	497,555	4,521	197	684,863,300
1941	..	181,219,188	507,016	4,528	197	699,543,210
1942	..	177,716,484	..	..	..	..

* Including corporations guarantee loans.

† As enumerated at Census. During intercensal periods the particulars of unoccupied dwellings are given as furnished by municipal authorities.

‡ Including road districts until 1874.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON ROADS BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD

(Excluding Grants to Municipalities under section 38 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928, No. 3662.)

Year.	Main Roads.		State Highways—Construction and Maintenance.	Developmental Roads—Construction.†	Other Road Works.	Total.
	Construction.	Maintenance.*				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	24,440	9,490	..	..	..	33,930
1914-15	342,681	49,888	..	..	..	392,569
1915-16	464,787	98,879	..	..	..	563,666
1916-17	226,603	130,537	..	..	..	357,140
1917-18	226,395	173,785	..	1,703	..	401,883
1918-19	284,734	179,133	..	47,561	..	511,428
1919-20	336,331	192,303	..	315,701	..	844,335
1920-21	271,850	221,335	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,937	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,904
1922-23	275,810	288,129	..	435,187	57	999,183
1923-24	207,274	343,233	..	589,086	12,511	1,152,104
1924-25	228,871	463,065	5,117	830,698	..	1,527,751
1925-26	279,179	441,625	414,072	922,903	..	2,057,779
1926-27	350,400	426,709	672,840	692,728	22,261	2,164,938
1927-28	291,892	510,089	684,611	729,144	4,434	2,220,170
1928-29	216,053	509,776	671,728	643,443	1,490	2,042,490
1929-30	232,225	680,177	892,129	704,385	2,563	2,511,479
1930-31	161,504	613,729	379,862	462,339	..	1,617,434
1931-32	36,146	422,927	265,250	187,597	..	911,920
1932-33	205,799	485,087	426,301	498,787	..	1,615,974
1933-34	235,889	594,090	419,875	329,056	..	1,578,910
1934-35	166,002	700,074	360,503	323,220	..	1,549,799
1935-36	235,015	679,066	484,673	578,084	..	1,976,838
1936-37	299,362	752,628	412,541	463,087	1,701	1,929,319
1937-38	187,922	749,946	425,047	542,240	2,844	1,907,999
1938-39	231,481	802,920	455,923	591,072	17,388	2,098,784
1939-40	194,663	699,691	509,671	572,880	113,941†	2,090,846
1940-41	83,236	646,836	392,510	362,352	33,707†	1,518,641
1941-42	27,199	411,170	237,136	122,017	148,223†	945,745
1942-43	5,707	323,837	203,964	116,820	731,349†	1,381,677
Total	6,618,387	12,868,183	8,313,753	12,382,333	1,092,469	41,275,125

NOTE.—Expenditure on Unemployment Relief, &c., has been classified in accordance with the above headings.

* The municipalities concerned are liable for one-half of this expenditure incurred prior to 1st January, 1925, and one-third of expenditure incurred subsequent to that date.

† The municipalities pay a proportion of the interest on the expenditure incurred in making these roads, subject to relief provided for under the *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act* 1936, and they maintain the roads after they have been constructed.

‡ Including Commonwealth Defence Works as follows:—£93,758 in 1939-40; £21,392 in 1940-41; £142,127 in 1941-42; and £723,388 in 1942-43.

VICTORIA—BANKING.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).				Savings Banks in Victoria.*	
		Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	Accounts Open.	Amount on Deposit at end of year.
		£	£	£	£	No.	£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	560,515	15,417,887
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	781,490	26,996,025
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	1,014,223	42,317,863
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	1,072,554	48,970,989
1921-22	15	36,872,469	74,659,508	78,100,614	76,546,572	1,127,892	52,131,032
1922-23	15	38,914,827	83,170,293	86,657,683	85,135,739	1,188,437	56,101,260
1923-24	15	41,627,576	84,248,711	85,937,244	84,301,488	1,268,629	58,023,190
1924-25	15	45,581,952	86,530,137	87,377,627	85,674,995	1,337,093	59,551,895
1925-26	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	1,396,438	63,253,526
1926-27	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,580	91,923,909	1,455,581	65,352,618
1927-28	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,468	1,515,097	68,826,768
1928-29	14	55,197,989	105,036,480	100,035,499	98,457,790	1,575,089	72,706,991
1929-30	14	48,461,495	105,529,578	90,227,553	88,959,734	1,619,940	69,367,253
1930-31	14	48,740,685	118,055,154	92,964,023	91,754,071	1,620,560	63,242,527
1931-32	13	47,825,431	133,330,107	114,523,288	113,108,273	1,557,556†	65,680,220
1932-33	12	47,373,283	132,455,266	106,488,445	105,285,163	1,586,508†	67,813,544
1933-34	12	44,147,476†	143,102,080	115,404,500	114,138,817	1,623,489†	69,971,410
1934-35	12	43,617,487†	132,719,413	110,644,546	109,514,113	1,666,480†	72,018,712
1935-36	12	43,617,487†	129,001,403	110,924,212	109,729,144	1,714,060†	73,890,119
1936-37	12	43,617,487†	127,948,290	119,607,135	118,341,912	1,762,302†	75,720,457
1937-38	12	43,617,487†	130,339,769	121,635,257	120,216,373	1,809,257†	78,876,999
1938-39	12	43,617,487†	131,148,372	119,688,424	118,312,332	1,847,788†	80,461,039
1939-40	12	43,623,487†	154,951,800	133,237,793	131,422,174	1,892,036†	79,145,337
1940-41	12	43,623,487†	168,018,334	136,995,427	135,160,643	1,958,503†	85,689,012
1941-42	12	43,623,487†	194,114,258	142,222,304	140,216,306	2,032,122†	94,225,635

* Including (1) Trustees Savings Banks, established in 1842, and Post Office Savings Banks, opened in 1865—both of which were merged into the State Savings Bank of Victoria in 1897; (2) the State Savings Bank of Victoria from 1897; and (3) the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, which commenced business on 15th July, 1912.

† Excluding particulars relating to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris previously included.

‡ Figures for 1931-32 and subsequent years exclude the inoperative accounts of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE.

Year.	Recorded Value of Oversea Imports.	Recorded Value of Oversea Exports.	Total Value of Oversea Trade.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489	*
1860 ..	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980	*
1870 ..	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567	*
1880 ..	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336	*
1890 ..	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387	*
1900 ..	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008	11,855,052
1910 ..	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842	17,388,708
1914 (to 30th June) ..	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492	8,746,861
1914-15 ..	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972	12,009,497
1915-16 ..	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652	14,279,482
1916-17 ..	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985	18,668,224
1917-18 ..	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276	20,270,842
1918-19 ..	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470	27,682,262
1919-20 ..	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227	42,236,835
1920-21 ..	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738	33,890,767
1921-22 ..	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238	33,681,068
1922-23 ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	33,148,563
1923-24 ..	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191	29,088,613
1924-25 ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	41,066,355
1925-26 ..	50,327,055	33,317,301	83,644,356	32,855,314
1926-27 ..	55,560,936	34,556,433	90,117,369	34,130,233
1927-28 ..	47,911,131	31,591,878	79,503,009	30,770,969
1928-29 ..	46,005,650	39,090,707	85,096,357	38,253,152
1929-30 ..	42,301,093	36,499,943	78,801,036	36,019,351
1930-31 ..	20,305,201	26,754,761†	43,665,000	26,252,256†
1931-32 ..	16,043,817	27,764,310†	37,897,000	27,393,055†
1932-33 ..	21,516,988	29,809,418†	45,322,000	29,518,676†
1933-34 ..	22,404,232	30,519,726†	46,774,000	30,195,377†
1934-35 ..	26,345,073	28,119,827†	48,799,000	27,776,969†
1935-36 ..	30,616,131	34,982,544†	58,008,000	34,593,245†
1936-37 ..	32,593,726	43,587,646†	67,399,000	43,221,283†
1937-38 ..	39,222,998	41,243,667†	72,159,000	40,847,621†
1938-39 ..	35,455,336	30,819,012	62,065,000	30,364,388†
1939-40 ..	†	†	†	†
1940-41 ..	†	†	†	†
1941-42 ..	†	†	†	†

* Information not available.

† From 1930-31 onwards the values of exports and of Australian produce exported overseas are shown in Australian Currency, all other values are shown in British Currency.

Not available for publication.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE—*continued.*

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			
	Butter.		Wool.	
	Quantity.	Value †	Quantity.	Value †
	lb.	£	lb.	£
1850 ..	..	..	17,780,000	815,892
1860 ..	705,040	27,974	24,216,847	2,021,396
1870 ..	137,475	4,704	51,830,526	3,199,309
1880 ..	1,096,401	29,996	111,509,915	6,372,306
1890 ..	1,297,777	47,972	131,041,074	5,862,011
1900 ..	32,087,739	1,243,260	100,743,853	4,164,656
1910 ..	39,698,122	1,780,044	164,213,073	7,190,789
1914* ..	9,373,252	475,898	44,626,388	1,979,174
1914-15 ..	16,630,637	800,385	115,234,566	5,251,177
1915-16 ..	11,417,311	719,653	100,526,942	6,203,565
1916-17 ..	30,706,719	2,189,052	84,127,550	6,149,212
1917-18 ..	24,323,648	1,664,299	87,681,189	6,820,006
1918-19 ..	23,969,104	1,860,415	146,762,561	10,968,651
1919-20 ..	24,170,187	2,089,296	156,458,960	12,800,519
1920-21 ..	32,813,204	4,027,256	118,862,086	8,909,004
1921-22 ..	45,985,904	3,026,447	193,425,056	11,185,526
1922-23 ..	41,653,344	3,190,805	204,143,606	16,115,971
1923-24 ..	35,578,812	2,751,312	118,152,098	13,067,701
1924-25 ..	53,731,160	4,051,632	117,325,046	14,446,378
1925-26 ..	32,874,047	2,542,626	194,663,036	15,402,800
1926-27 ..	34,403,562	2,181,415	177,553,535	14,305,946
1927-28 ..	32,412,438	2,311,094	158,117,113	15,243,335
1928-29 ..	41,321,453	2,811,204	191,971,504	15,343,225
1929-30 ..	40,305,160	2,668,755	160,674,506	7,889,140
1930-31 ..	61,751,348	3,183,231	175,419,800	6,960,714
1931-32 ..	81,068,322	4,149,713	182,978,607	7,694,531
1932-33 ..	95,492,925	3,865,321	214,621,692	8,638,936
1933-34 ..	76,470,363	2,411,892	189,521,493	13,511,750
1934-35 ..	93,643,352	3,428,217	191,192,361	8,911,908
1935-36 ..	91,714,538	3,751,294	203,451,217	13,299,702
1936-37 ..	90,717,838	4,056,443	195,135,300	15,731,887
1937-38 ..	77,695,589	3,577,351	188,253,625	11,524,625
1938-39 ..	65,462,195	3,245,806	185,808,043	9,545,002
1939-40 ..	†	†	†	†
1940-41 ..	†	†	†	†
1941-42 ..	†	†	†	†

* For period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

‡ Not available for publication.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—				
	Tallow.		Wheat.		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value.†	Quantity.	Value.†	Value.†
	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
1850 ..	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
1860 ..	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
1870 ..	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
1880 ..	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
1890 ..	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
1900 ..	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
1910 ..	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
1914* ..	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
1914-15 ..	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
1915-16 ..	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973
1916-17 ..	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494
1917-18 ..	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921
1918-19 ..	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
1919-20 ..	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
1920-21 ..	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
1921-22 ..	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
1922-23 ..	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,056
1923-24 ..	99,118	188,767	16,762,086	3,922,823	707,179
1924-25 ..	215,726	441,986	31,777,857	10,413,976	1,123,529
1925-26 ..	205,879	399,783	10,110,257	3,132,983	1,528,751
1926-27 ..	210,945	355,498	24,750,755	6,976,711	1,322,723
1927-28 ..	132,068	224,643	5,224,235	1,489,426	840,778
1928-29 ..	257,526	463,438	24,217,935	5,969,821	1,724,271
1929-30 ..	150,833	256,863	2,720,463	690,247	1,672,823
1930-31 ..	108,475	133,801	25,673,857	3,016,409	1,523,016
1931-32 ..	209,957	220,611	28,021,268	4,246,048	1,615,924
1932-33 ..	240,598	240,262	24,517,332	3,621,571	2,090,745
1933-34 ..	137,134	131,024	9,884,533	1,431,842	2,287,658
1934-35 ..	255,701	263,558	11,234,238	1,617,923	2,873,692
1935-36 ..	149,948	212,409	16,227,157	2,917,377	3,244,422
1936-37 ..	217,497	269,929	20,975,867	5,346,703	3,764,208
1937-38 ..	188,258	211,448	27,292,450	6,144,958	4,075,871
1938-39 ..	173,263	146,513	5,232,770	932,388	3,249,475
1939-40 ..	†	†	†	†	†
1940-41 ..	†	†	†	†	†
1941-42 ..	†	†	†	†	†

* Period of six months to 30th June

† Australian Currency.

‡ Not available for publication.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE ; SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Quantity.	Value †	Value.†	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1850 ..	..		1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1860 ..	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1870 ..	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1880 ..	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1890 ..	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1900 ..	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1910 ..	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
1919-20	207,616	3,259,2. 6	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
1920-21	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
1921-22	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
1922-23	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
1923-24	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
1924-25	177,778	2,408,542	2,158,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,876,355
1925-26	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
1926-27	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
1927-28	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313
1928-29	216,905	2,260,895	2,938,220	2,474	6,798,092	2,466	6,815,305
1929-30	179,452	1,880,057	1,982,804	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418
1930-31	190,269	1,221,250	1,341,673	2,166	6,161,699	2,181	6,238,325
1931-32	217,872	1,347,302	694,125	2,097	5,996,094	2,101	6,018,664
1932-33	241,612	1,564,396	873,096	2,343	6,688,911	2,296	6,674,138
1933-34	216,124	1,285,088	1,749,009	2,393	6,791,063	2,359	6,775,019
1934-35	263,884	1,734,520	1,361,076	2,603	7,435,416	2,585	7,407,121
1935-36	257,699	1,875,692	2,106,673	2,719	7,939,719	2,711	7,907,632
1936-37	233,283	2,292,958	2,703,492	2,848	8,098,613	2,849	8,070,031
1937-38	279,494	2,644,037	2,387,840	3,019	8,537,857	2,991	8,520,864
1938-39	256,231	1,607,110	1,548,609	2,979	8,537,085	2,989	8,479,995
1939-40	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1940-41	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1941-42	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

* Period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

‡ Not available for publication.

VICTORIA—STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened, Equipment, and Rolling Stock.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Miles Run.
		£	£	£	
1880 ..	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802
1889-90 ..	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152
1899-1900 ..	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549
1909-10 ..	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866
1914-15 ..	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677
1915-16 ..	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357
1916-17 ..	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775
1917-18 ..	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896
1918-19 ..	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968
1919-20 ..	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177
1920-21 ..	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638
1921-22 ..	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	15,830,605
1922-23 ..	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	16,323,481
1923-24 ..	4,488	66,212,984	12,025,987	8,982,880	17,245,219
1924-25 ..	4,537	67,470,720	12,830,283	9,704,455	18,172,188
1925-26 ..	4,681	69,181,724	12,743,566	9,833,240	18,267,000
1926-27 ..	4,692	70,668,661	13,760,769	10,521,032	18,781,264
1927-28 ..	4,749	72,658,978	12,953,039	10,166,136	19,302,971
1928-29 ..	4,751	73,438,071	13,262,387	9,833,459	19,022,771
1929-30 ..	4,764	74,612,008	12,088,013	9,598,893	18,708,773
1930-31 ..	4,773	74,717,834	10,089,884	7,770,341	16,957,378
1931-32 ..	4,777	74,827,429	9,530,812	6,401,519	16,269,092
1932-33 ..	4,777	75,116,987	9,520,870	6,572,789*	16,235,292
1933-34 ..	4,777	75,638,229	9,249,866	6,431,790*	16,222,395
1934-35 ..	4,777	75,864,803	9,498,705	6,691,490*	16,456,104
1935-36 ..	4,777	76,212,430	9,769,463	6,925,960*	17,345,725
1936-37 ..	4,777	76,722,152	10,221,003	7,326,841*	18,171,670
1937-38 ..	4,777	50,683,029†	9,809,158	7,900,053*	18,889,686
1938-39 ..	4,816	51,261,688†	9,360,329	8,137,622*	18,875,525
1939-40 ..	4,816	50,878,076†	9,942,448	8,133,174*	18,032,670
1940-41 ..	4,816	50,866,372†	11,330,220	9,053,928*	18,837,283
1941-42 ..	4,845	51,241,237†	14,614,837	11,683,316*	19,170,009

N.B.—Above information includes particulars of the following activities under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—(a) Electric Street Tramways, which were established in 1906, and (b) Road Motor Services, which commenced operations on 30th November, 1925.

* Exclusive of amounts charged to other funds, viz.:—1932-33, £69,135; 1933-34, £251,104; 1934-35, £171,939; 1935-36, £137,871; 1936-37, £162,061; 1937-38, £148,233 and £297,400 charged to Public Account Advances Account Act No. 4499; 1938-39, £139,302; 1939-40, £436,406; 1940-41, £299,580; 1941-42, £51,548

† Written down as from 1st July, 1937, in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State Element- ary.	Regis- tered.	Total.	State Element- ary.	Regis- tered.	Total.	Number of Matri- culated Students.	Number of New Graduates.
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1916	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
1917	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
1918	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
1919	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
1920	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	746	387
1921	2,334	486	2,820	247,204	68,048	315,252	610	380
1922	2,405	486	2,891	248,882	67,673	316,555	548	514
1923	2,460	486	2,946	253,307	70,615	323,922	496	573
1924	2,503	490	2,993	254,144	71,925	326,069	509	619
1925	2,525	495	3,020	255,101	71,772	326,873	600	644
1926	2,529	493	3,022	255,779	73,249	329,028	605	551
1927	2,564	483	3,047	258,205	72,561	330,766	664	426
1928	2,566	500	3,066	257,562	75,139	332,701	612	479
1929	2,601	501	3,102	258,872	75,886	334,758	621	427
1930	2,598	502	3,100	260,319	75,944	336,263	678	456
1931	2,590	505	3,095	261,673	73,342	335,015	686	471
1932	2,613	504	3,117	262,417	73,710	336,127	693	435
1933	2,609	508	3,117	264,697	73,845	338,542	697	498
1934	2,617	510	3,127	259,750	75,783	335,533	672	493
1935	2,606	518	3,124	256,564	78,014	334,578	686	497
1936	2,600	520	3,120	250,070	79,793	329,863	670	532
1937	2,589	520	3,109	234,228	78,903	313,131	728	514
1938	2,591	516	3,107	227,233	80,161	307,394	888	508
1939	2,585	514	3,099	221,219	80,655	301,874	857	596
1940	2,569	518	3,087	217,941	81,377	299,318	979	482
1941	2,542	518	3,060	211,434	81,308	292,742	782	496

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES; OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£	No.	No.	£
1860 ..	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870 ..	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880 ..	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890 ..	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900 ..	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910 ..	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
1915 ..	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	28,365	6,054	839,718
1920 ..	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	29,565	10,277	1,348,100
1921 ..	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	30,385	11,174	1,533,430
1922 ..	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	30,958	11,444	1,581,898
1923 ..	1,469‡	150,264‡	1,193,550‡	3,838,052‡	31,248	11,707	1,589,362
1924 ..	1,470	154,609	800,028	4,065,808	32,603	12,220	1,968,878
1924-25	1,470	154,609	800,028	4,065,808	33,845	12,950	2,051,151
1925-26	1,467	156,599	820,550	4,280,400	36,800	14,062	2,382,819
1926-27	1,473	159,115	907,025	4,513,972	38,702	15,327	2,688,366
1927-28	1,481	161,130	951,700	4,758,383	40,642	16,398	2,917,180
1928-29	1,484	163,079	1,051,104	4,934,020	42,795	17,557	3,004,907
1929-30	1,471	164,603	885,246§	5,120,417	45,495	18,641	3,182,375
1930-31	1,469	163,124	879,325§	5,291,238	49,999	19,925	3,445,803
1931-32	1,473	160,184	856,884§	5,411,154	52,795	20,785	3,255,709
1932-33	1,443	158,718	826,183§	5,486,050	49,449	20,191	3,059,773
1933-34	1,449	159,666	842,114§	5,589,769	57,253	15,193	3,053,247
1934-35	1,444	163,734	881,030§	5,704,060	58,059	17,253	3,213,895
1935-36	1,449	169,235	924,084§	5,848,236	60,548	17,741	3,463,701
1936-37	1,459	176,434	948,685§	5,979,548	62,755	18,282	3,750,068
1937-38	1,478	184,342	1,018,606§	6,163,347	65,203	18,817	4,218,918
1938-39	1,477	188,186	1,030,498§	6,305,458	67,896	19,471	4,307,432
1939-40	1,475	189,597	1,048,857§	6,460,387	76,081	12,739	4,413,702
1940-41	1,471	193,883	1,082,004§	6,626,562	76,371	12,447	4,588,266
1941-42	1,457	198,041	1,097,871§	7,029,762¶	75,240	12,550	5,037,118

* The figures prior to 1880 do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

† Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

‡ The figures for 1923-24 relate to a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1924.

§ Excluding inter-fund transfers. In years previous to 1929-30 such transfers were not excluded.

¶ Including assets of Dispensaries, £237,008.

VICTORIA—CRIME (ARREST CASES ONLY).

Year.		Number.					
		Taken into Custody.*	Summarily Disposed of by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.	Distinct Persons Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.
			Convicted.	Discharged.			
1860	..	29,030	†	†	1,329	796	3
1870	..	22,527	14,662	6,957	908	573	5
1880	..	22,843	15,045	7,118	680	398	1
1890	..	37,330	23,609	12,601	1,129	662	..
1900	..	26,104	17,177	8,352	575	374	1
1910	..	19,070	11,655	6,912	503	354	..
1915	..	20,276	11,742	7,973	561	391	..
1920	..	14,582	9,010	4,813	759	442	..
1921	..	15,249	9,631	4,903	715	483	..
1922	..	16,163	10,466	5,013	684	434	1
1923	..	17,223	11,207	5,446	570	361	..
1924	..	17,786	11,628	5,644	514	347	1
1925	..	17,922	11,839	5,435	648	451	..
1926	..	18,853	12,642	5,492	719	436	..
1927	..	19,507	13,181	5,579	747	458	..
1928	..	18,559	12,483	5,385	691	498	..
1929	..	18,637	12,340	5,387	910	609	..
1930	..	17,295	12,511	3,899	885	683	..
1931	..	16,191	11,771	3,405	1,015	678	..
1932	..	16,464	12,627	2,896	941	628	1
1933	..	19,874	14,900	3,695	1,279	594	..
1934	..	18,289	13,282	3,571	1,436	550	..
1935	..	19,944	15,452	3,026	1,466	596	..
1936	..	21,016	17,775†	1,851†	1,390	533	2
1937	..	20,604	17,104†	2,070†	1,430	565	..
1938	..	23,185	18,900†	2,394†	1,891	642	..
1939	..	23,490	19,244†	2,567	1,679	690	2
1940	..	23,072	19,205†	2,461	1,406	651	..
1941	..	22,334	19,153†	1,982	1,199	705	1

* The figures for the years prior to 1900 and those for 1933 and subsequent years represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; particulars for the years 1900 to 1932 represent distinct arrests.

† Information not available.

‡ See footnote on page 144.

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Produced.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals (excluding Salt).	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	oz. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
1900	807,407 oz. fine.	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
1910	570,383	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1915	329,068	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
1916	256,643	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
1917	201,872	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
1918	158,827	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
1919	135,427	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
1920	152,792	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
1921	104,512	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
1922	106,872	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881
1923	95,403	405,245	476,823	525,270	601,912	1,532,427
1924	67,167	285,316	518,315	569,555	613,784	1,468,655
1925	47,296	200,958	534,246	596,117	791,598	1,588,673
1926	49,078	208,471	591,001	657,798	915,277	1,781,546
1927	38,538	163,699	684,245	762,530	900,649	1,826,878
1928	33,917	144,068	658,323	953,199	830,742	1,928,009
1929	26,275	111,609	703,828	1,050,878	820,966	1,983,453
1930	24,119	102,456	703,487	1,039,263	505,834	1,647,553
1931	43,637	262,488	571,342	545,589	472,902	1,280,979
1932	47,745	351,586	432,353	417,219	571,407	1,340,212
1933	58,183	448,228	523,000	492,141	609,559	1,549,928
1934	70,196	597,040	356,958	329,937	653,890	1,580,867
1935	87,609	768,401	476,495	435,128	902,805	2,106,334
1936	117,596	1,018,670	426,725	390,743	1,038,849	2,448,262
1937	145,799	1,266,507	257,945	254,126	1,038,247	2,558,880
1938	144,243	1,273,351	307,258	286,679	1,064,246	2,624,276
1939	156,522	1,533,899	364,895	259,814	1,156,035	2,949,748
1940	180,567	1,924,396	267,694	230,452	1,192,194	3,347,042
1941	149,769	1,600,016	326,441	303,761	1,084,213	2,987,990
1942	101,497	1,060,868	312,854	411,107	†	†

* Since 1900 the production of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production; previously it was included in the output of manufacturing industries.

† Not available.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.					
		Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
1860-61	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	662
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1915-16	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
1916-17	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,956
1917-18	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,899
1918-19	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	12,398
1919-20	5,358,351	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	23,474	784	9,655
1920-21	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
1921-22	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
1922-23	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287
1923-24	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
1924-25	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
1925-26	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
1926-27	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	20,046	864	11,476
1927-28	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	12,176
1928-29	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	8,038
1929-30	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	17,640	854	10,253
1930-31	9,306,289	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	16,227	959	9,311
1931-32	7,552,928	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	15,714	754	9,446
1932-33	7,749,032	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	16,425	1,480	12,509
1933-34	7,809,956	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	19,538	1,114	15,364
1934-35	6,894,147	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	18,727	1,325	9,386
1935-36	6,797,538	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	20,377	1,117	8,285
1936-37	6,890,475	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	20,115	1,185	7,780
1937-38	7,266,910	2,686,057	394,436	139,777	20,879	1,051	8,294
1938-39	7,562,524	2,748,362	657,999	175,891	18,485	1,109	5,669
1939-40	7,379,767	2,827,417	439,555	204,239	18,963	1,728	6,819
1940-41	6,354,609	2,672,728	559,200	187,649	15,382	1,888	9,667
1941-42	6,833,072	2,757,080	421,942	204,279	9,594	3,829	9,206
1942-43	5,498,586	2,145,156	428,043	77,842	7,131	4,414	9,596

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Fodder.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	2,838	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1860-61	24,841	1,029	1,229	..	90,921	6,021	..
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1915-16	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
1916-17	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
1917-18	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
1918-19	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536
1919-20	53,918	547	460	6,863	1,116,998	89,802	295
1920-21	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
1921-22	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615
1922-23	61,741	684	433	6,954	1,261,408	102,451	739
1923-24	59,306	854	538	4,714	1,277,606	107,371	608
1924-25	61,295	736	238	4,504	1,120,312	99,531	309
1925-26	63,369	1,046	624	5,379	1,013,613	107,873	528
1926-27	66,185	690	286	8,471	1,080,993	87,241	540
1927-28	77,649	568	207	7,659	908,804	94,895	576
1928-29	68,412	429	243	7,673	1,005,063	107,351	589
1929-30	58,789	486	243	7,828	865,015	169,253	469
1930-31	67,590	360	248	6,286	1,277,398	126,347	344
1931-32	69,929	416	193	5,306	955,839	119,006	434
1932-33	69,783	381	264	7,109	1,044,523	107,732	442
1933-34	60,856	554	269	6,785	1,196,259	121,737	405
1934-35	54,214	599	556	5,928	1,261,552	115,037	429
1935-36	44,287	651	272	5,441	1,140,361	111,056	480
1936-37	45,627	758	562	5,969	1,181,612	102,744	492
1937-38	41,105	532	454	6,036	1,079,039	121,839	294
1938-39	34,396	376	817	4,898	1,104,558	108,796	314
1939-40	32,177	430	727	4,503	1,204,810	91,441	334
1940-41	44,195	485	826	5,004	672,955	130,738	477
1941-42	33,392	283	567	4,497	1,007,979	97,158	517
1942-43	51,757	244	1,665	5,741	788,792	103,598	500

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

Year.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.							Sown Pastures.
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
1850-51	..	...	..	162	..	..	..	..
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579	7,298	20,457	11,640
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1915-16	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
1916-17	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
1917-18	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
1918-19	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
1919-20	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
1920-21	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
1921-22	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
1922-23	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,180,881	957,454
1923-24	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
1924-25	1,424	269	1,224	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
1925-26	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,467,136	820,337
1926-27	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
1927-28	758	294	1,176	40,988	7,359	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513
1928-29	1,486	281	1,317	41,565	7,088	97,952	2,683,462	1,154,718
1929-30	1,670	201	1,822	40,594	8,064	102,030	2,482,662	1,141,157
1930-31	2,000	185	2,650	38,720	8,606	99,687	2,590,629	1,234,612
1931-32	3,278	167	12,191	38,215	7,722	96,620	2,145,819	1,412,846
1932-33	5,502	151	13,418	39,144	8,104	95,422	2,633,287	1,514,582
1933-34	3,529	159	8,900	40,485	8,758	96,955	2,543,043	1,620,870
1934-35	5,840	112	4,765	41,180	8,231	96,982	2,216,464	1,909,443
1935-36	8,222	123	5,840	41,081	9,000	96,421	2,358,777	2,252,541
1936-37	9,406	142	5,492	41,895	11,084	97,550	2,483,163	2,466,887
1937-38	9,358	142	4,736	41,883	11,556	94,886	2,604,556	2,815,770
1938-39	7,534	135	2,559	42,436	12,606	92,359	2,543,225	3,083,878
1939-40	17,452	173	2,018	42,594	12,253	94,729	2,377,405	3,460,191
1940-41	5,842	193	1,926	43,238	22,887	91,911	1,887,418	3,619,335
1941-42	8,600	196	2,232	42,554	35,554	92,253	2,101,360	3,809,954
1942-43	8,612	148	1,850	42,634	31,634	129,058*	1,660,171	†

* Includes areas of all vegetables sown irrespective of the extent of double cropping.

† Not available.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1915-16	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
1916-17	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	162,951	187,992
1917-18	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	213,840	182,195
1918-19	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	160,419	137,533
1919-20	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	878,922	8,547	128,639	145,888
1920-21	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
1921-22	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660
1922-23	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	879,915	15,718	238,552	148,354
1923-24	37,795,704	9,366,205	1,455,435	1,464,731	11,151	253,908	238,520
1924-25	47,364,495	9,572,003	1,444,823	891,987	13,000	274,391	139,043
1925-26	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	768,761	10,788	185,551	160,729
1926-27	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	685,407	10,443	217,151	162,909
1927-28	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	757,780	11,122	160,515	230,348
1928-29	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	679,810	10,994	125,960	140,158
1929-30	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	533,719	11,068	211,499	171,747
1930-31	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	692,896	10,199	171,937	173,341
1931-32	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	611,902	7,966	142,910	206,489
1932-33	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	477,145	16,360	190,703	182,471
1933-34	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	644,033	14,314	232,632	142,132
1934-35	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	719,360	14,190	145,817	109,329
1935-36	37,552,062	6,365,056	2,314,427	638,643	9,733	133,509	104,125
1936-37	42,844,816	6,107,885	2,143,109	794,506	10,388	165,736	196,623
1937-38	48,173,191	5,327,199	2,708,519	783,835	10,291	138,537	134,712
1938-39	18,104,369	2,909,260	1,671,809	416,578	4,735	46,751	81,415
1939-40	45,054,592	8,280,602	3,738,113	380,698	14,158	125,724	87,931
1940-41	13,521,422	2,624,298	1,186,979	702,966	13,070	131,029	216,568
1941-42	46,953,840	8,149,277	4,792,040	305,875	38,055	126,241	118,454
1942-43	41,803,107	6,637,944	1,273,704	271,321	39,276	139,571	195,138

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

Year.	Produce.							
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chi- cory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	1,369	144,211	..	..	..	1,257
1870-71	10,521	10,363	1,645	183,708	1,349	2,652	318	467
1880-81	12,640	4,335	4,979	300,581	960	26,320	2,744	17,333
1890-91	14,676	8,556	13,961	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931	326
1900-01	7,670	4,514	12,766	677,757	233	35,084	2,741	311
1910-11	17,654	7,481	37,484	1,292,410	432	16,262	737	1,090
1915-16	13,067	4,938	37,587	2,341,094	595	24,087	855	596
1916-17	10,307	2,025	28,163	1,232,721	515	13,174	975	410
1917-18	7,826	2,809	21,745	949,545	518	22,059	838	526
1918-19	9,818	2,412	24,211	1,113,861	485	15,443	522	1,825
1919-20	6,388	2,121	27,032	1,242,489	148	8,625	691	2,669
1920-21	6,742	2,289	42,985	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199	908
1921-22	7,768	2,134	31,586	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812	3,735
1922-23	8,120	1,878	44,409	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071	4,151
1923-24	13,569	4,222	31,683	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481	1,165
1924-25	10,022	1,847	26,555	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240	3,199
1925-26	10,333	2,758	21,728	929,068	430	7,330	3,934	7,871
1926-27	6,715	1,994	43,928	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169	3,454
1927-28	9,451	1,629	32,936	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843	9,055
1928-29	5,301	2,079	29,700	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676	9,375
1929-30	5,539	1,798	43,646	963,089	319	25,696	3,713	11,353
1930-31	5,167	3,003	41,193	1,605,900	358	28,744	2,660	11,335
1931-32	5,067	2,179	17,946	1,069,276	368	31,442	1,892	59,451
1932-33	3,836	2,128	41,013	1,386,028	356	59,124	2,547	36,371
1933-34	9,154	2,440	46,068	1,353,796	372	30,285	3,071	13,132
1934-35	10,126	1,531	36,187	1,464,264	460	53,214	2,042	13,405
1935-36	7,164	1,147	26,143	1,346,953	412	74,158	2,080	25,706
1936-37	8,775	3,942	46,130	1,403,049	625	108,791	2,450	15,658
1937-38	7,277	3,148	45,583	1,244,935	352	72,397	1,405	20,860
1938-39	3,537	2,093	10,404	892,975	202	35,217	742	6,432
1939-40	4,861	3,270	27,400	1,820,878	414	167,373	1,740	9,805
1940-41	6,572	4,651	25,004	580,237	777	46,963	2,064	10,689
1941-42	3,692	3,331	23,420	1,443,505	643	65,368	1,728	14,877
1942-43	2,450	9,402	36,500	1,050,107	625	74,128	1,434	9,084

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

Year.	Produce from Vines.					
	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine.	Raisins.		Currants.
				Lexias.	Sultanas.	
	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	4,621	..	..	..
1860-61	7,979	..	12,129	..	..	..
1870-71	26,296	98,642	629,219	..	..	..
1880-81	24,817	79,045	484,028	..	..	..
1890-91	63,535	293,775	2,008,493	1,105		30
1900-01	235,268	396,644	2,578,187	27,533		2,546
1910-11	397,808	194,630	1,362,420	29,878	49,440	26,394
1915-16	898,991	185,775	1,380,367	45,800	134,304	70,556
1916-17	827,967	185,230	1,302,660	39,849	103,121	66,449
1917-18	623,935	135,635	800,068	31,393	73,518	53,799
1918-19	804,124	215,255	1,349,309	39,965	95,095	68,234
1919-20	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680	54,470	156,837	55,661
1920-21	717,069	355,698	2,222,305	33,150	83,737	62,919
1921-22	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066	49,080	141,317	75,042
1922-23	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490	67,850	217,670	98,081
1923-24	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127	71,993	366,834	150,867
1924-25	1,925,959	216,390	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
1925-26	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
1926-27	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
1927-28	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890	75,672	326,649	73,101
1928-29	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701	94,520	676,599	189,985
1929-30	3,849,105	191,125	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
1930-31	2,451,067	188,835	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1931-32	2,996,854	218,977	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1932-33	3,971,322	229,056	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1933-34	3,366,740	212,305	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1934-35	3,067,405	172,255	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023
1935-36	3,251,018	212,184	1,683,049	92,481	617,237	88,414
1936-37	3,660,843	242,587	1,818,917	90,243	655,090	152,202
1937-38	4,698,443	198,814	1,433,637	106,501	863,579	178,960
1938-39	3,595,914	111,869	825,056	102,016	571,156	206,022
1939-40	4,713,755	156,236	1,126,350	108,403	838,149	212,841
1940-41	3,911,993	154,350	1,208,452	115,137	711,700	132,580
1941-42	4,469,858	160,068	1,163,188	103,191	847,197	174,764
1942-43	4,432,120	177,709	1,381,936	114,860	813,920	172,400

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wool (greasy).	Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1891 ..	*	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1900 ..	*	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1910 ..	101,803,644	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911 ..	110,463,041	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912 ..	88,762,612	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,934
1913 ..	106,833,690	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 ..	95,406,867	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 ..	82,330,198	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17 ..	94,845,024	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18 ..	105,424,682	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19 ..	126,647,061	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919-20 ..	132,847,167	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21 ..	90,250,971	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
1921-22 ..	103,512,777	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23 ..	102,467,950	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24 ..	82,513,361	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25 ..	106,787,897	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,682
1925-26 ..	112,260,814	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27 ..	121,299,621	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28 ..	118,803,036	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29 ..	149,878,588	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516
1929-30 ..	146,056,889	18,888,537	6,953,949	90,639,652
1930-31 ..	133,511,466	18,232,219	8,064,463	110,006,619
1931-32 ..	145,201,743	18,287,404	7,723,328	132,131,802
1932-33 ..	158,512,193	18,101,958	9,189,018	144,564,666
1933-34 ..	150,170,125	17,735,453	8,363,233	134,942,177
1934-35 ..	150,945,884	16,334,018	10,095,139	147,651,179
1935-36 ..	163,397,896	18,165,168	10,973,804	148,132,507
1936-37 ..	163,048,510	17,571,792	13,350,124	154,769,391
1937-38 ..	178,890,131	16,696,404	16,466,038	141,321,445
1938-39 ..	165,829,182	16,510,137	19,348,519	130,573,918
1939-40 ..	179,125,526	17,886,305	24,495,121	164,826,094
1940-41 ..	187,831,364	20,039,929	18,376,904	156,345,602
1941-42 ..	212,919,041	18,739,384†	22,518,272	140,816,692

* Not available.

† In factories only.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905-06	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906-07	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907-08	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908-09	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909-10	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910-11	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911-12	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912-13	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913-14	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914-15	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915-16	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916-17	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917-18	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918-19	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919-20	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920-21	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921-22	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930
1922-23	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,237	205,314	6,327,338	1,040,662	139,888
1923-24	8,189,069	1,455,331	262,210	253,276	5,229,162	701,229	215,444
1924-25	11,993,546	934,538	354,006	137,948	3,639,496	682,878	209,803
1925-26	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	172,825	3,497,253	1,309,470	267,793
1926-27	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	152,055	4,719,925	671,673	110,839
1927-28	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	121,368	3,683,272	388,537	188,186
1928-29	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	136,067	3,502,862	1,189,349	187,233
1929-30	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	112,686	2,998,282	691,273	74,704
1930-31	4,478,732	420,936	168,787	95,634	2,649,735	335,910	61,447
1931-32	5,742,409	467,591	144,911	103,417	2,232,114	587,356	187,384
1932-33	5,411,525	431,991	186,814	92,157	2,841,357	541,519	88,177
1933-34	5,241,554	578,994	184,297	91,405	3,192,702	538,677	113,176
1934-35	4,119,773	468,622	184,545	131,945	3,145,257	670,872	191,540
1935-36	6,560,446	544,655	259,568	137,684	2,963,105	578,870	167,063
1936-37	10,161,533	672,456	393,249	189,679	3,712,145	489,632	223,446
1937-38	7,859,971	743,829	421,823	165,572	4,979,740	638,268	108,524
1938-39	2,241,991	432,100	224,145	91,506	3,352,862	846,649	174,269
1939-40	6,594,195	608,133	469,638	93,520	3,345,863	725,962	141,795
1940-41	2,355,901	366,028	191,211	117,543	2,030,830	574,383	294,632
1941-42	7,993,157	762,688	565,310	107,599	4,330,515	1,507,621	301,661

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production— <i>continued.</i>						
	Green Fodder.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes for table con- sumption).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905-06	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906-07	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907-08	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908-09	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909-10	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910-11	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911-12	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912-13	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913-14	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914-15	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915-16	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916-17	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917-18	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918-19	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919-20	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920-21	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921-22	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,640	432,302	20,538,158
1922-23	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	14,187,453
1923-24	536,855	750,975	285,135	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	20,489,262
1924-25	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	21,700,907
1925-26	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,450	548,071	16,986,378
1926-27	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	20,567,122
1927-28	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	14,187,453
1928-29	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	18,452,163
1929-30	846,265	894,187	186,406	967,861	1,060,500	439,015	12,684,991
1930-31	631,735	776,658	194,039	888,425	1,009,850	527,043	12,244,931
1931-32	595,030	1,258,111	282,620	917,846	989,300	1,504,464	15,012,553
1932-33	538,660	1,202,961	224,341	1,258,405	912,450	1,220,910	14,951,267
1933-34	330,633	1,084,717	232,037	866,378	1,000,500	669,922	14,124,992
1934-35	304,786	884,631	226,983	1,035,185	1,036,400	621,213	13,021,752
1935-36	303,025	1,218,509	136,058	1,226,077	1,031,650	736,377	15,863,087
1936-37	285,117	1,344,330	206,938	1,329,346	1,039,500	773,433	20,820,804
1937-38	319,491	1,591,107	211,019	1,438,633	990,950	797,847	20,276,774
1938-39	295,934	1,125,195	268,778	1,408,119	1,052,950	511,569	12,026,067
1939-40	244,253	1,458,300	266,885	1,339,372	1,220,700	707,934	17,216,550
1940-41	339,020	1,538,011	193,363	1,490,522	1,107,750	849,247	11,448,441
1941-42	256,395	1,869,781	301,506	1,450,841	1,142,000	1,058,316	21,647,390

NOTE.—The above figures represent values at the place of production. These are obtained by deducting all costs of marketing from the gross values. As seed costs, in addition to marketing charges, were deducted in the years prior to 1930-31, these values are not comparable with those of latter years.

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.								
	Wool.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Whole Milk Consumed.*	Butter.	Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05 ..	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1910-11 ..	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	12,643,279
1911-12 ..	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815	1,317,484	3,860,100	106,160	14,304,736
1912-13 ..	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	11,752,983
1913-14 ..	4,032,954	454,820	2,277,170	1,572,420	678,355	1,694,826	3,341,920	126,670	14,179,135
1914-15 ..	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	1,821,580	2,998,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915-16 ..	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	129,110	10,501,954
1916-17 ..	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917-18 ..	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918-19 ..	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,040	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919-20 ..	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920-21 ..	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620
1921-22 ..	4,662,750	71,800	3,099,300	1,991,600	1,277,730	4,181,790	5,127,570	203,620	20,616,160
1922-23 ..	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,289,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923-24 ..	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,310	253,795	23,778,300
1924-25 ..	11,440,240	..	3,538,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,618,240	204,890	31,339,155
1925-26 ..	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	26,192,010

Statistical Summary.

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION—*continued.*

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Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.								
	Wool.	Horses.	Cattle.†	Sheep.†	Pigs.†	Whole Milk Consumed.*	Cream Used for Making Butter.	Milk Used for Making Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	24,620,793
1927-28 ..	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	29,126,330
1928-29 ..	10,252,002	..	5,299,000	3,262,707	2,311,959	2,725,272	6,257,929	189,420	30,298,289
1929-30 ..	5,694,019	..	4,892,894	3,054,581	1,856,421	2,591,329	5,875,567	194,216	24,159,027
1930-31 ..	4,374,933	11,051	3,111,614	2,510,845	1,558,396	2,127,171	5,305,327	189,086	19,188,423
1931-32 ..	4,813,663	9,301	2,417,432	1,809,447	1,209,528	1,813,612	5,706,408	171,963	17,951,354
1932-33 ..	4,880,066	7,379	2,516,130	1,210,382	1,312,045	1,744,070	5,988,609	180,806	17,839,487
1933-34 ..	8,735,183	19,270	3,658,574	3,915,441	1,353,565	1,844,946	4,192,361	146,208	23,865,548
1934-35 ..	5,519,469	66,764	3,402,232	4,700,644	1,154,966	2,247,808	5,317,537	201,991	22,611,411
1935-36 ..	8,991,206	47,180	4,392,228	4,613,721	1,781,393	2,447,197	6,433,169	253,857	28,959,951
1936-37 ..	10,618,871	..	4,235,861	5,451,803	2,481,841	2,813,335	6,882,750	319,157	32,803,618
1937-38 ..	8,922,596	8,708	5,169,535	5,442,794	1,487,321	3,146,571	7,340,263	461,248	31,979,036
1938-39 ..	6,677,765	44,596	4,442,251	5,172,214	1,329,009	3,486,168	6,831,850	549,147	28,533,000
1939-40 ..	9,800,303	..	3,862,673	3,787,796	1,347,562	3,227,005	9,017,044	680,560	31,722,943
1940-41 ..	10,380,356	..	4,601,859	4,651,208	2,181,171	3,583,016	8,565,185	517,234	34,480,029
1941-42 ..	11,765,038	..	5,388,235	4,539,279	2,732,998	3,875,018†	7,644,724	652,967	36,598,259

* Includes milk used for condensing and for other dairy products, except butter and cheese.

† In the year 1927-28 and subsequent years, increases or decreases in the numbers have not been taken into consideration in the valuation of live stock, which is now based on the number slaughtered each year.

‡ Excludes the value of pasteurised cream and natural sterilized milk sold as such.

NOTE.—In 1928-29 the basis for the valuation of dairy products, which were sold to factories for manufacture into butter, cheese, &c., was altered. Prior to that year values were based on the wholesale selling prices, at the factories, for the goods produced. Since 1928-29 the values given to these dairy products are the prices paid to the primary producers for the milk or cream. All value added by the process of manufacture is credited to manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—LIVE STOCK.

As at March.	Live Stock.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	All Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	76,536	722,332		5,780,896	61,259
1871	167,220	197,814	523,282	10,761,887	130,946
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,091	1,387,887	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	483,650	1,118,734	10,841,790	350,370
1915	552,053	610,517	752,025	12,051,685	243,196
1916	493,779	451,088	592,516	10,545,632	192,002
1917	514,403	488,086	687,012	12,576,587	254,436
1918	514,061	534,388	836,661	14,760,013	323,159
1919	523,788	592,079	1,004,465	15,773,902	267,819
1920	513,500	623,652	1,007,468	14,422,745	186,810
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1922	496,124	719,473	1,030,896	12,325,818	230,770
1923	494,947	794,898	990,762	11,765,520	294,962
1924	486,075	738,149	853,218	11,059,761	259,795
1925	473,236	760,207	845,347	12,649,898	288,509
1926	463,051	727,940	785,847	13,740,500	339,601
1927	447,988	673,089	762,672	14,919,653	284,271
1928	428,666	626,139	700,938	15,557,067	212,785
1929	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	222,084
1930	393,015	619,416	715,826	17,427,203	265,978
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1932	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780
1933	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006
1936	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301
1937	357,158	968,555	1,037,204	17,663,103	318,673
1938	359,106	952,906	927,523	18,863,467	285,259
1939	343,828	889,259	808,036	17,007,352	252,462
1940	326,217	917,051	870,546	18,251,870	297,655
1941	318,441	942,107	980,229	20,412,362	397,945
1942	302,401	954,493	1,032,051	20,598,201	285,227
1943	292,534	2,022,892		19,614,040	307,929

VICTORIA—FISHERIES, 1903-1941.

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Year.	Men and Boats Employed.				Victorian Fish Sold in Victorian Markets.				
	Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and Other Plant.	Fish.		Crayfish.		
		No.	No.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				£	£	lb.	£	doz.	£
1903	..	1,084	671	22,543	10,620	13,076,046	70,252	18,823	6,258
1904	..	1,089	654	23,428	11,182	12,728,764	67,009	20,560	8,014
1905	..	1,039	660	23,527	11,073	11,325,439	61,281	20,324	7,753
1906	..	1,120	693	24,182	9,607	10,861,069	58,585	22,218	9,190
1907	..	1,153	726	26,555	12,111	11,167,179	60,442	24,889	6,179
1908	..	1,158	755	26,669	11,652	10,516,683	65,184	27,127	6,726
1909	..	1,125	780	26,707	11,480	10,968,526	67,698	29,962	7,403
1910	..	1,088	742	28,614	12,143	10,493,223	64,706	32,059	7,881
1911	..	1,112	725	32,186	11,625	9,921,366	61,183	34,435	8,492
1912	..	1,138	721	33,562	12,472	9,951,181	77,899	39,460	11,749
1913	..	968	717	39,063	12,919	10,185,650	88,918	37,355	11,571
1914	..	1,051	808	46,266	15,387	9,971,046	91,870	35,487	12,137
1915	..	942	740	49,144	16,113	9,831,041	101,554	18,461	7,875
1916	..	953	735	47,734	14,631	9,900,538	108,654	15,071	8,427
1917	..	992	789	51,192	17,220	10,306,174	121,148	15,305	8,381
1918	..	981	798	57,898	16,891	11,120,710	149,457	15,160	12,973
1919	..	1,240	883	65,443	24,269	11,098,240	154,600	18,587	19,060
1920	..	1,380	873	77,124	32,886	11,764,300	148,250	18,690	16,330

Victorian Year-Book, 1941-42.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES, 1903-1941—*continued.*

Year.	Men and Boats Employed.				Victorian Fish Sold in Victorian Markets.			
	Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and Other Plant.	Fish.		Crayfish.	
		No.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£	£	lb.	£	doz.	£
1921 ..	1,279	858	80,429	24,956	11,234,455	135,150	17,830	12,660
1922 ..	1,319	870	81,908	24,585	10,002,325	142,966	18,408	16,373
1923 ..	1,234	812	79,017	22,904	8,960,809	145,554	17,385	15,101
1924 ..	1,267	857	87,250	21,408	10,087,012	144,582	20,827	18,664
1925 ..	1,321	891	88,466	22,079	9,509,390	162,606	22,745	24,816
1926 ..	1,263	845	94,928	24,915	9,321,935	155,364	12,567	11,991
1927 ..	1,322	867	95,979	24,520	11,742,405	171,240	14,024	14,530
1928 ..	1,410	907	103,680	25,020	10,121,861	160,262	13,255	13,609
1929 ..	1,441	963	106,708	29,225	14,461,356	210,895	15,582	12,466
1930 ..	1,643	962	110,353	26,854	12,740,797	159,300	14,203	7,100
1931 ..	1,518	842	91,912	23,725	11,709,259	146,365	13,468	6,734
1932 ..	1,448	755	93,765	23,172	11,527,411	144,093	13,523	7,438
1933 ..	1,474	759	89,189	22,491	11,853,169	153,620	13,755	7,276
1934 ..	1,337	804	81,624	22,112	13,159,522	221,784	12,276	9,073
1935 ..	1,305	764	79,808	19,132	12,628,282	184,405	14,812	12,590
1936 ..	1,360	711	78,972	20,298	13,038,589	203,803	12,319	10,406
1937 ..	1,428	816	83,973	19,495	13,003,460	210,270	9,053	10,411
1938 ..	1,572	893	88,075	19,544	12,839,783	222,621	6,436	7,210
1939 ..	1,377	852	89,834	19,531	11,886,178	245,485	5,901	6,786
1940 ..	1,564	1,007	128,935	25,997	11,785,088	294,627	4,867	7,260
1941 ..	1,501	969	131,595	26,654	12,843,152	454,862	4,496	8,992

VICTORIA—FACTORIES (EXCLUSIVE OF QUARRIES).

Year.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land & Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1860 ..	566	5,467	..	..	..
1870 ..	1,579	17,630	..	..	..
1880 ..	2,468	38,178	..	7,465,328	13,370,836
1890 ..	3,104	56,369	..	16,773,448	22,390,251
1900 ..	3,097	64,207	..	11,894,949	19,478,780
1910 ..	4,873	102,176	7,600,932	16,613,348	36,660,854
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	7,289	156,162	27,472,084	53,196,475	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	7,425	154,158	29,057,052	61,031,975	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	7,461	152,959	29,329,400	60,396,500	119,958,439
1926-27 ..	7,690	161,639	31,822,589	63,850,005	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	8,245	160,357	32,087,051	67,507,020	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	8,197	156,568	31,533,586	69,909,370	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	8,195	151,009	30,517,535	72,011,020	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	8,199	126,016	23,279,689	70,990,071	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	8,204	128,265	21,258,599	68,350,575	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	8,612	144,428	23,096,512	67,827,428	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	8,896	156,334	24,819,143	68,834,279	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	9,100	169,691	27,318,815	70,591,677	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	9,160	183,390	30,593,707	71,872,906	134,043,170
1936-37 ..	9,165	191,383	33,192,904	75,161,894	142,692,192
1937-38 ..	9,241	201,789	37,228,543	77,207,830	157,050,725
1938-39 ..	9,250	201,831	38,305,885	80,652,988	152,967,611
1939-40 ..	9,215	212,461	41,920,726	84,697,062	174,304,401
1940-41 ..	9,121	237,636	52,294,673	92,050,326	209,348,845
1941-42 ..	8,918	258,400	67,158,613	98,157,370	257,281,080

VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Ordinary Policies in Force.				Industrial Policies in Force.			
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.
		£'000	£'000	£		£'000	£'000	£
1894	131,210*	23,096*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	172,713*	26,316*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	157,730	33,776	1,162	214	134,325	2,719	153	20
1911	164,651	35,167	1,205	214	147,044	3,019	173	21
1912	173,673	36,823	1,260	212	158,173	3,310	194	21
1913	179,843	37,920	1,299	211	171,407	3,627	220	21
1914	187,441	39,410	1,351	210	181,040	3,896	243	22
1915	192,646	40,287	1,389	209	188,460	4,115	261	22
1916	197,772	41,469	1,463	210	203,819	4,676	296	23
1917	204,655	43,272	1,534	211	220,826	5,117	337	23
1918	211,994	45,668	1,594	215	241,730	5,896	391	24
1919	222,284	48,802	1,697	220	262,681	6,854	453	26
1920	238,414	53,287	1,860	223	286,106	8,119	529	28
1921	247,241	56,344	1,953	228	315,091	9,759	622	31
1922	259,503	60,817	2,103	234	348,337	11,530	726	33
1923	271,216	65,459	2,264	241	379,216	13,231	821	35
1924	277,892	69,194	2,403	249	411,819	15,080	936	37
1925	280,096	72,595	2,512	259	440,566	16,733	1,034	38
1926	277,154	75,350	2,607	272	470,037	18,404	1,136	39
1927	281,089	79,165	2,737	282	500,025	20,229	1,245	40
1928	284,369	82,483	2,837	290	527,467	21,932	1,346	42
1929	288,847	86,827	2,992	301	552,943	23,582	1,442	43
1930	289,242	89,441	3,090	309	552,707	23,874	1,440	43
1931	274,792	85,979	2,940	313	543,084	23,389	1,417	43
1932	274,484	87,048	2,961	317	566,131	24,399	1,472	43
1933	276,809	89,190	3,015	322	594,660	25,641	1,541	43
1934	283,476	92,539	3,121	326	633,951	27,418	1,650	43
1935	296,987	99,388	3,351	335	676,621	29,523	1,773	44
1936	317,151	107,419	3,706	339	726,869	31,992	1,921	44
1937	337,306	115,424	3,905	342	780,090	34,725	2,084	45
1938	350,128	120,479	4,082	344	801,558	35,927	2,151	45
1939	364,292	126,287	4,265	347	831,310	37,586	2,254	45
1940	373,359	130,496	4,384	350	870,768	39,548	2,375	45
1941	386,667	136,020	4,581	352	926,392	42,699	2,546	46

* Includes particulars relating to Industrial Policies.

VICTORIA—INSURANCE (OTHER THAN LIFE).

Year.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Management Expenses.		Total.
	£	£	£	£	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges.	Other.	£
1904	614,283	36,963	651,246	254,059	243,853		497,912
1905	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410		525,342
1906	658,973	40,854	699,827	265,035	265,941		530,976
1907	725,538	39,796	765,334	371,724	295,378		667,102
1908	..	..	..	Not collected	..		..
1909	795,890	38,416	834,306	367,050	322,251		689,301
1910	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297		693,645
1911	897,185	42,989	940,174	391,324	369,500		760,824
1912	956,677	44,440	1,001,117	423,737	408,186		831,923
1913	1,048,271	58,259	1,106,530	414,541	444,658		859,199
1914	1,336,103	53,286	1,389,389	663,504	515,353		1,178,857
1915	1,426,456	57,919	1,484,375	569,695	516,215		1,085,910
1916	1,561,437	66,495	1,627,932	679,312	580,151		1,259,463
1917	1,645,632	68,565	1,714,197	458,367	624,982		1,083,349
1918	1,768,511	77,784	1,846,295	477,949	676,131		1,154,080
1919	1,940,085	86,124	2,026,209	794,499	753,912		1,548,411
1920	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	317,982	598,823	1,593,291
1921	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	328,221	706,656	1,926,450
1922	2,512,430	130,495	2,642,925	833,576	352,039	697,120	1,882,735
1923	2,702,081	117,995	2,820,076	1,107,396	377,242	698,777	2,183,415
1924	3,014,988	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	408,841	788,623	2,697,128
1925	3,166,387	127,385	3,293,772	1,733,234	448,042	833,471	3,014,747
1925-26	3,209,767	164,266	3,374,033	1,884,518	455,444	851,774	3,191,736
1926-27	3,463,648	182,641	3,646,289	1,712,495	501,391	891,295	3,105,181
1927-28	3,493,037	163,232	3,656,269	1,645,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211
1928-29	3,571,986	186,894	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695
1929-30	3,569,734	200,143	3,769,877	1,975,075	538,833	961,606	3,475,314
1930-31	3,240,266	190,309	3,430,575	1,587,632	486,566	953,672	3,027,870
1931-32	3,069,444	174,665	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917
1932-33	3,078,295	181,242	3,259,537	1,204,754	448,509	871,858	2,525,121
1933-34	3,112,691	190,907	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159
1934-35	3,234,529	206,413	3,440,672	1,313,394	488,566	869,228	2,671,188
1935-36	3,551,378	205,689	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048
1936-37	4,004,098	215,529	4,219,627	1,842,139	562,528	936,656	3,341,323
1937-38	4,411,492	232,980	4,644,472	1,913,732	605,306	1,005,420	3,524,458
1938-39	4,504,447	231,896	4,736,343	2,193,869	622,655	1,061,696	3,878,220
1939-40	4,730,834	235,873	4,966,707	2,288,489	646,936	1,129,328	4,064,753
1940-41	5,101,619	251,303	5,352,922	2,247,720	643,194	1,152,603	4,043,517
1941-42	5,810,151	335,512	6,145,663	2,225,231	647,523	1,428,996	4,301,750

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

APPENDIX.

PART I.—GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, FLORA AND FAUNA,
CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

VICTORIA.—THE MINISTRY AS AT APRIL, 1944.

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Decentralisation		The Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour	„	T. T. Hollway, M.L.A.
Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings	„	J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	„	N. A. Martin, M.L.A.
Attorney-General, Solicitor General and Minister of Public Health	„	Ian Macfarlan, K.C., M.L.A.
Chief Secretary	„	H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.
Minister of Transport, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	„	J. A. Kennedy, M.L.C.
Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	„	J. H. Lienhop, M.L.C.
President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Forests	„	A. E. Lind, M.L.A.
Ministers without Portfolio	{ „ „ „	T. D. Oldham, M.L.A. G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C. G. L. Chandler, M.L.C.

PART IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1942.

Division.	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Population.*			Infantile Mortality.
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Marriage.	Birth.	Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
Greater Melbourne .. .. .	..	20,261	13,118	887	..	17·70	11·46	43·78
Remainder of the State .. .. .	..	15,666	8,855	609	..	19·07	10·78	38·87
Victoria	23,636	35,927	21,973	1,496	12·02	18·27	11·18	41·64

* Subject to revision.

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